

**Report of the
Commissioners
of the
District of
Columbia**

**1903/1904
Vol. 1**

(Washington, DC)

District of Columbia. Commissioners

T: **REPORT.**

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FOR

THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1904.

Vol. I.

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, December 5, 1904.

The PRESIDENT:

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia herewith submit for the information of Congress, pursuant to the requirements of section 12 of an act providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia, approved June 11, 1878 (20 Stats., 108), a report of their official doings for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES ON GENERAL ACCOUNT.

The total appropriations provided for the fiscal year 1904, exclusive of those for the water department, amounted to \$9,436,379.41.

The total net expenditures for the year, exclusive of those for the water department and expenditures on account of special and trust funds, were \$9,079,908.25, the details of which appear in the accompanying report of the auditor.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF WATER DEPARTMENT.

The revenues of the water department during the year 1904, including repayments, amounted to \$443,071.70. The balance in the water fund at the beginning of that year was \$328,093.94, making a total of the revenues and repayments available for expenditure during said year of \$771,165.64.

The expenditures of the water fund on account of requisitions on the United States Treasury and transfer charges amounted to \$730,327.07, leaving a balance in the Treasury to the credit of the water fund on June 30, 1904, of \$40,838.57, which is pledged to the completion of the new Trumbull street pumping station, now in process of erection, and the installation of necessary machinery.

ADVANCES FROM UNITED STATES TREASURY.

During the year the indebtedness of the District for advances from the United States Treasury, in pursuance of the provisions of law contained in the District appropriation act approved March 3, 1903, quoted

below, and similar provisions in prior acts, on account of the proportionate part of appropriations payable from the revenues of the District in excess of said revenues, was reduced from \$1,653,517.51, the amount due the United States July 1, 1903, to \$1,349,661.69, including the payment of \$33,070.35, interest on the former amount, making a reduction in the actual debt of the District to the United States on account of such advances of \$303,855.82.

SEC. 3. That until and including June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and four, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to advance, on the requisition of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, made in the manner now prescribed by law, out of any moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary from time to time to meet the general expenses of said District, as authorized by Congress, and to reimburse the Treasury for the portion of said advances payable by the District of Columbia out of the taxes and revenues collected for the support of the government thereof: *Provided*, That all advances made under this act and under the acts of February eleventh, nineteen hundred and one, and June first, nineteen hundred and two, not reimbursed to the Treasury of the United States on or before June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and four, shall be reimbursed to said Treasury out of the revenues of the District of Columbia from time to time, within five years, beginning July first, nineteen hundred and four, together with interest thereon at the rate of two per centum per annum until so reimbursed: *Provided further*, That interest on advances made prior to June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and two, in the accounts of the District of Columbia with the United States, shall be computed for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and three, and paid immediately after the close thereof from the revenues of the District of Columbia, and the same rule of computation and payment of interest shall apply to all advances made for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and three, and subsequent fiscal years: *Provided further*, That the Auditor for the State and other Departments and the auditor of the District of Columbia shall each annually report the amount of such advances, stating the account for each fiscal year separately, and also the reimbursements made under this section, together with the balances remaining, if any, due to the United States: *And provided further*, That nothing contained herein shall be so construed as to require the United States to bear any part of the cost of street extensions, and all advances heretofore or hereafter made for this purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury shall be repaid in full from the revenues of the District of Columbia.

That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with this act are repealed.
Approved, March 3, 1903.

If the total appropriations for which the District funds were liable up to June 30, 1904, had been expended, including charges for interest on advances, advances from the Treasury aggregating \$3,323,455.40 would have been required; the difference between the actual advances and the total authorized liability under such appropriations being principally due to the fact that a large part of the latter, embracing among other items those for sewage disposal and the filtration plant, had not matured. The Commissioners have been advised by the Comptroller of the Treasury that the District has a further matured liability of \$450,000, for three payments of \$150,000 each to the Treasurer of the United States in trust for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to meet the District's half of \$1,500,000 required to be paid in connection with the railroad terminal improvements under the act of February 12, 1901.

INDEBTEDNESS.

FUNDED DEBT.

The funded debt of the District of Columbia on June 30, 1904, was \$12,496,480.18, all of which was incurred under the forms of local government which existed in the District prior to July 1, 1878. The

following details of that debt are taken from the report of the Treasurer of the United States, who is charged by law with its management:

Description of bonds.	Date of maturity.	Rate of interest.	When due.	Total.
Of the District of Columbia:		<i>Per cent.</i>		
Fifty-year funding.....	Aug. 1, 1924	3.65	Feb. 1 and Aug. 1	\$12,492,700.00
Stocks and bonds outstanding on which interest has ceased, there being funds for the payment of the principal and interest deposited in the United States Treasury:				
Corporation of Washington, three-year (Emery bonds).....			\$100.00	
Corporation of Washington, ten-year bonds			100.00	
Corporation of Washington, 5 per cent general stock			100.01	
Corporation of Washington, 6 per cent general stock			780.17	
District of Columbia, permanent improvement 6 per cent bonds			200.00	
Corporation of Washington, twenty-year funding 6 per cent bonds			600.00	
Corporation of Washington, thirty-year funding 6 per cent bonds			1,900.00	
				3,780.18
Total bonded debt				12,496,480.18
FLOATING DEBT.				
Balance of advances from United States Treasury as per statement hereinbefore made			\$1,349,661.69	
Liability on account of steam railroad terminals			450,000.00	
Total floating debt				1,799,661.69
Total indebtedness				14,296,141.87

DRAWBACK CERTIFICATES.

No change has occurred in the status of the conditional obligations of the District to redeem certain drawback certificates issued for overcharges of special assessments levied by former municipal governments of the District, which the Commissioners have discussed at length in preceding annual reports.

GENERAL ASSESSMENT.

The assessor reports the assessment of taxable real and personal property in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, based upon a valuation of all real estate "at not less than two-thirds" of the true value thereof, and of a valuation of personal property at "a fair cost value over and above the exemptions" provided by law pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, entitled "An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes," as follows:

Washington City:			
Taxable valuation of land.....	\$94,211,518.00		
Taxable valuation of improvements	80,134,190.00		
			\$174,345,708.00
Washington County:			
Taxable valuation of land.....	24,856,720.00		
Taxable valuation of improvements	14,047,990.00		
			38,904,710.00
Total assessed value of taxable real estate			213,250,418.00
Personal property	20,871,060.71		
Street-railway taxes on gross receipts	3,741,181.92		
			24,612,242.63
Total assessed value of taxable real estate and personal property in the District of Columbia on June 30, 1904.....			237 862,660.63

RATE OF GENERAL TAX.

The rate of general tax on real and personal property by the act of July 1, 1902, above mentioned, was fixed at \$1.50 per \$100 of the assessed valuation.

POPULATION.

Based upon the census of 1900 and the normal rate of increase, the Commissioners estimate the population of the District to be approximately 300,000.

EXTRAORDINARY PROJECTS AND CURRENT EXPENDITURES.

When the Commissioners began the preparation of the estimates for the appropriations for the District of Columbia for the next fiscal year they found that the recommendations made to them through official channels amounted in the aggregate to \$14,175,723.60; that the estimated revenues of the District for the next fiscal year amounted to \$5,462,325; that charged upon these revenues was an interest payment estimated at \$50,000, due the United States on the 1st of July next on advances made to the District, and also the sum of \$750,000 pledged the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company on terminal improvements; that the appropriation fund would consist approximately of the net amount of the District revenues plus an equal contribution from the United States Treasury under the organic act, and that the amount due the United States on the temporary advances made by it to the District up to the 1st of July next was estimated at \$2,313,959.07, repayable under the last act on the subject, that of April 27, 1904, "within five years" from the 1st of July next, with interest at 2 per cent until so reimbursed. The self-supporting water department of the District of Columbia, maintained entirely by the payments of the water takers, is not included in this consideration.

It was obvious that if the estimates were to be brought within the amount of the probable appropriation fund they must be cut so deeply as either to suspend the completion of the extraordinary projects of improvement authorized and directed by Congress and prevent any new project of that kind from being considered by Congress, or to so cripple as to practically suspend the different services of the District government. It was equally obvious that neither of these things could be done without injury to the public interests and without condemnation by public opinion. The Commissioners had hoped that they would not again be faced by this embarrassing dilemma. They had hoped that Congress would accept their reiterated recommendation and provide permanently for financing the District's share of the cost of the extraordinary municipal improvements required by the necessities of the District and authorized and directed by Congress, so that the Commissioners would have to provide in their annual estimates only for the amount necessary for an annual payment with interest on this account and for the current expenditures of the District. They had made this recommendation on the principle accepted in every other municipality, that extraordinary municipal improvements can not be and ought not to be paid for currently out of the regular revenues.

Everywhere else such extraordinary projects which are to benefit the future and are too costly to be paid for out of current revenues are provided for by borrowing amounts which are to be repaid in reasonable time, thus saving the current revenues in great part for current expenditures. The Commissioners were aware that the United States did not need to borrow money for its share of these extraordinary appropriations, but they knew that the District could not meet its share currently. It was not a question of whether the District should incur indebtedness for this purpose, for that obligation was imposed when Congress provided for the construction of the filtration plant, the sewage disposal system, the District government building, etc., carried on contemporaneously, making an unparalleled amount of extraordinary improvement. It was only a question of how the District's obligation could be best met without interfering with its current needs, growing with its growth. Knowing that Congress would not authorize a bond issue such as would be made elsewhere for this purpose, the Commissioners recommended that advances should be made from the United States Treasury by the partner, the United States, to the partner, the District of Columbia, the former having custody and control of the revenues of the latter and also the sole power of appropriation and of authorizing extraordinary projects of improvement, so that nothing could be done without its action. These advances were to be repaid within a reasonable period of years and with interest.

It was estimated by the Commissioners that not more than \$10,000,000 would have to be advanced on this account for all projects authorized or likely to be authorized by Congress. Congress, accepting the principle in part, made temporary provision in the acts of February 11, 1901, July 1, 1902, March 3, 1903, and April 27, 1904, for advances from the Treasury, to meet any deficiency in the District revenues, on a general account, mixing both extraordinary and current expenditures, and without separate provision for the extraordinary improvements which alone are responsible for a deficiency in the District revenues, since the latter are ample for all current expenditures. As this legislation expires the 1st of July next there is no provision for the District's share of the extraordinary expenditures of the next fiscal year nor the following fiscal years. Therefore, it is to be presumed that Congress at the coming session will consider the matter, and it is hoped that it will then make a permanent arrangement upon the plan suggested by the Commissioners.

It was only this hope which justified the Commissioners, in the face of the facts respecting the District's finances, in recommending appropriations amounting to \$12,418,456.65, on account of extraordinary and current expenditures regarded by them as absolutely necessary for the next fiscal year. Even with this hope they did not feel justified in recommending all that might properly have been recommended under the head of current expenditures, but reduced the estimates submitted to them by nearly \$1,800,000, in view of the peculiar situation of the District finances. Public school buildings, fire department stations, and other things needed by the District for the improvement of its municipal services and their extension with the growth of population, were deferred for this reason. The Commissioners were obliged to include estimates for extraordinary municipal improvements aggregating \$3,632,000.

The triennial reassessment of real estate and the new personal tax and license law have increased taxation as far as is at present justifiable, the estimated revenues of the District, exclusive of the water department, being \$5,462,325 for the next fiscal year. There is no question that these revenues are ample for all the needs of the District, if it is not compelled to pay its share of the extraordinary appropriations currently. It can not do this without cutting its current expenditures and thus failing to meet its current needs, as has already been the case. Therefore, the Commissioners renew their recommendation that Congress provide separately for advances from the Treasury to the District for the latter's share of the cost of extraordinary improvements, to be repaid gradually with interest and in such a manner as not to interfere with current expenditures, and they recommend also that the amounts due to the United States under the temporary advances and to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company on the 1st of July next be included in this permanent arrangement.

DISTRICT DAY AT LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

The Commissioners having been invited by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to celebrate a District of Columbia day at the Exposition in St. Louis, named Wednesday, October 19, 1904, and appointed a committee of arrangements, consisting of John W. Douglass, chairman; Barry Bulkley, secretary; W. V. Cox, George H. Harries, L. G. Hine, S. H. Kauffmann, Frank A. Munsey, Myron M. Parker, Frank K. Raymond, George Truesdell, and John F. Wilkins.

This committee, in cooperation with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, prepared a programme, which was successfully executed. At 10 o'clock on the morning of District day the Commissioners, accompanied by the president and other officers of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, by the national commission, and the United States Government Board, and escorted by the committee of arrangements and a military procession, consisting of United States troops and marines, with the United States Marine Band, the Philippine constabulary and band, and the Jefferson Guards, were conducted to the United States Government building, which had been designated as their headquarters for the day by the United States Government Board. After reviewing the procession the Commissioners held a general reception in the center of the Government building, while the Marine Band rendered appropriate music. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon exercises were held in the hall of the Missouri State building (near the United States Government building), which the Missouri State commission had placed at the disposal of the committee of arrangements.

The chairman of the committee of arrangements presided, and addresses were delivered by the president of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, representatives of the national commission, and the United States Government board, and the president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia. The Marine Band furnished music. The celebration of District of Columbia day at St. Louis brought the National Capital, its history, its attractions, and its needs distinctly before the country, and thereby it is believed was beneficial to its interests.

COMMITTEE TO SUGGEST IMPROVEMENTS IN THE DISTRICT SERVICE.

As stated in the immediately preceding annual report, the Commissioners, on August 12, 1903, appointed a committee to examine all the departments of the government of the District of Columbia and report on their methods of doing business with a view to suggesting improvements, consisting of Dr. W. C. Woodward, health officer, John R. Garrison, auditor, and Moncure Burke, of the engineer department, with Dr. William Tindall, secretary to the Board of Commissioners, as recorder. Subsequently Mr. Burke resigned from the service of the District, and R. D. Simms, property clerk, was appointed in his stead.

All the members of this committee labored diligently at their great task, and as they did not neglect their regular duties they had to give much time at night and on holidays. They have submitted their report with recommendations for the improvement of business methods and it will receive the careful consideration of the Commissioners, with a view to making improvements in the business methods of the District service. It may be necessary for the Commissioners to recommend additional legislation to Congress for this purpose. In the course of twenty-five years since the establishment of the permanent form of government of the District of Columbia the District service has grown with the growth of the District, and there has been much legislation by Congressional enactment and by orders of the Commissioners under the authority granted them by Congress for the administration of the District's affairs which may need revision.

As the different branches of the District government have been added from time to time, and as new functions have been given the District government, different methods of transacting the public business have been adopted. It is desirable to secure uniformity and to make such improvements as will increase the efficiency of the service.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The Commissioners renew their recommendation that Congress enact a civil-service law for the District government, which is not, under the uniform decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, a part of the National Government, and therefore is not entitled to the benefits of the United States civil-service act. The Commissioners have maintained a merit system of appointment and promotion, and through the courtesy of the United States Civil Service Commission have established examinations for admission to the police and fire departments and in special instances examinations for admission to other departments, but they very much desire the establishment of a permanent civil-service system by law, which would place the District of Columbia on an equality with the Departments of the National Government in this respect. The municipal services in most of the large cities of the country are now under civil-service laws, and there is general agreement that they are benefited thereby.

SUBSTITUTE FOR CIVIL COMMISSIONER.

The Commissioners call attention once more to the absence of any provision for a substitute to act for either of the civil Commissioners

in case of disability or pending a vacancy. There are two assistants to the engineer Commissioner (and a third might be detailed, under the law), either of whom may act as Commissioner in the absence of the engineer Commissioner, while there is no one to take the place of an absent civil Commissioner, and if both the civil Commissioners should be unable to act there would be a serious interruption in the operation of the District government, since a majority of the Board is required for the transaction of business. Therefore the Commissioners have recommended that the office of the secretary of the District of Columbia be reestablished, with power in its incumbent to act temporarily in the place of either of the civil Commissioners in case of disability or death.

The Commissioners also recommend that the law be amended so as to provide that contracts for construction work, like all other contracts, shall be valid when signed by a majority of the Board of Commissioners, instead of requiring, as at present, the signature of all three of the Commissioners.

MILITARY ACADEMY APPOINTMENTS.

Congress has approved the recommendation of the Commissioners that the District should have two representatives at the Naval Academy instead of one, and it is hoped that it will approve the similar recommendation in regard to the District's representation at the Military Academy. The unique character of the District, the size of its population, and the fact that it has no other regular opportunities for its sons to reach the Military Academy, warrant, it is believed, such action by Congress.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The public schools, the most important interest of the District of Columbia, requiring the largest amount in the annual appropriations, have done good work during the past year. But more buildings and other facilities and better salaries for the underpaid teachers are greatly needed and earnestly recommended. The Commissioners regret that they did not feel at liberty, in view of the fact that Congress had not made a permanent arrangement for financing the District's share of the cost of extraordinary projects of improvement, to recommend all that might properly be appropriated for the schools under the head of current expenditures. The Commissioners would like to recommend all that was recommended to them by the board of education out of its intimate knowledge of the needs of the schools, but in reducing the estimates for the current needs of the District the Commissioners felt obliged to reduce those of the public schools. They have, however, recommended the estimates of the board of education for the most pressing needs of the schools, and they especially call attention to the estimates for the continuation of the Business High School, for the extension of the McKinley Manual Training School, for the purchase of a site for an extension of the Armstrong Manual Training School, and for the increase of the pay of the teachers.

The Commissioners are considering the draft of a substitute prepared by the board of education for the present ineffective compulsory education law.

A vacancy in the board of education, caused by the resignation of James E. Fitch, June 1, 1904, on account of his removal from the District of Columbia, was filled by the appointment of E. Southard Parker, on June 1, 1904. No other change has occurred in the membership of the board of education.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

The entire enrollment for the year was 49,789, an increase of 1,044, or 2.14 per cent over the preceding year. The whole number of teachers provided in the appropriation act was 1,425, 965 white and 460 colored. This number includes 78 kindergarten teachers, 52 white and 26 colored, whose salaries were not scheduled in the appropriation act, but were included in a gross amount allowed for kindergarten instruction.

The number of male teachers, including supervising principals and directors, was 176, and the number of female teachers was 1,249. There can be no material increase in the number of men teachers until better pay is offered.

The schools were in session one hundred and eighty-one days.

The night schools enrolled 1,599 pupils, and continued seventy-four nights—a longer term than usual, a supplementary appropriation of \$2,800 being provided by Congress for this purpose. The age limit, which excluded persons over 21 years of age, served to reduce the attendance on these schools and to manifestly limit their best work.

Of the entire enrollment of the schools, 1,938, or 3.89 per cent, were in the kindergarten; 43,973, or 56.11 per cent, were in the first eight grades; 2,769, or 5.56 per cent, in the high schools; 946, or 1.90 per cent, in the manual training schools; and 163, or 0.33 per cent, in the normal schools.

CENTENNIAL.

The centennial of the public school system of the District of Columbia has been reached and an appropriate celebration of it is proposed.

NEW BUILDINGS.

The following school buildings were dedicated and occupied for school purposes during the year: James B. Edmonds, Samuel E. Wheatley, Edwin L. Stanton, Abby S. Simmons, and Henry P. Montgomery. The Reno, and additions to the Brookland, Cranch, and Takoma schools, were also occupied. With an average of 45 pupils to a room these buildings add 2,070 to the seating capacity of the schools. Early in the school year 1904-5 it is expected that two new 8-room buildings will be occupied, namely, the Nathaniel Parker Gage and the William Ludlow, affording accommodations for 730 pupils.

The new Business High School is well under way, and will be ready for pupils early in the school year 1905-6, with an approximate seating capacity of 800.

NEEDED ACCOMMODATIONS.

The next serious problem of school accommodations lies in relieving the conditions which exist in the McKinley Manual Training School. The enrollment of this school has reached 600, with seats for 250.

During the last year the entire first-year class of over 200 was housed in four rooms in the Central High School, which that growing school needed for its own classes. A temporary drawing room and a physical laboratory occupied rooms in two different rented buildings on O street adjacent to the Central High School.

Another necessary thing is the purchase of ground east of and adjoining the Armstrong Manual Training School for the future uses of that school.

SANITATION.

Congress having provided for the appointment by the Commissioners of 12 medical inspectors who should perform their duties under rules to be formulated by the health officer and subject to the approval of the board of education and the Commissioners, the work of medical inspection was begun in September, 1903, and continued throughout the year. With so small a force of visiting physicians it is evident that much depended upon the intelligent cooperation of the teachers and supervising officers. That this new work went on from the beginning with no perceptible friction is a tribute to the prudence and good sense of the medical inspectors and the cheerful assistance of the principals of buildings, upon whom the chief burden of responsibility rested.

SALARIES.

The Commissioners and the community appreciate the steps already taken by Congress toward a better compensation of the teaching force, but they desire very earnestly to recommend that additional compensation which will give the teachers more adequate pay, prevent their departure to other places where more attractive salaries are offered, and stimulate a desire among the high-school pupils to go to the normal schools and enter the teaching profession.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

The Board of Charities has continued earnestly the effort to carry out the purpose of the act of Congress creating it, and with considerable success. Congress has adopted some of the recommendations made by the board and approved by the Commissioners, and there has been a general tendency among those engaged in public charitable work to accept the principles which the board has recommended. The Commissioners renew their approval of the policies of the board, with a view to greater efficiency and economy in the public charitable work of the District. They recommend that provision be made for the appointment of the members of the Board of Charities and of the Board of Children's Guardians by the Commissioners.

The Commissioners are gratified by the favorable response of Congress to the recommendations in their special report to Congress on the care of delinquent and dependent children in the District of Columbia, and especially the provision for the preparation of plans for an industrial home school for colored youth, the one important institution lacking in the public charitable system.

In its annual report the Board of Charities again emphasizes the importance of the coordination of the different charitable agencies in the District of Columbia. It calls attention to the lack of system and uniformity in work due, in large measure, to diversified control.

Attention is called to the fact that the cost of the public charitable and correctional work of the District of Columbia is one of the largest items in the District budget, and this fact, in the opinion of the board, is in itself a strong argument for an efficient businesslike management. The board is of the opinion that this can only be secured by the centralization of control of all public charitable work in the hands of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. In this connection it recommends that institutions whose functions are purely local and which are maintained at District expense should be placed under the direct control of the Commissioners.

Attention is called to the improved conditions at the Washington Asylum as the result of the new administration.

The need of a municipal hospital for tubercular, chronic, convalescent, and inebriate patients is pointed out. Special emphasis is laid on the fact of the lack of provision for the care of tubercular patients. The need in this direction is so great that during the year private benevolence has erected several tents upon the grounds of the Washington Asylum Hospital.

It is recommended that the money heretofore appropriated to several hospitals for the care of patients be appropriated in a lump sum to be used for the care of indigent patients at such hospitals as, in the judgment of the Board of Charities, will best meet the needs of the community.

It is recommended that the emergency hospital service of the city should be a strictly government service under the immediate control of the District authorities, and that emergency stations should be so located as to afford prompt service in every section of the city.

In reference to Freedman's Hospital, it is urged that the law be so modified as to terminate the present unfortunate condition of divided authority in management. It is urged that if this institution is to be in the future a United States institution it should be supported wholly by the United States, but if it is to be a District institution, maintained in the District budget, it should be managed by the District authorities.

In reference to child-caring work, the board approves the plan set forth in the special report made to Congress by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. If the recommendations in this report were carried into effect all child-caring agencies in the District of Columbia would be coordinated. The work of the Board of Children's Guardians is commended.

Especial emphasis is laid on the importance of the establishment of a court for the trial of juvenile offenders, which court should be wholly separate and distinct from the police court.

As a necessary accompaniment to a well-organized and efficient juvenile court, provision should be made for a sufficient number of well-qualified probation officers.

Special attention has been given to the subject of the equipment of the various institutions for protection against fire, and a visit of inspection was made by a representative of the fire department, accompanied by the secretary of the Board of Charities, to all institutions subject to the board's supervision. A written report was made in each case by the representative of the fire department, and these reports were forwarded to the authorities of the various institutions.

The board has diligently continued the work of investigation of the cases of indigent patients committed to the Government Hospital for the Insane, to be maintained at the expense of the District, and as the result of the efforts of the board during the year 78 persons have been taken from this list. Of this number, 67 were nonresidents of the District of Columbia and were returned to their friends or the places of their legal residence; 7 were transferred from the indigent to the pay list; and 4 were United States cases transferred to the soldiers' or sailors' roll.

The contract has been let and the work has commenced upon the municipal almshouse authorized by Congress last year. The board regards the erection of this almshouse, which makes it possible to remove the aged and infirm from association with the criminal classes at the workhouse and jail, as one of the most important steps in the betterment of the condition of our public charities, in recent years. The plans provide for inexpensive structures, and the buildings, with a total capacity of about 260 inmates, will be completed within the limit of cost fixed by law—\$125,000. The board recommends that certain small parcels of land be acquired by the District to become a part of this almshouse tract. It is pointed out that these parcels of land are so located with reference to the District's holdings as to interfere with the best utilization of the land the District now owns. An additional institution, the industrial home school for colored children, has been authorized to be placed on this tract, which was not contemplated at the time of the original purchase, and the board believes that this institution, which is to be one of considerable size and of great importance, could be much more advantageously located if the additional land in question were secured. The District's present holdings comprise, approximately, 255 acres, and the additional land which the board recommends be acquired comprises, approximately, 34 acres.

WORK OF THE AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Elsewhere in this report is given the financial statement of the District, as compiled from the records of the auditor's office. The work of this office has grown apace with the development of the District, no less than 17,473 vouchers having been examined, audited, and approved during the past fiscal year, an increase of 1,846 over the previous year. The checks prepared and countersigned in payment of these audits numbered 44,587, an increase of 3,814 over those for the year 1903.

The accounts of the ten justices of the peace for the District for fees collected and deposited, the records of the police court for fines and forfeitures, and the books and records covering the miscellaneous receipts of the District have been examined and audited to the close of the fiscal year 1904. The tax ledgers and the ledgers of the water department, showing receipts from water rents, have been examined and audited to January 1, 1904. The examination of these ledgers for the remainder of the fiscal year is now in progress.

The results accomplished by the examination and audit of these books and records show the importance of this work. Such examination and audit would be much more efficacious if it could be kept current instead of being at times six months and more in arrears, but the feasibility of doing this depends upon an increase in the clerical

force, as the other work of the office is of such great volume as to preclude the detail of more than one clerk for that duty.

One of the most important duties of the auditor's office is that connected with the acquisition of land by the District for public purposes through purchase and by condemnation proceedings. This class of work has been greatly augmented during the year on account of the relocation of streets and the elimination of grade crossings arising from the construction of a new union station for the steam railroads entering the city, by the construction of the outfall sewer, and the increase in the number of alleys opened, streets extended, and sites secured for public buildings.

IMPROVEMENTS IN METHODS.

Legislation, prepared by the auditor of the District and approved by the Commissioners, was enacted in the fiscal year 1904, under which deposits made by individuals and corporations covering the whole cost of work requested by them in public space, heretofore deposited by the collector of taxes directly to the official credit of the disbursing officer of the District with the Treasurer of the United States, are covered into the United States Treasury to the credit of an appropriated trust-fund account denominated "Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits, District of Columbia," and from which payments covering the cost of the work are made by the disbursing officer on vouchers duly audited and approved by the auditor and transmitted monthly to the accounting officers of the Treasury for final audit, in accordance with the general provisions of law relating to the accounts of the District of Columbia.

Legislation, similarly prepared, was also enacted whereby all amounts to the official credit of the disbursing officer of the District, representing checks unpaid for a period of three years and more, are covered into the general Treasury to the credit of a permanent appropriation account denominated "Outstanding liabilities, District of Columbia." This law obviates the necessity of indefinitely encumbering the accounts of the disbursing officer with moneys represented by outstanding checks, and at the same time provides a means by which, in the event of their presentation, after the expiration of the three-year period, a reaudit and payment thereof can be made.

Among the improvements made during the year in the method of conducting the business of the office may be mentioned the following: Installation of the card-index system in connection with correspondence and the recording of documents, etc.; preparation of new forms for daily report of collector of taxes, which has been found to work with great success in presenting the condition of the revenue collected day by day; consolidated monthly account current of the disbursing officer of the District covering all appropriations, in place of one such account for each and every appropriation as heretofore, and the opening of ledger accounts showing the transactions in the accounts kept in the sinking fund office of the District under the Treasurer of the United States as ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund, District of Columbia. These accounts are periodically examined and compared

INCREASED DISBURSEMENTS.

The total moneys advanced to the official credit of the disbursing officer of the District with the Treasurer of the United States on requisitions of the Commissioners, during the fiscal year 1904, on account

of appropriations provided for the expenses of the Government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1904 and prior fiscal years, and on account of the various trust and special funds of the District, amounted to \$7,957,203.75. This amount, added to the balance to the credit of the disbursing officer July 1, 1903, \$343,609.67, made the aggregate for the year \$8,300,813.42. The checks issued by the disbursing officer for the same period, in payment of vouchers and pay rolls, audited and approved by the Auditor for the District, numbering 42,788, amounted to \$7,480,707.04; disbursing funds to the amount of \$715,752.54, were withdrawn by checks of the disbursing officer from his official credit and repaid into the Treasury. The balance to the credit of the disbursing officer on June 30, 1904, subject to his check, was \$104,353.84.

From July 15, 1903, to May 12, 1904, there was deposited directly to the official credit of the disbursing officer, District of Columbia, on account of the "Whole cost deposit fund, District of Columbia," with the Treasurer of the United States by the collector of taxes, on account of deposits made by individuals and corporations covering the whole cost of work in public spaces, the sum of \$376,259.81. The checks paid therefrom numbered 1,705, and amounted to \$265,895.36. The balance, \$110,464.45, was covered into the Treasury to the credit of an appropriated trust fund account, denominated "Miscellaneous trust fund deposits, District of Columbia," in accordance with the provisions of law contained in the District appropriation act approved April 27, 1904.

The number of pay rolls and vouchers handled in the disbursing office was largely in excess of any previous year, due to the fact that the appropriations were larger, more laborers were employed, and more supplies furnished. Payment in cash to 2,500 employees twice each month and the issuance of 3,000 checks each month to school teachers, policemen, firemen, and others afford some indication of the labor accomplished. Notwithstanding the inadequate force the work of the office is never in arrears and there is remarkable freedom from error. It is worth noting that of the 44,493 checks issued by the disbursing officer, exclusive of the checks issued on account of the municipal building commission and the board of control of Rock Creek Park, during the past fiscal year only three were unaccounted for. It subsequently developed that two of these were lost by the parties in whose favor the checks were drawn and one was lost in transit through the mails. The improvements in the administration of the office, referred to in the last annual report of the Commissioners, have been supplemented by additional systems and safeguards, one of which is a daily record whereby all vouchers, pay rolls, and checks can be instantly located. The disbursing officer has been the recipient of commendation from the officials of the United States Treasury upon the conduct of his office.

TAX LEGISLATION.

The tax legislation suggested to Congress by the Commissioners at the last session and enacted into law has been admirable in its results. Under its operation each street railway company has paid its franchise tax of 4 per cent on its gross receipts to and including December 31, 1903, and hereafter will be charged in May of each year for its gross earnings for the preceding calendar year.

The remaining amendments provided for the taxation of title insurance companies upon their gross receipts instead of their capital stock; for the payment by incorporated savings banks of 4 per cent per annum on the amount of their gross earnings, less the amount paid as interest to their depositors, instead of 6 per cent on their gross earnings; for the payment by building associations of 2 per cent on their gross earnings, instead of 4 per cent, and also that all corporations not receiving especial franchises or privileges should be rated, assessed, and taxed as individuals conducting business on similar lines, the effect of this change being to assess their personal property instead of their capital stock.

All these amendments were based upon a desire to secure an adjustment of taxation more equitable to the interests involved and more satisfactory to the District, a result which has been fully accomplished. They covered the field so fully that the Commissioners have no further tax legislation to suggest at this time to Congress.

By the introduction of modern business methods into the assessor's office, together with the constant improvement of the force in accuracy and efficiency, an administration deserving high commendation has been attained.

THE COLLECTION OF TAXES.

The receipts from realty taxes during the year amounted to \$3,212,680.10; from personal taxes, \$630,730.02; and from miscellaneous sources, \$859,837.04, aggregating \$4,703,267.16. Of the amount collected from personal taxes the sum of \$76,820.04 was for arrears, leaving \$553,929.98 as the result for the year 1904, or a grand total during the two years the law has been in force of \$1,091,021.60.

The Commissioners again take pleasure in noting the responsiveness which attends the enforcement of the personal-tax law. It has not been necessary to distrain except in a few minor cases, and in the larger number of instances where reluctance was shown by the taxpayer in meeting his obligations the diligent work of the collector's office has been effective. When, in accordance with law, all unpaid personal-tax accounts at the end of the fiscal year 1903 were turned over to the collector's office for collection, the inability of that office to place a force in the field sufficient to secure all these delinquencies caused considerable loss of revenue. The provision made by Congress during the last session for additional assistance proved of great value. It enabled the representatives of the tax office to visit all sections of the District and request delinquents to settle their accounts. By this personal solicitation, accompanied in many cases by explanation, much friction has been avoided and the exercise of harsh measures obviated. It should be stated, however, that persons desiring to evade payment of the tax have frequent opportunity to do so through removal from the District, transfer or sale of their property, retirement from business, etc., and it is only by prompt pursuit of these delinquents and patient effort in bringing the accounts to their attention that the revenue is saved to the District. These accounts, though always small in amount, are sufficiently numerous to lead the Commissioners to earnestly recommend that the appropriation for additional assistance be increased to \$5,000.

The Commissioners also take pleasure in inviting attention to the fact that the amount of unpaid taxes for the seventeen years, inclusive, from

1877 to 1903 amounts to only \$106,065.14, an average of about \$6,000 a year. This demonstrates the thoroughness and fidelity with which the collection of taxes is undertaken. For the year 1903, for instance, when the aggregate of realty taxes reached the sum of \$3,500,000, only \$5,000 remains unpaid. In the administration of the law it has been found that taxpayers almost universally accept the opportunity to make one payment in May, the amount of collections in November being only \$153,000. Although the work of the office has been nearly doubled in the past six years, with consequent additional responsibilities, and although the employees are required to give bond, there has been no increase in the salaries, nor, indeed, have these salaries been restored to the figures which obtained before the reduction of 20 per cent ordered by the act approved June 20, 1874. In this respect the office stands alone; and while the Commissioners, in view of the great demands now made upon the District treasury, have refrained from recommending all the increases asked by the collector, they believe that the salary of the deputy collector should be made more nearly proportionate to the duties and responsibilities of his position.

CORPORATION COUNSEL.

The work of the corporation counsel's office has greatly increased during the year, no less than 383 written opinions having been rendered at the request of the Commissioners, while 210 written communications were sent to interested parties relative to pending municipal matters and suits. There has been an increase, also, in the number of suits instituted by and against the District of Columbia, some of them involving questions of vital importance to the community. One of these suits, dealing with the validity of the snow and ice law, is mentioned elsewhere in this report. Another suit, decided in the lower court in favor of the District and now pending before the court of appeals, is a bill for an injunction to prevent the payment of any money of the District of Columbia on account of the erection of the new union station according to the act of Congress approved February 28, 1903, providing for the erection of a union railroad station in the District of Columbia. The bill claimed that the payment of the moneys appropriated by Congress for this purpose was an unconstitutional collection and disbursement of direct taxes against the citizens of the District for a Federal or private use and, therefore, that the act was unconstitutional, null, and void.

The Commissioners take pleasure in noting that the proceedings instituted in the Supreme Court of the United States to overturn the "smoke law" were unsuccessful.

THE SNOW AND ICE LAW.

Legislation enacted by Congress for the purpose of insuring the prompt removal of snow and ice from the sidewalks of the city was taken into the courts upon a test case, a decision being rendered by the court of appeals that the law was null and void. The court held that the act was unconstitutional because—

this class of legislation is undoubtedly an attempt on the part of the municipality to shift to the shoulders of individual citizens the burden which is primarily incumbent upon itself to bear, namely, that of keeping the streets and thoroughfares in proper condition for the purpose for which they are intended.

In the opinion of the court, this duty could be and should be undertaken by the municipality. After emphasizing the inequality of the law in that it imposed penalties upon private citizens for failure to remove snow and ice which were not visited upon the Commissioners, under whose jurisdiction are the pavements in front of District buildings and reservations, the court further pointed out the lack of any provision or requirement of the law for the removal of snow and ice from sidewalks adjacent to improved property that happened to be vacant or unimproved at the time, and said that this class of property and owners escaped all liability under the act. This exemption or omission was said to be fatal without other defects.

The court further held that the most glaring "infirmity" of the act was its sharp discrimination between the tenants and occupants of improved property; that there is no provision in the law requiring the Commissioners to perform the work if the tenant or occupant of improved property fails to remove the snow and ice; "that here again is gross inequality as well as utter failure to subserve the purpose of the law, for the intervention of the Commissioners is as necessary in the one case as the other." In conclusion, the court asserted that the primary requisite of all such legislation is that it should be uniform and that it should be capable of universal enforcement, and therefore, because of the inequality and unjust discrimination in the act between citizens similarly situated, it held the act of Congress to be void.

This decision deprives the District of Columbia of any provision of law whereby the cleaning of snow and ice from the sidewalks can be required. To undertake the work as a matter of municipal duty will require an appropriation of at least \$100,000, and it is doubtful whether this sum would prove sufficient. There are in the District of Columbia about 500 miles of sidewalks, and this area must be cleaned in its entirety if the Commissioners are to escape the charge of discriminating in favor of taxpayers who live upon certain streets. The work can, of course, be done if the money is provided, although it may be difficult to obtain a large force of laborers at a moment's notice. The Commissioners will present the matter to Congress, inasmuch as that body must determine whether the necessary funds are to be provided for this new form of municipal care.

LEGISLATION AS TO LUNACY CASES.

During the year there were 373 lunacy cases instituted and tried upon petition of the Commissioners, an increase of 83 over the year previous, and an average of more than one a day.

On April 27, 1904, Congress passed its act "To authorize the apprehension and detention of insane persons in the District of Columbia, and providing for their temporary commitment in the Government Hospital for the Insane," etc. This very important law has worked efficiently; its provisions have supplied a desirable system for dealing with this subject.

Since March 3, 1903, proceedings for the formal determination of the mental condition of a person upon petition by the Commissioners have been by a marshal's jury without a judge presiding. Experience since this procedure has been in operation strongly suggests that one of the justices of the supreme court of the District of Columbia should preside at these hearings in order to preserve order and decorum and

to rule on questions of law arising as to the admissibility of evidence and involving the rights of personal liberty. The Commissioners will, therefore, during the approaching session of Congress, urge a change in the law relating to lunacy proceedings. Grave doubts exist as to the sufficiency of the present system, and should any judge declare it to be imperfect the municipal and police authorities would be greatly embarrassed.

Another suggested reform in connection with lunacy proceedings, and to accomplish which the Commissioners will ask appropriate legislation, is that after a person has been sent to the asylum and recovers his reason and is discharged as cured the record in the clerk's office should show the fact of recovery. This record would, obviously, benefit both the public and the person against whom the proceedings were taken.

THE STREET-CLEANING DEPARTMENT.

During the past year 504,201,482 square yards of paved streets were cleaned by hand, as against 523,077,805 square yards in 1903, a decrease of 18,876,323 square yards, due to the transfer of a portion of the hand-cleaning area to machine sweeping last May. The total cost of this class of work, including salaries of repair and stable men, was \$88,057.72 in 1904, as against \$91,180.78 the previous year, a decrease of \$3,123.06, due to the lesser area cleaned. In May, 1904, the hand-cleaning area was reduced from 1,900,000 square yards to 1,600,000 square yards per day, and the daily machine-sweeping area increased from 1,400,000 square yards to 1,700,000 square yards. At the same time the number of laborers on hand cleaning was reduced from 202 to 160, because of the lesser area to be cared for.

Previous to November, 1903, the horses of the department were boarded at a livery stable at a cost of \$16 per head per month. In October, 1903, the Commissioners leased half of the two-story brick building in which the horses were kept at a rental of \$70 per month, and in the following November they leased the whole building at a monthly rental of \$125. This department took full charge of it, and the repair shop and storage room, which had previously been located in another section of the city, were transferred to that point, thus placing under one roof that branch of the service pertaining to the maintenance of the equipment used in connection with hand cleaning and sprinkling. By reason of this arrangement a considerable saving in the cost of maintaining the horses was effected as the forage was purchased at contract prices, thus eliminating the profit accruing to the livery man under the old system.

The contract rate for machine sweeping in 1903 was 18 cents per 1,000 square yards. In June of that year a new three-year contract for cleaning paved streets and avenues by machine sweeping or flushing, the area by the latter method to approximate 25,000,000 square yards per annum, was entered into at $16\frac{1}{8}$ cents per 1,000 square yards.

During 1904 there were cleaned by machine 269,925,809 square yards of paved streets, as against 232,386,728 square yards the previous year, an increase of 37,539,081 square yards, due to the transfer of a portion of the hand-cleaning area to machine sweeping last May. The cost of this class of work during the past year was \$45,381.26, as against \$41,829.62 in 1903, an increase of \$3,551.64, due to the greater area cleaned.

By means of hose attached to the fire hydrants about 60,000 square yards per night of paved streets were flushed during three months in the summer of 1903. . Owing to the low water pressure, however, the experiment was not entirely a success. In June of the present year an eight-hour test of a flushing wagon was made, but the representative of the manufacturing company claimed that the pressure at the fire plugs was insufficient for his machines to do proper work.

Since the close of the fiscal year the superintendent of the street-cleaning department has been under investigation upon charges preferred by a former contractor. The Commissioners have the case under advisement.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

An important improvement of conditions has resulted from the good work of this department during the past year. The necessary legislation for the better regulation of electric wiring and apparatus in buildings, in order to diminish the danger to life and property, was procured and put into effect; and the inspections of theaters were increased in number and thoroughness. The removal of poles and overhead wires from the streets was carried on steadily, and there was a large increase in the quantity and quality of the public lighting.

On April 26, 1904, Congress passed an act long desired by the Commissioners, giving them authority to make rules and regulations governing electric wiring and apparatus in buildings. Two additional inspectors were also authorized to assist in the work. A full set of rules and regulations were adopted, modeled upon those of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. Under the authority of this act the Commissioners can refuse to allow current to be used in any electrical wiring installation which is defective, penalties being prescribed for failure to repair defective wiring after due notice has been given. Since the new regulations went into effect, on September 1, 1904, a number of old wiring installations have been remodeled and put in good condition and over 300 new installations have been made. All new wiring is now inspected to see that it is in accordance with the new regulations before it is approved by the department.

The net increase in street lamps was as follows:

Gas	190
Naphtha	4
Incandescent electric.....	127
Electric arc.....	22
Street-designation lamps.....	48
Total	391

Total number of lamps of all kinds in service July 1, 1904, was 10,689.

Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company reports the removal of 93 poles and 652.526 miles of wire from the area mentioned in act approved June 20, 1902, and the erection of 431.193 miles, a net decrease of 221.333 miles.

The electrical department has taken down 85 poles and 63 miles of wire in all parts of the District.

This department placed underground the wires connecting 48 fire-alarm boxes, 32 patrol boxes, 5 schoolhouses, 6 engine houses, 2 police stations, 7 United States Government buildings, and 7 private buildings. It drew into conduits 21.12 miles of cable, containing 783.01

miles of wire, and built 2.53 miles of conduit and 30 manholes. The amount of underground construction for the past year exceeds that done in all the four previous years.

Fifteen fire-alarm boxes were erected on the streets, 5 on the stages of theaters, and 20 in private and Government buildings.

Twenty-seven miscellaneous telephones were installed, connected to the District system, besides 47 additional ones in the various public schools. Five trunk lines were added, on account of the great increase in the number of calls.

Sixteen patrol boxes were added to the system and all the defective circuits rewired and placed in good condition.

All theaters were regularly inspected each week for defective apparatus brought in by the traveling companies. Besides this, the permanent wiring in each theater was carefully examined and numerous changes were made by the managers to render it safe.

One hundred and forty-three other places were examined for defective wiring and many improvements made therein.

INSPECTION OF GAS AND METERS.

The inspector of gas and meters reports that during the last fiscal year 789 official photometric tests were made of the gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company, giving a mean illuminating power of 22.66 standard candlepower, which is 0.66 of one candle above the legal requirement, and 306 photometric tests were made of the gas supplied by the Georgetown Gaslight Company, giving a mean illuminating value of 22.74 standard candles.

Daily tests were also made for impurities in the gas supplied by both companies.

During the year this office tested 5,449 gas meters on request of the two gas companies and consumers of gas in the District of Columbia.

The fees received for testing these meters amounted to \$2,420, which sum was deposited with the collector of taxes.

In compliance with Commissioners' order No. 241807, dated September 28, 1903, an employee of this office, since that date, has accompanied the representative of the gas company when taking monthly statements of the gas meters in buildings occupied by the District government, and the meter statements have been recorded by each separately. Beginning with November, 1903, the District gas bills have received the certification of this office.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The police department of the District of Columbia continues to occupy a deservedly high rank among similar organizations throughout the country. Its efficiency is attested by the general good order of the District and the absence of graver crimes. Its organization and discipline are of high standard and it merits the most favorable consideration of Congress. The major and superintendent, Richard Sylvester, has for four successive years been chosen as the presiding officer of the international police organization, a fact which testifies to his ability and to an appreciation of the methods which prevail in the conduct of his department.

The Commissioners regret, however, their inability to bring the force up to the numerical strength allowed by law, viz, 686 officers and

subordinates. The average number of vacancies during the year was 20, due to the fact that the salary of \$75 per month paid to privates of the first class is not a sufficient inducement in a city where the demand for labor is great and where men of intelligence and capacity receive larger compensation in almost all branches of work. When it is remembered that policemen are required to pay for their uniforms and are denied the enjoyment of Sundays, holidays, and evenings, besides being exposed to danger and the inclemency of the weather, it is not difficult to understand the obstacles in securing recruits. In view of this condition, the Commissioners have proposed, in their annual estimates, that officers of class 1 who have served for five years or over shall be promoted to the grade of class 2, the duties and requirements of the two classes being identical.

The Commissioners believe that this promotion will be an incentive to active and intelligent performance of work, and will also increase the membership of the force. The present necessity is not legislation adding to the numerical strength, but a provision which, through increased financial inducement, will invite accessions to the force and at the same time improve the situation of those who are at present therewith connected—a provision which is not only demanded by the conditions which exist, but is indorsed by citizens' associations and other representative bodies of the District. Advances are also recommended for the few supervising officers of the force, in order that their salaries may more nearly equal the compensation paid in other cities for similar service, and that they may be better able to meet the cost of living and the expenses of equipment incident to their positions.

The regulation of public vehicles is a matter which receives the attention of the police, and, while improvements in the service have been noted, the absence of a general law on the subject has made the work irksome and at times complicated. It is the opinion of the Commissioners that the public-vehicle service would be more satisfactory if drivers were granted licenses upon the favorable recommendation of the police and if licenses were issued to drivers instead of owners. This change would necessitate an amendment to the existing license law. In view of the approaching construction of a new railroad terminal these questions are of the utmost importance to the citizen and traveling public at this time.

It is gratifying to observe that there has been some advance made in the method of posting bills. In view of the fact that the presence of illuminated posters is becoming an objectionable feature in many municipalities, and elevated advertising is receiving attention, adequate laws for proper restriction are subjects for further consideration.

The need of legislation for the suppression of unlimited sales of certain drugs as urged by the police department is important in order that the use of cocaine and other narcotics may be properly restrained.

The public and police frequently are embarrassed because it is impossible after business hours at the police court to procure warrants for violations of the law. Remedial amendment to the law will be suggested by the Commissioners to meet this defect. In this connection the adoption of a fugitive law, under which the detention of escaping criminals may be had pending the arrival of requisition papers, is recommended and would be in keeping with similar provisions in other cities.

While in full sympathy with the efforts of the police court to dispose of the multiplicity of cases there presented, the Commissioners desire to note the fact that the existing system presents some undesirable features. Unfortunates, charged with trivial offenses, should not be transported and concentrated with the more hardened criminals while awaiting trial and being conveyed to court, while it is not wise to allow life and property in extensive police territory to remain unprotected while members of the force are detained as witnesses. The subject is one worthy of careful and earnest consideration.

The draft of a resolution making certain provisions for the maintenance of peace and order during the forthcoming inaugural period involves a slightly increased appropriation, made necessary by the increased demands for labor and the reconstruction of the railroad approaches in the District. It is most important that the many interests affected at that time be surrounded by every safeguard and precaution in order to prevent loss or embarrassment.

WASHINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Within the five and a half years of its life the Washington Public Library has increased the number of its volumes from 12,000 to more than 70,000, and the number of its employees from 3 to 39. The average daily circulation of books has grown until to-day it approximates a thousand, and the rented, overcrowded library building of 1899 has been replaced by the attractive and spacious structure of marble, costing \$375,000 and donated by Mr. Carnegie.

The library was created for the special benefit of the District workmen, school children, and department clerks. It is the people's library; and an urgent invitation is extended by the library trustees to the people of the District to make the greatest possible use of it, to enjoy its reading room and reference library, to utilize its open-shelf rooms, to draw books for profitable home reading, to see that the young folks of the family profit by the facilities of the children's room, and to increase its value as an adjunct of the schools.

In rendering the books of the library most accessible and most beneficial to all the people of the District, it is planned that the characteristics and exclusive features of the library shall be primarily fostered. In its circulating feature, in its children's room and school work, and in its open-shelf room it fulfills functions not shared by the Library of Congress, and special attention is to be given to the wise development of these departments. Increase of book circulation is to be sought by the establishment at suitable points of substations, and of branch libraries as rapidly as Congress may permit acceptance to be made in specific cases of Mr. Carnegie's conditional tender of funds for the erection of branch library buildings. The use of traveling collections, not only in the schools, but for firemen, policemen, and others is to be encouraged. A slight increase of force, the appropriation for which purpose the Commissioners warmly approve, will permit the partial opening of the library on Sundays and legal holidays, when it will be most useful.

The simple design of walks and stone curbing constituting the approaches to the building has not been carried out either to the east or west of the library, and it is earnestly hoped that Congress will this year grant the appropriation of \$13,000 which the office of public buildings and grounds asks to complete this work.

The immediate urgent needs of the library are an increase in its working force and in a few salaries (especially that of the librarian), as set forth in the annual estimates, which the Commissioners commend to the favorable consideration of Congress, and an enlargement of its supply of books by private donation, by Congressional appropriation, and by securing for public use more of the miscellaneous circulating books in the Government collections in Washington, including the Library of Congress.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The vital statistics embodied in the report of the health officer are based upon an estimated population of 295,193, the white population being estimated as 204,840 and the colored population as 90,353. There occurred in the District during the calendar year 1903 5,944 deaths, 3,398 of the decedents being white and 2,546 being colored. The corresponding death rates per 1,000, based on the estimated population set forth above, were as follows: Whites, 16.59; colored, 28.18; all, 20.14. The death rate for the entire population and the death rate for the white race taken alone were slightly higher during 1903 than during the preceding year. Only twice, however, during the decade ending with 1903 have lower death rates been recorded. The death rate for the colored race was lower during 1903 than during the preceding year, and during only one year of the decade just referred to has a lower death rate prevailed.

The decrease in the number of deaths among children, which was referred to in the last report, has continued. One thousand five hundred and fourteen deaths of children under 1 year of age were recorded in 1894, while during 1903 only 1,092 deaths were reported among this portion of the population. In the earlier year the names of 2,080 decedents under 5 years of age appeared on the records of the health department, while during 1903 only 1,507 deaths of this class were recorded. The extent to which there has been an actual diminution of the mortality of infants and children is best comprehended when it is borne in mind that the decrease just mentioned occurred notwithstanding a steady increase in the population. The fact that decrease is not due to a diminished number of children in the community is indicated by the returns of births, which, in 1894, numbered 4,968, and in 1903 numbered 5,124. While the returns of births certainly do not indicate the actual number of births that occurred, yet they may be regarded as affording a reasonably good index thereto.

During the past four years records have been kept showing the number of deaths from diarrheal diseases and inflammation of the bowels among children under two years of age, these diseases being generally recognized as preventable. Here, as in the case of deaths from all causes among infants and children, there has been a continual decrease notwithstanding the increase in the population. The number of deaths from diarrheal diseases and inflammation of the bowels among white children under 2 years of age between 1900 and 1903, inclusive, fell from 171 to 114; among colored children, from 217 to 168; among children of both classes, from 388 to 282.

As the result of an investigation into the causes of deaths of young

children from diarrheal diseases during the summer of 1903, the health officer has recommended as follows:

1. That an effort be made to secure the establishment, either under public auspices or through private charity, of day nurses located systematically in various portions of the District, where women who are required to labor for their daily bread may leave their offspring during the hours of service with a reasonable assurance that they will be properly taken care of, especially with reference to diet.

2. That it be made unlawful to establish or maintain any place for the reception and care of infants without a permit from the Commissioners, or otherwise than in accordance with the terms of said permit. Such terms to have reference to the registration of inmates, the sanitary condition of the establishment, and to inspection.

Tuberculosis continues as the chief cause of the mortality in the District. During the calendar year of 1903, 776 deaths were attributed to this disease, representing 13.05 of all deaths, and being equivalent to 2.629 deaths per 1,000 of the population. Of the decedents who died from this cause, 355 were white and 421 were colored, the corresponding death rates being, for the whites, 1.733 per 1,000, and for the colored 4.660 per 1,000.

All of the foregoing figures relative to tuberculosis are in excess of the corresponding figures for 1902, but are below the average for the ten-year period. The first six months of 1904 have shown a further increase in the number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis as compared with the corresponding period of 1903—476 as compared with 419. The need for suitable hospital accommodations for tubercular patients has not yet been met. While certain wards have been provided by private charity for consumptives, which wards are being operated as a part of the Washington Asylum Hospital, there is a large number of cases which can not be accommodated in those wards and for which suitable provisions should be made elsewhere.

The total number of cases of typhoid fever reported during the calendar year of 1903 was 1,055. Corresponding figures for previous years are not available for purpose of comparison, the law which requires cases of typhoid fever to be reported not having gone into effect until February 26, 1902. The disease was apparently more prevalent among white people than among colored people. Of the reported cases 137 died—equivalent to 12.98 per cent of all patients. Among whites 10.69 per cent of the cases proved fatal and among the colored 19.35. The record for the first half of the current calendar year suggests that there has been a diminished prevalence of typhoid fever during that period. Three hundred and twenty-one cases were reported during the first six months of 1903, as compared with 180 during the corresponding period of 1904. The diminution is, however, probably apparent rather than real; for while during the first six months of 1903 there were 37 deaths from typhoid fever, during the corresponding period of 1904 the deaths from this disease numbered 43.

Scarlet fever was less prevalent during the calendar year of 1903 than during 1902, only 154 cases having been reported, as compared with 245. The disease was, moreover, of a mild type. During the first six months of 1904, however, there was a marked increase in the prevalence of this disease—237 cases having been reported, as against 53 cases reported during the first six months of 1903—and the disease has assumed a somewhat more virulent type.

The number of cases of diphtheria reported in 1903 was 181, while during 1902 the number of cases reported was 352. The percentage of fatal cases in 1903 was 10.49. There has been an increase in the prevalence of diphtheria during the first six months of 1904, during which period 132 cases were reported, while during the corresponding period of 1903 the cases reported numbered but 73.

The number of cases of smallpox reported in 1903 was 47. In 1902 60 cases were reported. During the first six months of 1904 the number of cases of smallpox reported was 18, while during the corresponding period of 1903 the number of cases reported was 32.

THE WEED LAW.

The general work of the health department has been continued along the same lines as heretofore. Embarrassment is still experienced by reason of the absence of any law enabling the health department to enforce the abatement of nuisances on the property of nonresidents. The weed law continues on the statute books, but, in the absence of an appropriation to enforce it, has not been enforced.

Appropriations should be made to enforce the law or it should be repealed, and if an appropriation be made to enforce it, the law should be amended so as to increase the permissible height of weeds from 4 to 18 inches or more. The Commissioners earnestly hope that the legislation which they have recommended providing for the condemnation of buildings unfit for human habitation, which should be repaired or demolished, as well as that necessary for the abatement of nuisances on the property of nonresidents, may be enacted at the coming session of Congress. These measures are of vital importance to the well-being of the community, and are supported by a strong and increasing public sentiment.

SMOKE INSPECTION.

The enforcement of the smoke law has been carried on during the past year and as in former years, except at the time of the coal strike, and with good results. A number of plants have been changed so as to burn anthracite coal or equipped with smoke-consuming devices so as to comply with the law. In the cases of other plants repeated prosecutions have been brought and fines imposed or collateral forfeited.

The fact that there is no special provision for inspectors, and that therefore the necessary observations of plants and prosecutions have to be made by only one inspector of the health department detailed from other duties, makes it difficult to keep up with this work as thoroughly as the Commissioners desire. They recommend that special inspectors be provided for this purpose.

BATHING BEACH.

The bathing beach continues a popular institution, the attendance during the past year having reached the total of 45,636. The highest attendance in the history of the beach for any one day occurred on Sunday, June 26, when 2,010 persons registered. The season happily passed without a serious or fatal accident, although the life guards are credited with 28 rescues, some of which, but for the courage, promptness, and skill of the attendants might have resulted in death.

The conditions at the beach are by no means satisfactory. More dressing rooms and lockers for clothing are necessary, the dressing stalls and aisles being now so crowded on hot days as to forbid privacy and occasion great inconvenience. The present accommodations should be quadrupled. In addition to this, the inner basin presented an objectionable appearance during the summer, owing to the thick green scum which formed on a portion of its surface and the large accumulation of weeds. Efforts to remedy these unpleasant features were not altogether successful and the Commissioners will recommend to Congress the necessity of cleaning out the basin, supplying a bottom of sand, and otherwise providing fresh, sweet water in which the swimmer can bathe.

A DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC COMFORT AND RECREATION.

The Commissioners believe that provision should be made for the purchase of more park land, which can be obtained now more cheaply than will be possible in the future. The desire for the purchase of land for parks is generally felt by the citizens of the District, and has been represented by them to the Commissioners in strong terms. The Commissioners renew their suggestion that they be authorized by Congress to prepare a general plan for adding to the public parks in the District of Columbia.

The Commissioners believe also that the District government should be empowered to purchase and maintain public playgrounds, as is done elsewhere with so much success. Private beneficence has demonstrated by successful experiment that the public playground is as much needed and appreciated here as elsewhere, and at the same time the efforts of public-spirited citizens to maintain and direct such playgrounds has shown that this work ought to be done by public authorities. Therefore the Commissioners have recommended in their estimates an initial appropriation of \$8,000 for this purpose. They also recommend that in purchasing sites for new public schools provision be made for playgrounds, and that additional land be purchased for playgrounds for existing public schools.

Public baths are now provided in most of the leading cities of the United States, and public laundry facilities are provided in connection with them in a number of those cities. The Commissioners have not felt that they could add an item for this purpose to the estimates for current expenditures until the current revenues were freed from the present requirement that they should meet the demands of the extraordinary expenditures for public improvement. But they believe that such facilities should be provided. The necessity for public-comfort stations has become so pressing that the Commissioners have felt that they could no longer defer recommending an appropriation for beginning to meet it, and therefore have included an item of \$55,000 for that purpose in their estimates.

In view of the possible early installation of public-comfort stations, all-year bathing houses, and a system of public playgrounds, whose immediate surveillance and that of the bathing beach, will require more attention than any agency now at the command of the Commissioners can afford, the establishment of a department for the supervision and control of matters pertaining to public comfort and recreation will demand consideration in the near future.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The fire department has lived up to its good record. Its special distinction for the year was its service at the Baltimore fire, beginning February 7, 1904, where about one-third of the department under the chief engineer was sent by the Commissioners, remaining until the fire was practically extinguished, working almost continuously for two days in cold weather and without sufficient opportunity for eating and sleeping, and with the greatest efficiency and heroism. This occasion, when it was necessary for the chief engineer to be continuously on duty in actual fire fighting for more than forty-eight hours, showed strikingly what is constantly observed in the regular work of the department, that it should have a superintendent corresponding in his duties to the superintendent of the police department. The chief engineer, who must respond to alarms by night as well as by day, has neither the time nor the strength to perform the administrative duties of a superintendent for a fire department now large and constantly growing, with property valued at over a million dollars in more than twenty-five fire stations scattered all over the District of Columbia. Constant, systematic, thorough business management by a man who has nothing else to do, is imperatively required. The work can not be properly done by a Commissioner having supervision of the fire department, any more than such work could be done for the police department by a Commissioner having supervision of that department.

The fire department needs more stations and apparatus, one of the old stations needs to be rebuilt, and extensive repairs are necessary in all the older buildings. But the Commissioners have not felt that, pending a permanent settlement of the District's finances, they could ask of Congress all that the department needs. The District of Columbia has been very fortunate in the matter of fires, but sooner or later there will be two or more large fires at the same time and then it will be found that the department is not large enough to cope with them. It is doubtless as efficient as any other fire department in proportion to its size, but it ought to be much larger and it ought to have much better reserves than it now has.

The Commissioners renew their earnest recommendation for the installation of special water mains, in order to establish a high-pressure fire protection service for the heart of the city of Washington, at an estimated cost of \$750,000, which would greatly improve the fire protection and probably reduce the rates of insurance.

The Commissioners invoke special consideration for their recommendations for increased pay for the subordinate members of the fire department, who are underpaid not only as compared with the firemen of other places, but as compared with the members of the police department of the District of Columbia of equal rank.

The annual report of the fire department invites attention to the records of fatalities and devastation of property caused by fire during the fiscal year 1904 throughout the country, and states that the District of Columbia was particularly fortunate in being spared from any great fire disaster in which there was great loss of life or destruction of property.

The annual report for the fiscal year 1904 shows a total estimated loss from fires in the District of \$250,924, or an increase over the losses of the preceding year of \$93,663. The largest fire during the year

was occasioned by the burning of the Daish grain elevator, which caused an estimated loss of \$85,000. The total estimated loss for the year was a fraction over 10 per cent of the total insurance on the property, \$2,071,370.

Truck Company G was placed in commission April 28, 1904, on Eighth street, between D and E streets SE.

The fire boat will also prove a valuable adjunct in the matter of protecting the river front and property lying near there.

The department consists of 14 engine companies, 7 truck companies, and 5 chemical engine companies. On October 9, 1903, the department received and placed in commission 3 combination chemical engine and hose wagons. A 65-foot aerial hook and ladder truck was also received and placed in commission at Truck Company E. The department's first size Clapp & Jones steam fire engine was rebuilt during the year and placed in commission at No. 1 engine house.

Chemical Engine Company No. 1, D street, near Twelfth, is now being converted into an engine company, and the plans will be completed not later than August 1, 1904, when the company will be installed. The addition of the engine company in the center of the city will add materially to the fire protection in this congested portion of the city.

The building for No. 13 Engine Company, now in the course of erection, has been completed, and about October 1, 1904, the engine now being built for the house in Brookland will be delivered and the truck being built for Congress Heights completed. Arrangements are also being made for the construction of the engine house recently provided for in southeast Washington. When these apparatus are built and the new houses placed in commission the department will consist of the following companies: Eighteen engine companies, 7 truck companies, 3 chemical-engine companies, and 1 combination chemical and truck company.

Attention is invited to the condition of several of the engine houses of the department.

Engine Company No. 4, located on Virginia avenue, near Four-and-a-half street SW., is in a dilapidated condition, and it is deemed inadvisable for this reason to expend money in trying to repair it. In its estimates for the next fiscal year the department asks for an entirely new house for this company. There are other houses in the department that are in bad condition, and it has been found that the limited appropriations by Congress are insufficient to improve them as should be done.

The conduct of the members of the department for the past twelve months has been in general excellent.

During the past fiscal year 71 fires have occurred as a result of the use of gasoline. The department has insisted that rigid inspections be made of the premises where this dangerous fluid is stored and kept for sale. Several casualties have occurred during the year as a result of its use, and it is earnestly recommended that some regulation be adopted that will insure greater protection to persons using highly inflammable oils.

The inspection of mercantile houses has been continued, with good results, the fire marshal, who makes such inspections, rarely ever reporting that he found the conditions other than good. The theaters were also inspected at least three times a week and a strict compliance with the regulations enforced.

There are now 46 pensioners on the rolls. Members of this department, with the exception of the chief engineer, are all pensioned alike. The officers receive the same pension as is paid a private. This, it is respectfully submitted, should not be. The members of the police department, who receive pensions from the same fund, are paid in the matter of the amount of pension according to the rank of the man retired; but not so in this department. The foreman who has served the department for years is entitled, under the existing law, to no more consideration than the private who may after a few years' service become disabled in the line of service. The work of a fireman is as important as that of a policeman, the hours assigned to him are a great deal longer, and he faces danger twice as often, and it is respectfully submitted that some regulation should be adopted to increase the pension of the department's officers.

SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The sealer of weights and measures, who has supervision also of the inspectors of lumber, wood, flour, steam boilers, and of the District markets and market masters, reports the fiscal year 1904 one of the busiest in the history of the office. While improved conditions obtain throughout the District in the use of proper scales, weights, and measures, activity and diligence are necessary to cope with the many ingenious methods resorted to in an attempt on the part of some dealers to defraud the public.

During the year there were 12,645 scales sealed; condemned and destroyed, 160; condemned for repair, 490; sealed down, 36; weights sealed, 1,904; seized and destroyed, 166; yard measures sealed, 915; seized and destroyed, 25; measures sealed, 2,729; condemned and destroyed, 500. Inspections for which no fees were collected were, for the United States Government, 41 scales and 34 weights; for the District government, 55 scales and 57 weights. Inspections for private parties, said inspections having been made upon request and before the expiration of the time limit of previous inspection, scales, 141; weights adjusted and resealed, 138.

The report shows the District markets in a better condition, and, with the exception of the Georgetown Market, they have been occupied to their capacity. Repairs are contemplated in the way of painting and installing modern plumbing. There were only 24,659 barrels of flour inspected during the year and the fees collected for same amounted to \$246.59.

The law governing the inspection of flour is defective in many ways and is not applicable to the present mode of packing and shipping, and the sealer renews his recommendation for certain changes.

There were 34,028½ cords of wood inspected and measured during the year. Fees collected and retained by the inspectors for services and expenses amounted to \$3,062.60. Thirteen million ten thousand four hundred and forty-seven square feet of merchantable lumber were inspected and 494,622 square feet of unmerchantable lumber. Gross fees amounted to \$4,037.60; expenses, \$1,369.95; net fees retained by inspectors for their services, \$2,667.65.

The report further shows that 799 boilers were inspected; total amount of fees collected for said inspections \$3,770; expenses, \$776.25; net fees retained by inspectors for services, \$2,993.75. There was no serious accident from defective boilers during the year.

The sealer renews his recommendation that the office of inspector of boilers be made a salaried one, which the Commissioners approve. Receipts of the Department were as follows: Eastern Market, \$3,476; Western Market, \$5,596.25; Georgetown Market, \$1,051; Wholesale Producers' Market, on hand July 1, 1903, \$305.84; receipts for 1904, \$1,526.71; total, \$1,832.25. Weights and measures, \$5,927.79; sale use of the public hay scales, \$1,725; sale fish-wharf privileges, \$210; showing a net gain of \$1,180.70 in total receipts for the year.

At the last session of Congress a bill was presented by the Commissioners, the principal objects of which were to confer upon the Commissioners of the District of Columbia authority to regulate the sale of the use of the public hay scales; the sealing down of scales reported as not in use; also the inspection and sealing of milk bottles used in the distribution and sale of milk and cream, and to more fully prescribe penalties for the sale of short-measure lubricating and illuminating oils, and also to define more clearly penalties for the sale of short-weight provisions. No action was obtained upon the bill before adjournment, but it is to be hoped that favorable action will be given at the coming session of Congress.

CORONER.

The number of deaths from all causes requiring the attention of the coroner was 1,023, an increase of over 30 per cent of preceding year. Number of inquests 47, an increase of over 25 per cent. Number of autopsies 76. The new morgue, occupied July 1, 1904, seems to be admirably adapted for the purposes designed. There are now on the rolls of the office two men, a morgue keeper and assistant morgue keeper. The experience of the past five months has shown that this force is not sufficient. It is recommended that in addition a janitor or hostler be appointed. Two men should always go with the morgue wagon, and as the morgue building is entirely of wood and heated by six or seven stoves, careful attention to the fires in winter is necessary for the safety of the structure. This janitor or hostler would look after the horse and wagons, and keep the building, which is a large one, in a clean and sanitary condition.

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE.

This department, which went into effect January 1, 1902, has been put on a systematic working basis, and its establishment has resulted advantageously to the public. Comparatively few complaints against companies are now made for any reason whatever. Prior to its establishment such complaints were frequently made to the police department. A large number of companies, both life and fire, of doubtful financial responsibility have either been refused licenses or compelled to withdraw from the District, as a result of the establishment of this department.

LICENSES AND LICENSE FEES.

During the calendar year ended December 31, 1903, 222 licenses were issued to companies and associations, the fees upon which were \$3,963.97, and 1,193 licenses were issued to principal agents, solicitors, and brokers, fees for which, including assignments, amounted to \$24,192.29, making a total of \$28,156.26.

TAXES.

The amount received for taxes in 1903 on 1902 net premium receipts aggregated \$49,367.66.

TOTAL COLLECTIONS.

Total license fees and tax collections in 1903 were \$77,543.92.

PREMIUMS RECEIVED.

Premiums paid by insureds in the District of Columbia in 1903 amounted to \$4,206,306.98.

LOSSES PAID.

Losses paid by insurance companies and associations in the District of Columbia in 1903 amounted to \$1,616,445.73.

ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND SURPLUS.

The aggregate amount of assets of all companies reporting to the department was \$2,570,898,262.34; liabilities, \$2,066,546,935.94; surplus, \$504,351,326.40.

CHANGE IN LAW RECOMMENDED.

Section 654 of the Code fixes the time at which all licenses expire as May 1. The same section provides for the payment of license fees in the month of March for the forthcoming license year, which is from one to two months—depending upon the time in March that they may be paid—in advance of the time (May 1) when they can be used by the District. The law does not permit such funds to be held by the collector of taxes, and this state of affairs has subjected the department of insurance to much extra work. Changes are apt to occur, among agents especially, between March and May 1, and to be compelled to pay license fees from one to two months in advance of the expiration of their existing licenses, works a hardship on them, and besides licenses may be refused, when such fees must be returned.

In view of this we would respectfully recommend that the law in this respect be changed so as to make the fees payable on May 1, and, as the law is silent on the subject as to who is responsible for the payment of agents' license fees, we would also recommend that the law be further amended, requiring the companies and associations to pay all such license fees. Without anyone having raised the question as to who is responsible for the payment of agents' and solicitors' license fees, it is safe to say that the bulk of them are now paid by the companies.

SECOND YEAR'S RESULTS.

At the close of the calendar year 1903, there were 22 more insurance companies and associations licensed to do business in the District than at the end of 1902, and the increase in collections on account of license fees and taxes, including 1902 back fees, amounted to \$11,466.45.

THE HARBOR MASTER.

The services of the harbor master have been faithfully and successfully rendered. His duties have been materially increased, due in

part to the extension of the harbor laws to all navigable waters within the District of Columbia, which was done by Congress upon the recommendation of the Commissioners in their last annual report.

During the last winter, which was unusually severe, \$8,000 was expended by him in clearing the river of ice, two appropriations having been necessary for this purpose. For this year only \$5,000 has been asked.

The harbor master recommends legislation which will require small craft navigating the waters of the District of Columbia to display proper lights. All boats under 10 tons, whether under way or anchored, should be required to display from sunset to sunrise a bright white light, visible all around the horizon. All sand scows, barges, and other vessels while laying at anchor should be required to display a white light also.

The Commissioners repeat their recommendation that the harbor master be made a captain in the Metropolitan police department, and that his service be brought directly under that department.

EXCISE BOARD.

For the year ending October 31, 1904, 513 barroom licenses and 136 wholesale liquor licenses were granted by the excise board. For the year beginning November 1, 1904, 507 barroom and 133 wholesale liquor licenses have been applied for.

AUTOMOBILE REGULATIONS.

The automobile regulations have been enforced during the year with impartiality and the number of complaints for exceeding the speed limit are now comparatively few. The regulations, while not as severe as those enacted in many States, have been effective. The total number of permits issued from the date of the promulgation of the regulations until June 30, 1904, was 858, the examinations having been conducted by subordinates of the District government, who, by reason of their position, were well equipped for the work. They have performed their important duties without additional compensation.

THE PROPERTY CLERK'S OFFICE.

In pursuance of the policy of decreasing the number of open market purchases to a minimum, the Commissioners, prior to the annual opening of bids for supplies last spring, revised the entire schedule and added thereto all items which could properly be placed under contract. This action increased the list of contract articles from about 1,800 to over 4,000 and has resulted in marked improvement in the administration of the property clerk's office.

On the 1st of July the Commissioners, acting under the provision of law enacted during the last session of Congress, appointed a property clerk who, for the first time, gives bond in the sum of \$5,000, and who supervises the purchase and distribution and has custody of all supplies and stores for the use of the government of the District of Columbia. Mr. R. D. Simms, who for many years had acted as superintendent of property for the engineer department, was selected for the position.

ELIMINATION OF GRADE CROSSINGS AND UNION STATION.

Work on the project for the elimination of grade crossings and the construction of the new Union Station has continued without interruption during the year. From the District line to Montana avenue the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company's northern passenger connection has about been completed, and the bridge carrying the Baltimore and Ohio road over its tracks near Magruder Station has been finished. The foundations and substructure of the railroad bridge over the Anacostia River near the Reform School are completed, and the bridge can be made ready for use in a short time. From Montana avenue southward to Florida avenue the work of grading along the line is being rapidly accomplished. In that part of Eckington to be used for railroad purposes the grading has practically been completed, and a substantial brick warehouse for the Baltimore and Ohio freight depot has been erected at Florida and New York avenues.

Within the city limits, between Florida and Massachusetts avenues, work on the viaduct has proceeded rather slowly, but a considerable portion of it is now in progress. None of the foundations for the several structures within the terminal area have been begun, except those for the Union Station. The grading and reconstruction of K and L streets, between First and Third streets, where they are to pass under the viaduct, are nearly completed. The work of bringing the surface of H street to the new grade has been begun, but will not be completed until next year. The street will, however, be open to uninterrupted traffic during the winter.

Work is in progress on the tunnel which will pass under First street east, between the Capitol and the Congressional Library. Several piers and abutments, together with the foundations for columns on the elevated portion of the tunnel approach in the southeast section, have been completed. Work on the Virginia avenue tunnel is very well advanced and is progressing as rapidly as conditions will permit. It is expected that this tunnel will be completed in the early part of 1905. No construction work has been done in the southwest section, west of South Capitol street, as the railroad company does not believe it advisable to disturb present trackage arrangements prior to the inauguration ceremonies next March.

The railroad bridge over the Potomac River, to take the place of the Long Bridge, is completed. Work on the foundations for the new highway bridge to the west of the railroad bridge is well under way.

About 30 per cent of the foundation work on the Union Station building has been completed, and it will probably be two years at least before the structure is ready for occupancy. The character of the work is good.

In the matter of acquiring the necessary property to lay out the plaza and intersecting streets substantial progress was made. More than one-third of the necessary land has been acquired and paid for at a cost of about \$165,000; terms have been agreed to as to additional property, costing about \$100,000, although these purchases have not been entirely consummated. The balance of the necessary land to complete the project will, it is estimated, cost nearly \$200,000, and as to the acquisition of these portions only preliminary steps have been taken, largely from lack of funds.

The filling of the plaza has been begun and will be gradually continued in connection with the railroad work.

MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

The contract for the excavation and the construction of foundations for the new municipal building was awarded to Ambrose B. Stannard, of New York City, and the work is now in progress. The contract requires that these foundations shall be completed on or before December 31, 1904. It was determined by the municipal building commission, consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, to ask for separate proposals for furnishing stone for the building and for erecting it. Proposals for furnishing this stone were recently opened, and it was found, as was anticipated, that the cost of erecting this building of marble or granite will be greater than the amount available under the present authorization by Congress, and it was decided by the commission to again ask that the limit of cost of the building be increased from \$2,000,000 to \$2,500,000, which was the amount requested of Congress when the design of the building was accepted, and to withhold action on the bids for stone until Congress shall have acted on this request.

Under the present limitation of cost it would be possible to erect a building of brick with stone trimmings, with the interior facing of brick, but as the building is U-shaped and the interior of the U faces the Mall the importance of the appearance of the rear of the building is equal to that of the front. Nor is it believed that a building, monumental in character, as the offices of the District of Columbia ought to be, should be constructed of any material other than granite or marble. It is desired that the erection of the superstructure should be begun as soon as possible after the foundations shall have been completed, and it is hoped that Congress will take early action to increase the limit of cost as recommended, so that no time will be lost in the construction of the building.

By the terms of the act authorizing the construction of the building, the tracks of the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Railway Company, which at present occupy E street between Thirteen-and-a-half and Fourteenth streets, in front of the site, will be removed; and the plan of the railroad company for a new arrangement of their terminal route has been approved by the Commissioners. The new route will be as follows: Along the existing tracks to the corner of Thirteen-and-a-half and D streets, thence along D street to Twelfth street, along Twelfth street to C street, and along C street to connect with existing tracks on Fourteenth street. This route was selected after a careful and thorough consideration of the situation and is believed to be the best that could have been adopted. Work is now in progress on the new route.

ROADWAY PAVEMENTS.

The prices paid for sheet asphalt pavement during the year were \$1.51 and \$1.77 per square yard, according to the character of the base, and for asphalt block pavement \$1.80 per square yard, on Portland cement concrete base. For the next fiscal year the price of sheet asphalt pavement is \$1.57 and of asphalt block pavement \$1.77 per square yard, on

gravel base. An innovation in laying asphalt block pavement was put in practice during the year, that is, the laying of about 9,000 square yards of asphalt block on a 5-inch concrete base, the vertical dimension of the block being 3 inches. This pavement costs but a few cents more per square yard than the standard asphalt block 5 inches deep, which is laid on a gravel base. The former pavement is expected to give superior results.

The former practice of the Commissioners of gradually replacing the noisy granite-block pavement with the smoother sheet asphalt and asphalt-block pavement was abandoned by direction of Congress in the appropriation act for the fiscal year 1904. That, however, the removal of these noisy pavements and their replacement with smoother pavements is desired by the citizens of Washington is evidenced by the public demand made for the replacement of the granite-block pavement on Seventh street NW., between Pennsylvania and New York avenues, which was authorized by the District appropriation bill for the present fiscal year, and which has now been completed.

Attention is invited to the report of Capt. Jay J. Morrow, assistant in charge of the surface division. Captain Morrow recommends an appropriation of \$300,000 for the next fiscal year for replacing the old asphalt pavements in the city, which can no longer be kept in a fair condition by repairing. The average age of these pavements is a little over fifteen years, and there are almost 700,000 square yards of pavement aged nineteen years or more.

The macadam pavements that are laid are constructed from stone procured from a quarry owned by the District of Columbia in Montgomery County, Md., and the experience with this material confirms the conviction that it is unequaled by any other available stone.

BITULITHIC PAVEMENTS.

In August of the present year the Commissioners prepared specifications for what is known as the Warren Brothers' "bitulithic pavement" and asked for proposals based on these specifications. This pavement, which is a comparatively new one, has been laid in several cities of the United States, and it was the desire of the Commissioners to lay an experimental piece of it, about 10,000 square yards, in this city. The pavement is a patented one, and the specifications were so drawn that they could be bid upon only by the Warren Brothers' Company or by some agency of that company, it being the desire to have this particular pavement. When the bids were opened, however, besides a bid of the Warren Brothers' Company there were bids from the Barber Asphalt Paving Company and from the Cranford Paving Company for pavements which they called "bituminous macadam" and "bituminous pavement," respectively. The prices bid were as follows: Warren Brothers' "bitulithic pavement," \$2 per square yard; Barber Asphalt Paving Company, "bituminous macadam," \$1.85 per square yard, and the Cranford Paving Company, "bituminous pavement," \$1.87 and \$1.91 per square yard.

No action was taken in the matter for the reason that the bidders, other than Warren Brothers, made statements to the Commissioners as to alleged poor results which had been obtained in various localities with "bitulithic pavements." These statements were carefully investigated, but on account of the lateness of the season no award was made,

and the matter is being held for further consideration. An examination made by the Commissioners of several pieces of pavement laid by Warren Brothers, however, showed that a very good pavement could be laid by them, and the question under consideration by the Commissioners is simply one of price, the price bid for bitulithic pavement being higher than the present contract price for asphalt pavement.

BRIDGES.

Work on the Massachusetts avenue viaduct over Rock Creek was completed during the year at a cost of \$235,000, and this important avenue has now an excellent thoroughfare across the Rock Creek Valley.

The widening of the Aqueduct Bridge over the Potomac River and the construction of the single-track electric road thereon has been substantially completed. The cost of this work was paid from funds deposited by the Great Falls and Old Dominion Railroad Company in accordance with an act of Congress. A new floor was laid on the bridge, paid from the general bridge appropriations.

The contract for the completion of the Connecticut Avenue Bridge across Rock Creek was executed and operations thereunder have begun. The contractor has installed a complete plant for mixing concrete and for manufacturing the concrete blocks, of which the bridge is to be constructed. This bridge is required by law to be completed within four years from July 1, 1903.

In the District of Columbia appropriation act for 1905 the reconstruction of the Anacostia bridge was authorized at a cost not to exceed \$250,000. Since the estimate upon which this appropriation was based was made the Secretary of War has changed the bulkhead lines, making an additional length of 100 feet of bridge; required a draw of 100 feet, and increased the harbor depth at the bridge, making necessary deeper foundations for the piers. None of these changes were anticipated when the appropriation for the reconstruction of the bridge was asked for, and on account of them the Commissioners have requested in their estimates for the next fiscal year an increase in the limit of cost for the bridge of \$125,000, making the authorized amount \$375,000.

CEMENT SIDEWALKS.

During the year the prices paid for laying cement sidewalks were \$1 and \$1.15 per square yard, the latter price being for sidewalks on streets in the county not provided with roadway pavements. For the present fiscal year the prices are 96 cents and \$1.06, the former price for large jobs and the latter for small ones. This work is done under the appropriation for assessment and permit work, which requires that one-half of the cost of the work shall be borne by the abutting property. There are two methods of laying walks under this appropriation. First, under the permit system, by which a property owner desiring a walk laid deposits one-half the estimated cost with the collector of taxes in advance of the work being done; second, under the assessment system, by which the work is done and half the cost assessed against the abutting property. Under the latter system the law requires the Commissioners to advertise their intention to lay the walk twice a week for two successive weeks in a daily newspaper published in Washington and to give a hearing to parties interested, in

order that they may present objections to the work if they so desire. These objections are then considered before the work is ordered. After the work is done the property owners are given two years in which to pay their assessments, interest being charged after sixty days from the date of notice of the assessment.

It is the practice of the Commissioners not to lay walks under the assessment system, unless usually a majority of the property owners to be assessed petition for the walk, the only exception being where the condition of the walk to be replaced is such that it is a source of danger to pedestrians. This accounts for the fact that there are still many rough and uneven brick walks in the older portions of the city, the property owners not desiring to share the expense of a new walk. These brick sidewalks are gradually being replaced, about 12 miles of cement in place of brick being laid during the fiscal year. In the newer portions of the city, where much building is in progress, the modern cement walk is more frequently found, and the reason of this is that property owners, improving their property, find it to their advantage to have a first-class walk in front of it. With the amount of money appropriated for this work the Commissioners can barely keep up with the requests made for walks, and they have not the funds, even if they so desired, to force property owners in the older portions of the city to have cement walks laid in front of their property.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.

As will be seen by the report of the surveyor, there has been a large increase in the work done by him over the amount done during the preceding fiscal year. The work of the surveyor is divided into two classes—that done for private parties and that done by order of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. It is believed to be the intention of Congress that the cost of the work done for private parties, which is for their private benefit, should be borne by the parties themselves. In order that this might be accomplished, the Commissioners, in accordance with law, established a schedule of fees which are required to be paid in advance to the collector of taxes to cover the cost of this work. A recent investigation, however, shows that these fees are not large enough to cover the cost of this private work, and it is the intention of the Commissioners to establish, January 1, a new schedule of fees, which will make fees cover the cost of work and increase, by several thousand dollars, the amount paid into the Treasury.

On account of the large increase in the work to be done, the Commissioners in their estimates to Congress for the ensuing fiscal year have recommended an increase in the appropriation for the surveyor's office.

The importance of having a sufficient force to do survey work promptly can be readily appreciated, as private individuals paying for this work are entitled to have it done promptly and accurately. There have been numerous complaints, justified by the circumstances, but which the Commissioners have not been able to prevent, due to this lack of funds.

The Commissioners have recommended in their estimates an item of \$600 for photographing certain original records of the division of squares and lots between the United States and the original proprietors of the city of Washington. The code of laws for the District

of Columbia makes the office of the surveyor the legal office of record of all plats of private property in the District of Columbia, and it is necessary that he should have copies of these original records. The originals themselves are on file in the War Department and can not be turned over to the surveyor, as they are also necessary to show the transactions of the United States with the original proprietors. The photographs, when secured, will answer all practical purposes.

TREES AND PARKING.

Two thousand four hundred and seventeen trees were planted on the streets during the year, and 1,759 trees were removed, leaving the total number of trees now on the streets of the District of Columbia about 88,065, an increase of only 648 over last year. The severity of the winter caused the death of a great many young trees which had been planted during the preceding fall, and it was necessary to replace them. The work incident to the elimination of grade crossings and the construction of the new Union Station caused the removal of 100 trees in the southeast section, 75 trees in the southwest section, and about 100 trees in the northeast section.

About the middle of June caterpillars made their appearance on the trees in considerable numbers, and it was necessary to expend \$300 of the emergency fund for their destruction. No permanent damage has been done to the trees by the caterpillars.

Twenty reservations, formed at the intersection of various streets and avenues by street improvement, were transferred from the jurisdiction of the Commissioners to the jurisdiction of the Chief of Engineers under an act of Congress authorizing such transfer.

The appropriation for the parking commission, which is practically all expended in the planting and care of trees, was \$25,000. For the present fiscal year \$30,000 was appropriated. While the Commissioners were much gratified at the increase, they believe that a larger amount should be appropriated for this purpose. The number of trees is increasing each year and the cost of maintaining them increases correspondingly, while the demand for new trees is greater than the possibility of supply except by considerable increase in the appropriation. The trees of Washington are one of its principal attractions, and it is highly desirable that they be well cared for and the tree system extended as fast as practicable through the streets where trees are not already provided. The trees planted during the year included elms, ginkgos, lindens, Norway maples, soft and sugar maples, pin and red oaks, and sycamores. The District has its own nursery and all trees that are set out in the streets are from seedlings planted in this nursery.

SEWER CONSTRUCTION.

During the year $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles of sewers were constructed, of which 2.8 miles were main sewers. The total length of the existing sewers is about 457 miles, and the total cost of the system is about \$12,500,000. Work on the sewage-disposal project has progressed at a satisfactory rate. The substructure of the sewage pumping station is in an advanced stage toward completion.

The superintendent of sewers suggests that the provision of the organic act which in effect limits the expenditure by day labor to jobs, the

estimated cost of which is less than \$1,000, be modified so that the limit be raised to \$3,000 or \$5,000. An instance which would show the economy of such a course is that in the repair of a section of the Rock Creek sewer near Twenty-third street, where bids were invited for work which seemed to be not exceptionally difficult and where the lowest bid was \$6,500. This bid being, in the opinion of the office, excessive, all bids were rejected and the work was done by day labor at a cost of \$2,112, about one-third of the lowest price bid.

BUILDINGS AND BUILDING INSPECTION.

The estimated value of the buildings constructed during the year is \$13,017,575 (this includes the Union railroad station, which is estimated to cost \$5,000,000), which is an increase of \$1,432,972 over the preceding year and \$4,707,335 over the fiscal year 1902. The number of permits issued for buildings and building appurtenances was 6,253, being a decrease over the preceding year of 155. The number of dwelling houses constructed during the year was 1,144 and of apartment houses 72, being an increase of 34 dwellings over last year and of 32 apartment houses. The distribution of these improvements is as follows:

Northeast section (including \$5,000,000 for the Union Station)	\$5,666,360.00
Northwest section	3,134,628.00
Southeast section	338,345.00
Southwest section	130,668.00
County	2,763,915.00

Ten school buildings and additions, 2 police stations, a truck house, and a morgue were constructed for the District of Columbia under the supervision of the building office during the year.

There are at present in the District of Columbia 46,468 brick buildings, 20,961 frame buildings, and 14,361 sheds.

The building office now has 8 regular inspectors and 2 temporary inspectors during the height of the building season, who cover 62 square miles of building area, and some of these inspectors have nearly 700 buildings under his inspection annually. Two additional inspectors are detailed on elevators, fire escapes, boilers, heating apparatus, etc.

The building inspector recommends legislation toward providing a board of examiners to examine and license builders and architects. He also recommends that the present fire-escape law be amended. It is the intention of the Commissioners to recommend this latter legislation to Congress.

The cost of erecting buildings for the District of Columbia has increased from 7 cents per cubic foot in 1897 to about 13 cents per cubic foot during the present year—i. e., nearly twice as much. This increase is accounted for by the advance in building materials, increased cost of labor, use of more complete plumbing and heating systems, and better architectural treatment of exteriors. An eight-room school building as designed in 1898 cost about \$30,000, while at present it costs \$45,000. This greater cost is due partly to increase in the price of labor and materials, and more especially in the improved heating, ventilating, and plumbing facilities now provided for. The cost per capita of an eight-room school building with a capacity of 360 pupils is \$125.

REPAIR WORK.

The amount expended during the year by the superintendent of repairs was about \$77,000. This amount was expended on repairs to school buildings, police stations, engine houses, police court, etc. These repairs included carpentering, painting, tinning, steam fitting, erection of fences, improving school yards, etc. In May, 1903, the Garrison School building was badly damaged by fire, and the building was practically rebuilt.

This work is growing each year as the number of buildings owned by the District increases and the buildings get old.

The superintendent of repairs submits an estimate of \$35,000 for the purchase of a site for and the construction of a repair shop. The present repair shop is rented by the District at a rate of \$50 a month, and is entirely inadequate. It is located just outside the area of the terminal improvements, and will have to be torn down to make way for the fill made necessary by the plans of these improvements, so that another location must be obtained for it. It is believed to be preferable to build a shop than to pay rent.

STREET EXTENSION.

Nine street-extension measures were enacted during the last session of Congress, and legal proceedings are now in progress to accomplish these extensions. The Commissioners, while they were in favor of the extension of these streets, recommended in each instance that one-half of the cost should be borne by the United States. As the laws were passed, however, the entire cost was charged to the District of Columbia, one-half being assessed against the abutting property, the assessments being payable in five equal annual installments.

STREET NAMES.

The Commissioners were authorized by act of Congress approved February 16, 1904, to name and rename streets, avenues, alleys, highways, and reservations lying outside the city of Washington upon a system to be adopted by them. This work has in part been accomplished and will be completed within the next fiscal year.

OPENING ALLEYS AND MINOR STREETS.

Several alleys and a minor street were opened during the year by condemnation proceedings. This is done under Chapter LV of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia. The Commissioners believe that the blind alleys of the District of Columbia, many of which are inhabited, should be turned into minor streets, so that they can be built up with a good class of houses and be better policed. More of this work has not been done previously because of lack of funds, but in the appropriation act for the next fiscal year about \$50,000 was made available for this purpose, and the law so amended that the benefits, which it is provided under the code shall equal the amount of damages, may be deducted from the damages. This reduces the cost to the District and will enable more alleys and streets to be opened under the law. The provisions of the code, under which con-

demnation proceedings are undertaken, are, however, cumbersome, and the Commissioners, at the last session of Congress, recommended a bill to correct the faults in the law. It is their intention to recommend the passage of the bill at this session, and they hope for favorable action on it.

STREET RAILWAYS.

The Commissioners would again invite the attention of Congress to the bill introduced at their request giving them the authority to regulate the operation of street railways in the District of Columbia. The charters of the existing street railway companies, while placing upon the Commissioners certain duties, such as the approval of time schedules, etc., fail to give them authority to enforce by penalties the observance by the railway companies of the directions of the Commissioners. As a consequence, though the Commissioners may make such regulations for the benefit of the public, they may be entirely disregarded by the railway companies. Such is especially the fact in regard to the time of operation of cars, and there is a great public demand for a better service on certain of the suburban lines which act as feeders for the city lines.

The bill in question was drafted by the Commissioners with the assistance of a committee representing the various citizens' associations of the District of Columbia, and is believed to be fair both to the railway companies and to the public. The Commissioners would earnestly recommend the passage of the bill during the next session of Congress.

The Eleventh-street extension of the Anacostia and Potomac River Railroad to Lydecker avenue, authorized by act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, has just been completed and cars are in operation thereon.

WHARF PROPERTY.

By an act of Congress approved March 30, 1899, the Commissioners were given charge and control of all wharf property belonging to the United States or the District of Columbia, with the exception of the banks of the Potomac River between the arsenal and N street south and a portion of the shore line in the flushing reservoir at the foot of Seventeenth street west. By said act the Commissioners were also given authority to lease this wharf property for periods not exceeding ten years, all rentals collected to be paid into the Treasury, one-half to the credit of the United States and one-half to the credit of the District of Columbia.

This act was passed prior to the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Potomac Flats case, which was to the effect that the United States held title to all the land lying south of Water street between the Arsenal and the Long Bridge. Since it was decided that this property was United States property, the Commissioners have leased this frontage under the authority of said act. The amount of rental received from this source is about \$15,000 per annum.

The Commissioners are also authorized by Congress, by an item contained in the District appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, to lease, for periods not exceeding one year, the public space bordering on James Creek Canal; all revenues from this source to be paid into the Treasury, one-half to the credit of the United

States and one-half to the credit of the District of Columbia. The greater part of this frontage has been leased, and the annual rental derived from this source is about \$1,600.

The Commissioners have also leased the foot of two streets in the city of Washington, namely, Q street SE. and G street NW., and also the foot of Thirtieth street in Georgetown, they having been advised by the corporation counsel that this is wharf property under their jurisdiction.

The condition of the wharf property along the Washington channel is very bad. Most of the structures are wooden wharves and buildings in a bad state of repair. The stone wall existing along the bulkhead line is also in a very dilapidated state, in some places having fallen down entirely. The harbor is also in need of dredging, in order that it may be used to the best advantage. The Commissioners recommend that an appropriation of \$2,500 be made for the purpose of preparing a survey and plat for the improvement of this frontage. They invite attention to the report of the wharf committee, having direct charge of the leasing of these wharves, as to the necessity for this improvement.

ANACOSTIA RIVER FRONT.

The Commissioners would invite the attention of Congress to the unsettled question of the title to the water front along the Anacostia River or Eastern Branch. The old maps of the city of Washington appear to show a Water street along this frontage similar to that which extended along the Potomac River front of the city. As it was decided in the Potomac Flats case that the title to all land south of Water street on the Potomac River front was in the United States, it would seem that the United States has similar rights on the Anacostia River or Eastern Branch frontage of the city. This question, however, was not before the court in the case above mentioned, and in consequence the status of this frontage has never been judicially determined.

The Commissioners recommend that action be taken in this case similar to that taken in the Potomac Flats case, namely, that the Attorney-General be directed to institute proceedings for the purpose of determining the question of title.

BONDS AND RETENTS ON CONTRACTS.

The act of Congress providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia, approved June 11, 1878, requires that all contractors for the construction, improvement, alteration, or repairs of streets, avenues, highways, alleys, gutters, sewers, and all work of like nature, shall furnish bond in a penal sum not less than the amount of the contract, and that contractors shall keep new pavements or other new works in repair for a term of five years from the date of the completion of their contracts. The Commissioners believe that this provision of law should be amended. In their opinion they should be given discretion in fixing the amount of bond on contracts, provided that it shall not be less than one-quarter of the estimated amount of the contract. Bonds on contracts are now almost invariably furnished by bonding or surety companies, who charge the contractors a premium for the risk. The District of Columbia, as a matter of

course, pays this premium in the prices bid for the work, and as there is no reason why the bond should equal the amount of the contract, a saving could be made to the District by reducing it.

In regard to the retent for five years, the Commissioners would state that in contracts for pavements they believe this requirement a good one; but they believe it should be limited to pavements only. In other classes of construction, such as sewers, bridges, etc., they believe that a retent should be held only for one year, as it is the experience of the engineer department that on all work of this nature any defects in construction will develop within this period. There is no doubt that the District of Columbia pays interest on the portion of the capital of the contractor which is thus held up for five years in the Treasury; and the requirement of a retent debars certain bidders from competition, in that if they bid on a large number of jobs a large percentage of their capital is tied up so that it can not be used.

WATER MAIN AND SEWER ASSESSMENTS.

By an act of Congress approved April 22, 1904, a change was made in the method of levying assessments for water mains and service sewers. Prior to that time half the actual cost of laying service sewers was assessed against abutting property where the sewer was 12 inches in diameter or under, but where it was of a larger size no assessment was levied, although the property abutting the larger sewer received the same service. The new legislation, however, provides that an assessment of \$1 per linear front foot should be levied against property abutting any service sewer thereafter laid in analogy to a similar system of assessing abutting property \$1.25 per front foot for the laying of water mains. By this means all property that is hereafter served by a sewer will pay an assessment therefor whether it abuts on a large sewer or a small one.

The rate of \$1.25 per front foot for water mains was not changed, though provision was made in the law that these mains and service sewers might be laid and the assessment not levied until the property abutting them was subdivided, or until connection was made with the main or sewer. Under this provision it is possible for the Commissioners to furnish water and sewer service to outlying sections of the District where the land between them and the city proper is unsubdivided. The law is operating satisfactorily.

WATER SERVICE.

During the year about 16 miles of new water mains were laid and 51 fire hydrants set. The Reno and Brightwood reservoirs have been in continuous service during the year. At the former a water tower and watchman's lodge have been nearly completed, the former sufficiently to put the tank of 80,000 gallons in service, giving increased pressure in Tenleytown and vicinity. This area varies between 350 and 420 feet above mean tide level. At the Brightwood reservoir land has been bought for a site for a watchman's lodge, but owing to lack of funds no building has been placed thereon. The Trumbull street pumping station has been completed, and the mechanical equipment is nearing completion. This station is in regular service.

A contract was awarded for 300 fire hydrants of large capacity and capable of use with the high-pressure service. Forty have been erected in the business section of the city, replacing hydrants of the old type. These hydrants are intended to be used in connection with the high-pressure service which has been recommended to Congress for fire protection for the business section of the city.

The question of the water supply is one that needs immediate consideration. At the present rate of consumption per capita the capacity of the existing conduit will soon be reached. The Chief of Engineers, United States Army, has for several years recommended a survey for a new conduit.

It is thought by the Commissioners that economy in the use of water could be obtained by the general installation of meters. The price of a meter being \$12 to \$14, and the average cost of water per house being about \$6, it would make it a burden on the consumer to install a meter at his own expense, as a saving in rent of only one or two dollars could be expected, and with the ordinary repairs and wearing of a meter the cost to the consumer would exceed the present average rate, and moreover would be unequal as not being proportionate to the amount of water used.

A better plan would be the installation and keeping in order of meters by the water department at perhaps a small fixed cost, even if it became necessary to slightly increase the water rent.

The surplus funds of the water department have not, up to date, been sufficient for this installation on account of the new pumping station and the extension of mains, but within a year or two it is hoped such action can be recommended by the Commissioners.

The last District appropriation act made an appropriation to determine the amount of water used by the United States Departments. This is not yet completed, but will probably be about 8,000,000 gallons per day, or about one-eighth of the total consumption. This amount can and should be diminished, especially as all water used will in the future be filtered and pumped, but the saving will not be sufficient to seriously affect the question of the general water supply of the District.

WATER REVENUES.

During the year 1,307 additional buildings were connected with the public water system, making the total number of buildings so connected 50,556. One hundred and eighty-two new water meters were installed, making the total number now in use 1,928.

Some complaints are still being made in regard to inequalities in the present system of fixing water rates. During the year, however, careful note was made of the working of this system, and where inequalities prevailed they were carefully considered with a view to modification. On March 21, 1904, a new schedule of water rents was adopted, giving a schedule of rates as fair as any flat rate can be made. It is not contended that the present method of fixing the water rates by stories and front feet is absolutely equitable, but it is believed that it is as much so as any other system that could be adopted. The charges for water in this city are low, as compared with other cities, so that, although the system may operate somewhat inequitably, no one pays an excessive water rent. The ideal system of furnishing

water would be to have in each house or other establishment a water meter. The rent would then be charged exactly for the amount used.

The water registrar in his report invites attention to that portion of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1898, which authorizes the Commissioners to furnish water without charge, under certain restrictions, to "orphan asylums and charity schools and such institutions as receive annual appropriations from Congress." He states that by reason of the wording of the law certain institutions are granted water free, while other institutions, just as worthy, which do not come under the character of institutions specified, such as "The Little Sisters of the Poor," "The Ruppert Home," "The Methodist Home," etc., have to pay for all of the water used. He suggests that the law be amended so as to include all worthy charities. The Commissioners believe that some action toward this end should be taken.

ROCK CREEK PARK.

The appropriation for the care and improvement of the park was \$12,000, as against \$2,500 for the previous year. With this appropriation a concrete dam was constructed at Pierce Mill to replace the old wooden milldam which was washed out during a rise in the creek. This dam is 100 feet long with a middle spillway of 40 feet and is built on a foundation of rock. Its height above rock is a little over 12 feet, and the height above the water trough between 6 and 7 feet.

Blagden avenue was also graded, and the Milkhouse ford, crossing the creek just north of the Military road, was paved with concrete. The paved floor is of concrete, 24 feet wide, 74 feet long, and 6 to 8 inches thick. The flow of water above this does not exceed 3 inches in depth during the greater portion of the year.

Ross road was graded through the operations of the chain gang, and it is now possible to drive over this road from the mouth of the Broad Branch to the Military Road. The chain gang has also been employed in grading the banks in other portions of the park and in mowing down the weeds and grass along the driveways. A foot path has been graded on the west side of the creek from Klinge road to about Pierce Mill. The roads in the park are kept sprinkled during the dry weather by means of two sprinklers.

Above the Military road the park is improved only by a dirt road.

The present needs of Rock Creek Park are, in the opinion of the Board of Control of the park, not so much the opening or macadamizing of many new roads as the providing of ways of approach and the obtaining of small portions of land necessary for rounding out and protecting what is already park land. The existing roads should be kept in first-class condition, well watered, some stretches macadamized, the banks of the creek protected from erosion, and a few small bridges built. There is, however, an urgent need to improve the entrance by the opening up of Sixteenth street north of Piney Branch, and especially the purchase of the valley of this branch from Sixteenth street to the park. This valley, which is wooded and very beautiful, should be a part of the park, and will give a most attractive entrance directly from Sixteenth street. The acquisition of the banks of Rock Creek below the Zoological Park is of great importance to the park development.

In connection with the park, the Commissioners submit to Congress the desirability of preserving Sixteenth street as a residence street. This street, 160 feet wide, leading from the White House to the District line, and forming the eastern boundary of part of Rock Creek Park, differs in character from all other streets and avenues in the District, and should be kept forever as a residence street. It has no characteristics of a business street, as there are no street cars and but few small business establishments. Legislation forbidding business establishments on the street is suggested.

Very respectfully,

HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND,
HENRY L. WEST,
JOHN BIDDLE,
Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

WASHINGTON, *November 1, 1904.*

GENTLEMEN: Copies of the orders of a general nature passed by the Board during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, are herewith submitted for the information of Congress.

The office lost the services of a valuable clerk by the resignation of Mr. A. J. Lee to engage in a private occupation affording a more profitable field for the exercise of his talents.

WORK IN ARREARS.

Several classes of records in the office are incomplete, but not sufficiently so as to seriously embarrass the current work of the office.

Among these are a consolidated index to the orders and a similar index to the opinions of the several attorneys and the corporation counsel for the District, which are much needed to facilitate ready reference to those records.

Indexes of that character were commenced several years ago. It was expected that there would be intermissions in the urgency of the regular work of the office of sufficient duration to permit of the employment of less busy clerks upon them, but such has not been the case. On the contrary, the regular work of the office has engrossed the entire time of the office force, and that work has been supplemented by frequent demands upon the Commissioners for clerical assistance in their special duties, often to such an extent that much of the regular service has been suspended at such times to meet drafts for more urgent work of that character. Diversions of this nature are especially frequent during the sessions of Congress.

Another difficulty met in the preparation of these indexes is the requirement of peculiar fitness on the part of those engaged upon them. Successful indexing requires extraordinary skill and intelligence, and special capacity to discriminate. It has been the misfortune of this office that so soon as any of the clerks engaged therein became especially valuable in that capacity, they were either transferred or promoted to some other position out of the office or resigned to accept more lucrative or promising outside employment.

A card index of the statutes of Congress and enactments of former legislative branches of government, many of whose laws are still in force, and containing reference to many other matters of general information frequently required, was kept up for many years, but has also fallen in arrears for the reasons heretofore stated with respect to the other. This latter index was designed to be, among other things, a compendium of the history and duties of the several department offices of the District government, and of the origin and functions of District organizations in any wise officially related thereto, and even in its present condition is almost indispensable.

The cross references in the records of orders and regulations to indicate where they have been amended or revoked are incomplete. This work has been materially retarded in consequence of the insufficiency of suitable clerical assistance.

Several forms of records which are not essential but which would increase the efficiency of the office have been precluded for the same reason.

REVISION OF RECORD SYSTEM.

In my report for the fiscal year 1900 I discussed this subject and made some suggestions looking to the readjustment of the system of keeping the correspondence records, and invited attention to the matter in subsequent annual reports. The subject has been under consideration by the committee appointed on August 12, 1903, to examine the methods of work in the several departments and offices, who will doubtless formulate some proposition to meet this situation.

If the methods of keeping those records should be radically changed, it would, in my judgment, be advisable to separate the administration of that service completely from the work of the office of the secretary to the Board of Commissioners and confine the duties of that official to keeping the records of the action of the Commissioners as a board, with such other functions as may be incident thereto.

The time and energies of a head of a central, consolidated record office for the entire District government would be entirely occupied in properly attending to the details of the business under his supervision and in keeping the system in the most effective adjustment. It would be impracticable for the secretary to the Board to properly discharge such duties in addition to those he is now required to perform, as his regular duties are exceptionally diversified and subject to frequent interruptions of an exigent nature.

LIST OF PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

I submit a list of the public school buildings in the District of Columbia, showing the number, name, race of pupils, location, capacity, time of erection, cost of site and building, and material used in the construction of each, which has been prepared in this office and revised by the secretary of the Board of Education, and contains matter of sufficient general interest to justify its publication.

DISTRICT HANDBOOK.

In 1903 the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia published a monograph compiled by me entitled "Origin and Government of the District of Columbia," which represents the desultory labor of odd moments, and was intended as the suggestion of a handbook of the official status of the District. It is susceptible to much improvement in arrangement and scope and should be enlarged and developed into a vade mecum of all the features of the District government and allied administrative interests.

RECORDER OF EXAMINING COMMITTEE.

On August 12, 1903, the Commissioners, by the following order, designated the secretary to the Board as recorder of a special committee:

That the health officer, the auditor, and Mr. Moncure Burke, of the engineer department, are hereby appointed a committee to examine all the departments of the government of the District of Columbia, and report upon their condition and their method of doing business, with a view to their improvement either by action of the Commissioners or by act of Congress; and that the secretary to the Board of Commissioners act as recorder of this committee, and that said committee begin its labors as soon as may be practicable after the 17th instant.

The personnel of that committee was subsequently changed by the resignation of Mr. Burke to accept a position under the court of appeals, District of Columbia, on the 15th of last January, and the substitution of Property Clerk R. D. Simms by order of the same date.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM TINDALL,
Secretary to the Board of Commissioners.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MADE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1904.

JULY 14, 1903.

That the following regulation, made by the health officer of the District of Columbia, pursuant to the provisions of section 11 of "An act to regulate the sale of milk in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1895, be, and the same is hereby, approved, said regulation to be known as "Section 3a" of the "Regulations for the government of dairies and dairy farms in the District of Columbia:"

"SEC. 3A. Elsewhere than in the proper parts of premises which have been duly constructed and equipped, and which are daily maintained for the handling, storage, and sale of milk or cream, no person shall fill or partly fill with milk or cream any receptacle intended for delivery to a customer unless such receptacle at the time of filling be furnished by the customer for whose service such receptacle is intended."

JULY 23, 1903.

That the building regulations made and promulgated March 1, 1902, are hereby amended by striking out section 32 and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"SEC. 32. Before a permit is issued for the erection or removal of any building on premises abutting a public street or alley, or for repairs or alterations of any building involving the use of public space for storage of materials, funds must be deposited with the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia to guarantee that all public property shall be left in as good condition as it was before the private work was commenced. And such funds may be used, if necessary, by the Com-

missioners of said District to renew, repair, and make good any public property of any character whatever that has been damaged or in any way injured by operations under said permit, and to remove any material, litter, or débris that may have been left on public space by such operations. Such funds shall be deposited at the rate of one dollar per lineal foot, or fraction thereof, of improved public space abutting the building covered by the permit: *Provided*, That in no case shall the deposit be less than ten dollars. And if deemed by said Commissioners further deposits may be required from time to time for the protection of public property, and if necessary the permit issued under the original deposit may be suspended until such additional deposit has been made: *Provided further*, That in no case shall the liability of the permittee to restore and make good all actual damage to public property be limited and confined merely to the deposit required. Upon completion of the work for which the permit was taken out said deposit, or any unexpended balance thereof, shall be returned to the depositor upon an application made by him and approved by the engineer officer in charge of the surface division of the Engineer Department."

JULY 24, 1903.

That section 15, Article XIII, of the Police Regulations of the District of Columbia be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 15. No automobile or locomobile livery stable or building wherein automobiles or locomobiles are stored, put up, kept for hire, or otherwise, shall be erected, located, established, or maintained upon any resident street or avenue in the District of Columbia without the written consent of seventy-five per centum of the resident householders and real estate owners on the side of the square on which such stable or building is to be located, and also seventy-five per centum of the resident householders and real estate owners on the confronting side of the opposite square. When such stable or building is to be located on a corner facing two resident streets the above requirement as to consent shall apply to both sides of the square on which such stable or building is to front and to the confronting sides of the opposite square. Any person violating any of the provisions of this article shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for such offense."

AUGUST 11, 1903.

That so much of the first paragraph of section 2 of Article III of the Police Regulations for the District of Columbia as designates as stands for licensed venders the west side of Seventh street west, extending south from B street north, and the east side of Seventh street northwest, extending southwardly from the drinking fountain immediately south of B street, is hereby revoked, and said paragraph hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. A space of about one hundred and fifty feet on the lot fronting on Little B street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets northwest, from the west curb line marking the alley directly in the rear of

the building at the southwest corner of Little B and Tenth streets to the east curb marking the line of Eleventh street on the said lot; also the west side of Seventh street, on the inner side of sidewalk and extending north from the space immediately north of the Center Market to the first tree south of Pennsylvania avenue, are hereby assigned as stands for licensed fruit venders; to be occupied as the lieutenant of the first precinct may regulate."

AUGUST 17, 1903.

That the second paragraph of section 24 of Article X of the Police Regulations of the District of Columbia made and declared May 24, 1902, is hereby amended by inserting after the word "running," at the third line thereof, the words, "and whenever any fire apparatus is approaching on or across a route on which a street car is moving, and in sight of the motorman or the conductor of said car," so that said paragraph shall read as follows:

"Street cars shall stop on the signal of the fire apparatus bell before crossing at intersection of streets whenever a fire company is about to cross the tracks on which they are running, and whenever any fire apparatus is approaching on or across a route on which a street car is moving, and in sight of the motorman or the conductor of such car; also before crossing at the intersection of the common runs of the fire department."

AUGUST 22, 1903.

That the first clause, section 6, of Article X of the Police Regulations of the District of Columbia, as made and declared May 24, 1902, is hereby amended by adding after the word "thereof," in the second line, the words "except the apparatus of the fire department responding to a fire alarm, which must also conform to this general rule, unless the right side of the roadway is obstructed or in an unsafe condition for its use, in which case the drivers must give due warning, and use extraordinary care to avoid accident," so that said clause shall read as follows: "Every vehicle in motion on a public highway shall keep on the right side thereof, except the apparatus of the fire department responding to a fire alarm, which must also conform to this general rule, unless the right side of the roadway is obstructed or in an unsafe condition for its use, in which case the drivers must give due warning, and use extraordinary care to avoid accident."

SEPTEMBER 21, 1903.

That section 4, Article IX, of the Police Regulations of the District of Columbia, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. No gunpowder, fireworks, or explosives of any kind whatsoever shall be manufactured, stored, kept, or used within the limits of the District of Columbia without a permit. Each application for such permit shall be made, in writing, to the fire marshal of the District of Columbia, who, with the approval of the Commissioners, may issue the same: *Provided*, That no such permit shall be issued until the said fire marshal shall have made a thorough inspection of the

place or building mentioned in the application: *And provided further,* That where applications are made for the storage or manufacture of dynamite or other high explosives, no permit therefor shall be issued until the place or building mentioned in the application has been duly inspected by the said fire marshal, in conjunction with an inspector of the engineer department of the District of Columbia."

OCTOBER 21, 1903.

That the following method of certification as to the responsibility of bonding companies offered as surety upon bonds given to the District of Columbia is hereby adopted:

The chief clerk of the engineer department shall keep on file in his office a copy of the authorization of the various surety companies to transact business, in accordance with the act of Congress of August 12, 1894, permitting such surety companies to go on bonds. Any company having on file in said office such authorization, and a certificate showing what officers of the company are authorized to sign bonds in its behalf, shall be accepted as surety on bonds to the District of Columbia, when said chief clerk shall certify that the surety is sufficient, by stamping said bonds with the words "Surety sufficient" and affixing his initials thereto.

The chief clerk will furnish a similar certification in the case of personal surety on such bonds where the assessor certifies that the proposed surety is assessed for real estate in the District of Columbia sufficient in value to meet the legal requirement in that respect.

OCTOBER 26, 1903.

That hereafter whenever proposals are invited for any special article of general supplies, the notice shall state that not only will bids be received to furnish the article specified, but that bids for supplies equal to the brand named will also be considered.

NOVEMBER 9, 1903.

That the Police Regulations of the District of Columbia are hereby amended by adding thereto Article XXIV a, respecting Potomac water, as follows:

"SECTION 1. If any person shall tap, or cause to be tapped, or assist in tapping any water main, water pipe or private connection in such main or pipe of the system of water supply in the District of Columbia for any purpose, without the written permission of the water registrar, he shall be fined not less than one dollar nor more than forty dollars for each offense, and be liable, in addition, to the penalty imposed by the fifth section of the act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

"SEC. 2. If any person shall open, or cause to be opened, or assist in opening any fire plug under the control of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, except in the case of actual fire in the vicinity of such fire plug, or remove the cover from, or break, or in any other

manner injure any valve box, stopcock box, or turn on or off the supply of water by means of the said valve on the main or stopcock on the service pipe or in any other manner, without the authority of the water registrar, he shall be fined not less than one dollar nor more than forty dollars for each offense.

"SEC. 3. If any person shall obstruct the access to any fire plug or any valve or stopcock connected with the water mains or service pipe by placing any material upon or adjacent thereto, or in any other manner, or shall permit the access thereto to be in any manner obstructed by those in his employ, he shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than thirty dollars for each offense, and shall also be fined not less than one dollar nor more than forty dollars for every day such access shall so continue obstructed after notice from the water registrar, or his duly authorized agent, to remove the said obstruction.

"SEC. 4. If any occupant of premises into which water has been introduced shall permit the same to run or waste unnecessarily from any water pipe, hydrant, jet, cock, street washer, or other fixtures; or to overflow or flood the sidewalk or foot pavement, and thus become annoying or dangerous to foot passengers; or to flow from his fountain into adjacent premises and there be used, or be taken from or used by any person other than said occupant or a member or a visitor of his family, except in case of fire; or if any water pipe, hydrant, jet, cock, street washer, or other fixture be found leaking and said occupant, owner, or agent of the premises shall refuse or neglect to have the necessary repairs made without delay; or refuse admission to the water registrar, or his authorized agent, into the premises when in the official discharge of his duty, the person so offending shall be fined not less than one dollar nor more than forty dollars for each offense, and the supply of water shall be stopped from said premises until satisfactory assurance is given the water registrar that the like case shall not again occur.

"SEC. 5. If any person shall use an exterior fountain, street washer, or other hose connection at any time other than that specified by the Commissioners, he shall be fined not more than five dollars for each and every offense.

"SEC. 6. If any person shall willfully or maliciously break, injure, deface, or destroy any water main, bend, branch, sleeve cap, valve, hydrant, jet, fountain, street washer, fire plug, service pipe, stopcock box, plate, or covering, or any other fixture or thing used or connected with the distribution of water throughout the avenues, streets, or alleys in the District of Columbia, or for its introduction into any house or tenement or building in the District of Columbia, such person so offending shall be fined not less than one dollar nor more than forty dollars for each and every offense."

DECEMBER 1, 1903.

That Article X, section 28, of the Police Regulations is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 28. No bicycle, horseless or motor vehicle shall be propelled in the city of Washington around any corner at a greater rate of speed than four miles an hour, nor across any intersecting streets on which

there are car tracks at a greater rate of speed than six miles an hour, nor at a greater rate of speed than twelve miles an hour between intersecting streets and avenues or across streets on which there are no car lines; nor on any public street or roadway outside of said city at a greater rate of speed than fifteen miles an hour. Every such bicycle or vehicle while in motion on any public highway shall at all times be under the control of the rider or operator thereof. No bicycle shall be ridden on the streets within the city limits with the lower end of the handle bars on a plane lower than four inches below the top of the saddle at its center.

“Any person who shall operate in the District of Columbia any vehicle propelled by steam without first having obtained a license to do so from the board of examiners of steam engineers of said District, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than one nor more than forty dollars for each such offense; *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to railroad engineers in charge of engines upon the tracks of steam railroads in said District.”

JANUARY 13, 1904.

That on and after Friday, January 15, 1904, the hours of labor for all clerks and other employees of whatever grade or class in the service of the government of the District of Columbia, such as have heretofore been employed from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. (except on Saturday, when they have been employed from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.), with an allowance of one-half hour for luncheon, shall be from 8.45 a. m. to 4.15 p. m., except on Saturday, when, during the months of July, August, and September, the hours of labor shall be from 8.45 a. m. to 1 p. m. without any allowance for luncheon, and during the other months of the year the hours shall be from 8.45 a. m. to 3 p. m. with an allowance of one-half hour for luncheon.

JANUARY 14, 1904.

That, hereafter, whenever proposals are invited for material or supplies estimated to cost not exceeding \$100 payable out of the appropriations for the support of the government of the District of Columbia, which, pursuant to the recommendation of the auditor dated December 7, 1903, approved by the Commissioners, as modified by the oral ruling of the Comptroller of the Treasury at the conference between him and Commissioners West and Biddle on the 22d ultimo, do not require a formal written contract signed by the Commissioners, the officer inviting such proposals shall require the bidders to submit their proposals in triplicate; and in cases where proposals are invited by newspaper publications that said requirement shall be stated in the notice, and the original accepted proposal and an officially certified copy of the order of acceptance shall accompany the voucher on which payment is made.

FEBRUARY 10, 1904.

That section 13 of Article IV of the Police Regulations of the District of Columbia, as amended October 18, 1902, is hereby further amended so as to read as follows:

“SEC. 13. The market master of the wholesale market shall assign spaces or stands on the sidewalk or roadway next to the curb on the north side of North B street, between Tenth and Twelfth streets west, and on the south side of North B street, between Seventh and Twelfth streets west, to farmers and gardeners who bring farm produce of their own raising for sale on said street. No person or persons shall sell, offer for sale, or expose for sale upon such spaces or stands any farm or garden produce without first having had a space assigned to him or them for that purpose, to be evidenced by a written permit signed by said market master. No person not raising the produce sold by him shall be permitted to sell on said designated places. The space to be assigned on the roadway shall not be more than is necessary and sufficient for the accommodation of one wagon backed against the curb, and the space to be occupied on the sidewalk shall not be more than five feet from the curb line.

“The market master of the wholesale market shall also assign to licensed hucksters and produce dealers at large spaces or stands on the sidewalk and roadway next to the curb on the east side of Twelfth street west, between North B street and Little B street north; on the south side of said Little B street, between Tenth and Twelfth streets west, and on the contiguous portion of the space or reservation between Tenth and Twelfth streets west and B and Little B streets north. No persons shall occupy such stands without first having had spaces assigned to them in writing by said market master. The spaces to be assigned to permittees shall not be more than necessary and sufficient for the accommodation of one wagon with the back thereof parallel to the curb, and the spaces to be occupied on the sidewalk shall not extend more than five feet from the curb line.

“Such spaces or stands shall not be occupied on Sunday or legal holidays, or between the hours of three o'clock post meridian and six o'clock post meridian on other days, except Saturday, when they may be occupied as late as eight o'clock post meridian.

“Occupants of such spaces or stands shall each day sweep and clean, or cause to be swept and cleaned, at or before four o'clock post meridian of each day, except Saturday, when the hour shall be nine o'clock post meridian, the sidewalk and other spaces occupied by them; and when spaces and stands are assigned along the sidewalk the roadway adjacent thereto for a distance of twelve feet from the curb line shall be swept and cleaned by such occupants, and all deposits, dirt, litter, barrels, or boxes which shall have accumulated or been placed upon such spaces and stands shall be removed by such occupants each day at or before four o'clock post meridian, except Saturday, when they shall be swept and cleared of all obstructions by such occupants at or before nine o'clock post meridian.

SATURDAY, *April 9, 1904.*

That paragraph 21 of section 125 of the Building Regulations of the District of Columbia is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

“Before a permit is issued for a porte-cochère projecting beyond

the building line the written consent of all property owners on that side of the square where it is proposed to locate such structure must be obtained and filed in the office of the inspector of buildings. All driveways and approaches crossing sidewalks or parking shall be paved and otherwise improved to the satisfaction of the Engineer Commissioner."

And that section 142 of said regulations is hereby amended by inserting after the word "stable," in the third paragraph thereof, the following:

"But permits may be granted for such stables in a square occupied wholly or in part for business purposes, upon presenting the written consent of owner or owners of two-thirds of the property within 200 feet of the proposed stable."

And that section 163 of said regulations is hereby amended by inserting after the word "nature," in line 5, the words "not otherwise restricted in these regulations," so that said section will read as follows:

"SEC. 163. No building to be used as a saw or grist mill, blacksmith or whitesmith shop, or shop for the working of wood or other combustible materials, or rag warehouse, or shop or building for the storage of materials of an inflammable nature, not otherwise restricted in these regulations, shall be erected, nor shall any building be converted to such uses, within 30 feet of any dwelling, except the dwelling owned by the owner of the building to be erected for or converted to the use aforesaid. Buildings of the character named in this paragraph may be located within 30 feet of dwellings fronting on alleys, provided the written consent of the owners of such dwellings be obtained and filed in the office of the inspector of buildings."

MONDAY, *May 23, 1904.*

That the Building Regulations of the District of Columbia made and promulgated March 1, 1902, are hereby amended as follows:

Add to the end of section 4 the following: "except that he may measure party walls and party fences when selected, and may receive payment for such measurement from parties interested."

Section 31, omit the following:

"For measuring in the matter of party walls the fee shall not exceed five dollars, and, except in cases of express agreement, the fee shall be charged in equal proportions to both parties, and paid by the party ordering the measurement at the time of delivery.

"The fee for an inspection of a party fence to determine its condition and value in case of disagreement between adjoining owners as to the necessity for repairs or as to valuation either of fence removed, repaired, or newly erected, shall be two dollars for each party fence under consideration, charged and paid in equal amounts by the adjoining owners or parties interested in the same way as for party walls."

Section 67, strike out the present section and insert the following in lieu thereof:

"SEC. 67. The building owner may be required to pay for one-half of an existing party wall, or for so much thereof as he may use, whether or not said wall be cut, and the quantity or measurement of wall so used shall be computed by a person or persons agreed upon by

the parties in interest, or by the inspector of buildings if said parties should so elect: *Provided*, That said inspector of buildings shall not perform such services during office hours. The indemnity to the adjoining owner shall be paid by the building owner, previous to the cutting or in any manner using said wall, at the current price for similar work."

Section 166, omit the second proviso, reading:

"*Provided*, The inspector of public buildings has measured the fence or part of the fence and has certified to the necessity for a fence, the condition of the fence, and the need of repairs as provided for in section 31."

MAY 27, 1904.

That from and after July 1, 1904, pursuant to the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury dated May 17, 1904, the compensation of officers, agents, and employees of the District of Columbia receiving annual or monthly compensation, excepting the teachers of the public schools, shall be computed and paid in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the act making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government, approved April 28, 1904, which are as follows:

"SEC. 4. That the annual compensation of officers, agents, and employees of the United States for services rendered subsequent to June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and four, shall be divided into twelve equal installments, one of which shall be the pay for each calendar month; and in making payments for a fractional part of a month, one-thirtieth of one of such installment or of a monthly compensation shall be the rate to be paid for each day. For the purpose of computing such compensation each and every month shall be held to consist of thirty days, without regard to the actual number of days in any month, thus excluding the thirty-first day of any month from the computation, and treating February as if it actually had thirty days."

The salaries of teachers of the public schools will be paid, as heretofore, during the school year for which they are employed, at the monthly rate of one-tenth of the total annual compensation of each teacher, respectively, in accordance with paragraph 25, page 17, of the "Rules for the Government of the Public Schools of the District of Columbia," as adopted and promulgated by the board of education.

JUNE 10, 1904.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1904.

That on or before August 1, 1904, the head of each separate department and office of the government of the District of Columbia shall transmit to the secretary to the Board of Commissioners of said District four copies of a detailed report for the fiscal year ending with the 30th instant, covering the following subjects so far as the duties of such department or office pertain thereto:

1. The operations of the department or office and other matters of importance connected therewith during the said year, with recommendations for any change in the service deemed advisable.

2. A report in detail of "expenditures from the appropriations for contingent expenses of the government of the District of Columbia." (32 Stat. L., vol. 1, p. 595.) [Memorandum.—The auditor will as usual furnish this statement.]

3. The names of and actual compensation paid to each teacher under the following provision shall be reported to Congress at the beginning of each regular session by the Commissioners: "And no increase in salaries paid to teachers in grades now receiving \$1,100 or more, except in cases of promotion to fill vacancies occurring before or after the passage of this act, and except in salaries to principals of normal, manual training, drawing, physical training, and country schools, and no increase in the number of teachers in any of such grades, exclusive of principals of such normal, manual training, drawing, physical training, and country schools, shall be made, and the minimum compensation shall not be less than at the rate of \$300 per annum." (26 Stat. L., 301. See opinion of corporation counsel, L. S. 238907.) The board of education should include this data in its annual report.

4. The number of overseers, inspectors, and other employees temporarily required to perform clerical or other service in connection with sewer, street, or road work, or the construction and repair of buildings and bridges, or any general or special work authorized by appropriations; the work performed by them, and the sums paid to each, with the appropriation from which paid; together with the sums expended for horses, harness, and wagons, and other expenditures incidental to or necessary for the proper execution of said work, *when specifically and in writing ordered by the Commissioners.* (32 Stat. L., 959.)

5. The head of each of the several Executive Departments at Washington wherein electric plants are owned by the Government is hereby authorized and directed to report to Congress at its next session the cost of electric light and power provided by such plants. (Deficiency act approved April 27, 1904.)

ESTIMATES FOR 1906.

The head of each separate Department and office shall also, on or before August 1, 1904, transmit to the Commissioners, *on blanks to be furnished* on application to the secretary to the Board, seven copies of a detailed estimate of the amount that will be required for the conduct of their respective departments or offices for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1906.

JUNE 30, 1904.

That the office of the superintendent of property is abolished on and after the 30th instant.

That the office of the property clerk shall be under the immediate supervision of Commissioner West, under the division of the duties of the Commissioners, with the understanding that so far as the engineer department is concerned the property force be kept separate and distinct, and that the property clerk communicate with the engineer commissioner as to all matters relating to property of the engineer department and such employees as are necessary to keep up that

portion of his office which handles materials used by the engineer department.

That the following rules and regulations are hereby adopted for requisitions in the engineer department, to be followed as closely as possible:

Requisitions shall be made out by the heads of divisions and forwarded to the chief clerk of the engineer department for record and statement, when necessary, of the available appropriations. From him they shall go to the Engineer Commissioner for approval as to all contingent funds, but as to other appropriations to the engineer officers acting as assistants to the Engineer Commissioner as to the respective appropriations under their charge. From the assistants to the Engineer Commissioner they shall go to the property clerk, who will purchase the material in accordance with law and the regulations of the Commissioners. After the purchase is completed and vouchers sent in, the vouchers, properly signed and certified, will be sent to the chief clerk for record, and they will then be forwarded to the auditor.

Office supplies shall be purchased twice a year, as far as practicable, and kept in stock, and all property in stock shall be issued directly by the property clerk on the requisition of the head of a division of the engineer department or the engineer officers acting as assistants to the Engineer Commissioner, the property clerk seeing that the issues are kept within the limits of the supplies on hand. In case of doubt as to the proper expenditures under the various appropriations of the engineer department the property clerk shall consult the auditor of the District of Columbia, but in ordinary cases this need not be done.

List of public school buildings in the District of Columbia.

No.	Name.	Colored or white.	Location.	When built.	Cost of site.	Cost of building.	Material of building.	Number of rooms.
1	High Street.....	White	Thirty-fifth and S streets NW	1853	\$4,330.00	\$3,000.00	Frame.....	2
2	Tunlaw Road <i>a</i>	do	Tunlaw road, near Loughborough road	1864	150.00	500.00	Brick.....	1
3	Anacostia Road <i>b</i>	do	Anacostia road.....	1864	1,310.00	600.00	Frame.....	1
4	Wallach, Richard.....	do	D street, between Seventh and Eighth streets SE	1864	106,436.00	40,000.00	Brick.....	14
5	Military Road <i>b</i>	Colored	Military road, near Broad Branch road.....	1865	100.00	400.00	Frame.....	1
6	Chain Bridge Road.....	do	Chain Bridge road, near Conduit road.....	1865	1,100.00	500.00	do.....	2
7	Brightwood, near R. C. F. road <i>b</i>	do	Brightwood, near R. C. F. road.....	1865	150.00	600.00	do.....	1
8	Military Road.....	do	Military road, near Brightwood.....	1865	3,500.00	1,200.00	do.....	2
9	Queens Chapel Road.....	White	On Langdon site.....	1865	(<i>c</i>)	500.00	Brick.....	1
10	Chamberlain, Miss Eliza <i>d</i>	Colored	East street, Georgetown.....	1866	1,089.00	500.00	Frame.....	1
11	Fort Slocum <i>b</i>	do	Blair road.....	1867	100.00	500.00	do.....	1
12	Brentwood Road <i>b</i>	do	Brentwood road, near Queens Chapel road.....	1867	400.00	1,600.00	Brick.....	2
13	Bates Road <i>e</i>	White	Bates road, near Soldiers' Home.....	1868	3,500.00	5,000.00	do.....	4
14	Threlkeld, John.....	do	Thirty-sixth street and Prospect avenue NW	1868	41,100.00	188,000.00	do.....	17
15	Franklin, Benjamin.....	do	Thirteenth and K streets NW	1869	4,395.00	7,000.00	do.....	4
16	McCormick, Alexander.....	do	Third street, between M and N streets SE	1870	2,918.00	4,500.00	do.....	4
17	Potomac.....	do	Twelfth street, between Maryland avenue and E street SW	1870	17,400.00	20,000.00	do.....	12
18	Lincoln, Abraham.....	Colored	Second and C streets SE	1871	25,156.00	70,000.00	do.....	10
19	Sumner, Charles.....	do	M and Seventeenth streets NW	1871	1,700.00	5,000.00	Frame.....	4
20	Hillsdale <i>f</i>	do	Nichols avenue, Hillsdale, D. C.	1871	(<i>g</i>)	9,300.00	do.....	4
21	Johnson Annex.....	White	School street, Mount Pleasant.....	1871	24,375.00	35,000.00	Brick.....	12
22	Seaton, William W.....	do	I street, between Second and Third streets NW	1871	38,400.00	72,000.00	do.....	20
23	Jefferson, Thomas.....	do	D and Sixth streets SW	1872	(<i>h</i>)	.....	Frame.....	2
24	Benning Road Annex <i>b</i>	Colored	Benning road.....	1874	1,089.00	1,200.00	do.....	2
25	Conduit Road.....	White	Conduit road.....	1874	18,500.00	60,000.00	Brick.....	9
26	Curtis, William Wallace.....	do	O street, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets NW	1875	16,120.00	20,000.00	do.....	9
27	Abbot, George J.....	do	New York avenue and L street NW	1876	5,500.00	40,000.00	do.....	12
28	Randall, Miss Eliza G.....	Colored	First and I streets SW	1876	6,780.00	8,000.00	do.....	6
29	Thomson, Strong John.....	White	Twelfth, between K and L streets NW	1877	6,900.00	18,000.00	do.....	11
30	Cook, John F.....	Colored	O street, between Fourth and Fifth streets NW	1877	21,900.00	38,150.00	do.....	12
31	Peabody, George.....	White	C and Fifth streets NE.....	1879	60,000.00	36,215.00	do.....	12
32	Force, Peter.....	do	Massachusetts avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets NW	1879	(<i>i</i>)	45,000.00	do.....	12
33	Henry, Joseph.....	do	O street, between Sixth and Seventh streets NW	1880	22,800.00	35,000.00	do.....	12
34	Garnet, Henry Highland.....	Colored	U and Tenth streets NW	1880	4,356.00	1,200.00	Frame.....	2
35	Grant Road <i>b</i>	do	Grant road, between Tenleytown road and Connecticut avenue extended.	1880	22,300.00	40,116.00	Brick.....	12
36	Gales, Joseph, jr.....	White	First and G streets NW	1881	800.00	4,000.00	do.....	4
37	Hamilton.....	do	Bladensburg road.....	1881	2,500.00	6,837.00	do.....	6
38	Van Buren Annex.....	do	Jefferson street, Anacostia, D. C.	1881	10,600.00	20,000.00	do.....	8
39	Banneker, Benjamin.....	Colored	Third street, between K and L streets NW	1882	.....	.....	do.....	8

40	Mott, Mrs. Lucretia	do.....	Trumbull and Sixth streets NW	1871	9,075.00	17,428.00	Frame and brick	10
41	Grant, Ulysses S	White.....	G street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets NW	1882	16,826.00	40,428.00	Brick.....	12
42	Amidon, Mrs. Margaret	do.....	F and Sixth streets SW	1882	7,835.00	18,232.00	do.....	8
43	Central High	do.....	O street, between Sixth and Seventh streets NW	1883	137,625.00	118,078.00	do.....	49
44	Morse, Samuel F. B.	do.....	R street, between New Jersey avenue and Fifth street NW	1883	11,500.00	23,670.00	do.....	8
45	Twining, W. J.	do.....	Third street, between N and O streets NW	1883	11,230.00	24,070.00	do.....	8
46	Brent, Robert	do.....	Third and D streets SE	1883	8,500.00	22,065.00	do.....	8
47	Bunker Hill Road	Colored.....	Bunker Hill road	1883	2,700.00	2,700.00	do.....	2
48	Benning	White.....	Benning, D. C.	1883	2,178.00	8,935.00	do.....	4
49	Wormley, James	Colored.....	Prospect avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets NW	1884	6,600.00	23,495.00	Frame.....	8
50	Blair, Francis P., sr	White.....	I street, between Sixth and Seventh streets NE	1884	6,600.00	22,071.00	Brick.....	8
51	Webster, Daniel	do.....	Tenth and H streets NW	1884	21,000.00	41,053.00	do.....	12
52	Dennison, William	do.....	S street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets NW	1884	23,200.00	45,181.00	do.....	12
53	Addison, Henry	do.....	P street, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets NW	1885	7,470.70	29,313.00	do.....	8
54	Weightman, Roger C.	do.....	M and Twenty-third streets NW	1886	13,712.00	29,324.00	do.....	8
55	Maury, John W	do.....	B street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets NE	1886	6,000.00	25,798.00	do.....	8
56	Benning Road	Colored.....	Benning road	1886	9,900.00	3,135.00	Frame.....	4
57	Phelps, Seth L.	White.....	Vermont avenue, between T and U streets NW	1887	19,466.00	24,521.00	Brick.....	8
58	Carbery, Thomas H	do.....	Fifth street, between D and E streets NE	1887	8,800.00	29,980.00	do.....	8
59	Towers, John T.	do.....	Eighth and C streets SE	1887	(j)	24,999.00	do.....	8
60	Bradley, William A	do.....	Thirteen-and-a-half street, between C and D streets SW	1887	6,594.00	24,992.00	do.....	8
61	Blake, James H	do.....	North Capitol, between K and L streets NW	1887	9,985.00	24,973.00	do.....	8
62	Magruder, William B	do.....	M street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets NW	1887	19,400.00	25,973.00	do.....	8
63	Giddings, Joshua R	Colored.....	G street, between Third and Fourth streets SE	1887	9,132.00	24,952.00	do.....	8
64	Smallwood, Samuel N.	White.....	I street, between Third and Four-and-a-half streets SW	1888	8,519.00	26,652.00	do.....	8
65	Adams, John Quincy	do.....	R street, between Seventeenth street and New Hampshire avenue NW	1888	17,240.00	26,652.00	do.....	8
66	Berret, James G	do.....	Fourteenth and Q streets NW	1889	15,000.00	25,048.50	do.....	9
67	Lenox, Walter	do.....	Fifth street, between G street and Virginia avenue SE	1889	5,500.00	25,135.00	do.....	8
68	Corcoran, Thomas	do.....	Twenty-eighth street, between M street and Olive avenue NW	1889	7,700.00	25,952.00	do.....	8
69	Jackson, Andrew	do.....	U street, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets NW	1889	10,700.00	28,731.00	do.....	8
70	Arthur, Chester A	do.....	Arthur place, between B and C streets NW	1889	15,672.00	27,652.00	do.....	8
71	Madison, James	do.....	G and Tenth streets NE	1889	6,468.00	25,644.00	do.....	8
72	Mouroe, James	do.....	Steuben street, between Brightwood and Sherman avenues NW	1889	4,500.00	23,988.00	do.....	8
73	Good Hope ^k	do.....	Good Hope road, D. C.	1889	750.00	4,462.00	Frame.....	2
74	Birney Annex	Colored.....	Rear Nichols avenue, Hillsdale, D. C.	1889	(l)	.....	.....do.....	4
75	Briggs, Miss Martha B	do.....	E and Twenty-second streets NW	1889	8,500.00	24,619.00	Brick.....	8
76	Garrison, William Lloyd	do.....	Twelfth street, between R and S streets NW	1889	16,200.00	24,540.00	do.....	8
77	Jones, Alfred	do.....	L and First streets NW	1889	11,100.00	25,396.00	do.....	8
78	Bell, George	do.....	First street, between B and C streets SW	1889	9,536.00	25,609.00	do.....	8
79	Ambush, Enoch	do.....	L street, between Sixth and Seventh streets SW	1889	11,750.00	23,885.00	do.....	8
80	Slater, John F.	do.....	P street, between North Capitol and First streets NW	1890	11,000.00	26,067.00	do.....	8

^a Burned down in the seventies.
^b Abandoned.
^c Part of Langdon site.
^d Torn down.
^e Used as a storeroom.
^f Two rooms already abandoned.
^g Part of Johnson School site.
^h Part of the original site.
ⁱ Part of Central High School site.
^j Part of original Birney site.
^k Abandoned.
^l Part of Wallach site.

List of public school buildings in the District of Columbia—Continued.

No.	Name.	Colored or white.	Location.	When built.	Cost of site.	Cost of building.	Material of building.	Number of rooms.
81	Phillips, Wendell	Colored	N street, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets NW.	1890	\$11,400.00	\$26,066.00	Brick	24
82	M Street High	do	M street, between First street and New Jersey avenue NW.	1890	24,592.00	82,317.00	do	8
83	Tyler, John	White	Eleventh street, between G and I streets SE.	1890	8,691.00	25,972.00	do	8
84	Harrison, William Henry	do	Thirteenth street, between V and W streets NW	1890	19,200.00	27,796.00	do	8
85	Eastern High	do	Seventh and C streets SE	1891	(a)	77,000.00	do	22
86	Polk, James K.	do	Seventh and P streets NW	1891	(b)	27,000.00	do	8
87	Van Buren, Martin	do	Jefferson street, Anacostia, D. C.	1891	25,000.00	26,864.00	do	8
88	Taylor, Zachary	do	Seventh street, between F and G streets NE.	1891	8,475.50	26,524.50	do	8
89	Wilson, Henry	Colored	Central avenue, between Erie and Superior streets NW	1891	9,000.00	26,000.00	do	8
90	Logan, John A.	do	Third and G streets NE.	1891	8,486.25	26,513.75	do	8
91	Burrville	do	Burrville, D. C.	1888	600.00	2,750.00	Frame	2
92	Fillmore, Millard	White	Thirty-fifth street, between U and V streets NW	1892	9,925.00	27,046.46	Brick	8
93	Patterson, James W.	Colored	Vermont avenue, near U street NW	1893	(c)	26,118.00	do	8
94	Pierce, Franklin	White	G and Fourteenth streets NE.	1894	10,000.00	26,152.00	do	8
95	Johnson, Andrew	do	School and Grant streets, Mount Pleasant.	1895	12,265.00	28,846.47	do	8
96	Buchanan, James	do	E street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets SE.	1895	10,000.00	27,562.43	do	8
97	Stevens, Thaddeus	Colored	Twenty-first street, between K and L streets NW	1868	16,481.00	40,000.00	do	20
98	Payne, Daniel A.	do	Fifteenth and C streets SE.	1896	4,240.00	22,695.00	do	8
99	Douglass, Frederick	do	First and Pierce streets NW.	1896	10,560.00	26,296.00	do	8
100	Ivy City	do	Ivy City, D. C.	1896	3,600.00	2,604.38	Frame	2
101	Woodburn	White	Riggs road, near Blair road.	1896	2,695.50	10,210.00	Brick	4
102	Tenley	do	Tenleytown, D. C.	1882	10,890.00	27,920.00	do	8
103	Brookland	do	Brookland, D. C. (Lansing and Wallace streets)	1891	2,475.00	46,508.91	do	8
104	Brightwood	do	Brightwood, D. C.	1896	5,470.00	20,885.00	do	8
105	Greenleaf, James	do	Four-and-a-half street, between M and N streets SW	1888	10,500.00	24,527.00	do	8
106	Garfield, James A.	Colored	Garfield, D. C.	1896	900.00	5,247.00	Frame	6
107	Hayes, Rutherford B.	White	Fifth and K streets NE	1897	9,999.45	28,979.61	Brick	8
108	Langdon	do	Langdon, D. C. (Queens Chapel road)	1897	800.00	7,964.11	Frame	4
109	Bowen, Anthony	Colored	E and Ninth streets SW	1867	10,600.00	27,129.63	Brick	8
110	Reservoir	White	Conduit road	1897	2,000.00	5,992.18	Frame	4
111	Congress Heights	do	Congress Heights, D. C.	1898	3,320.00	23,000.00	Brick	10
112	Bruce, Blanche K.	Colored	Marshall street, between Brightwood and Sherman avenues NW.	1898	7,650.00	29,083.13	do	8
113	Chevy Chase	White	Connecticut avenue extended	1898	6,000.00	9,837.48	Frame	4

REPORT OF THE ASSESSOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 10, 1904.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit my report of the operations of this department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

The act of Congress approved August 14, 1894, by authority of which, with sundry trivial amendments, real estate in the District of Columbia is assessed and taxed, in part provides that annually on or prior to July 1 the board of assistant assessors shall make a list of all real property which shall have become subject to taxation and which is not at that time on the tax list, and affix a value thereon according to the rule prescribed for assessing real estate; and shall make return of all new structures erected or roofed and additions to or improvements of old structures of over \$500 in value which shall not have been theretofore assessed, specifying the tract or lot of land on which each of such structures has been erected and the value of such structure; and it must add such valuation to the assessment made on such tract or lot. When the improvements on any lot or tract of land shall become damaged or be destroyed from any cause, the board is required to reduce the assessment accordingly.

The board of assistant assessors is by law required to make a triennial assessment of all real estate in the District of Columbia; but by reason of the duties prescribed by the statute above referred to, the total amount of the assessed valuation of real property is changed annually.

The figures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, recently compiled, are as follows:

Washington City:	
Assessed valuation of land	\$93, 956, 169. 00
Assessed valuation of improvements	82, 908, 616. 00
Total assessed valuation.....	\$176, 864, 785. 00
Washington County:	
Assessed valuation of land	24, 956, 411. 00
Assessed valuation of improvements	15, 787, 100. 00
Total assessed valuation.....	40, 743, 511. 00
Total assessed valuation of real estate in the District of Columbia for fiscal year 1905.....	217, 608, 296. 00
Real estate tax for fiscal year 1905:	
Washington City.....	2, 652, 971. 78
Washington County.....	611, 152. 66
Total real estate tax	3, 264, 124. 44

For the fiscal year 1904 the assessed valuation of real estate was as follows:

Washington City:

Assessed valuation of land \$94, 211, 518. 00
Assessed valuation of improvements 80, 134, 190. 00

Total assessed valuation \$174, 345, 708. 00

Washington County:

Assessed valuation of land 24, 856, 720. 00
Assessed valuation of improvements 14, 047, 990. 00

Total assessed valuation 38, 904, 710. 00

Total assessed valuation of real estate in the District of Columbia for fiscal year 1904 213, 250, 418. 00

Real estate tax for fiscal year 1904:

Washington City 2, 615, 185. 62
Washington County 583, 570. 65

Total real estate tax 3, 198, 756. 27

These figures show the following increases of 1905 over 1904, in assessed valuation:

Washington City \$2, 519, 077. 00
Washington County 1, 838, 801. 00

Total increase 4, 357, 878. 00

They also show an increase in the tax over the fiscal year 1904, as follows:

Washington city \$37, 786. 16
Washington county 27, 582. 01

Total increase 65, 368. 17

The board of assistant assessors of real property has submitted to me its report for the fiscal year 1904.

The main features of this report are the decided increase in the number of buildings erected and the amount of agricultural land subdivided into building lots.

The clerical force of this branch of the department deserves especial commendation for arduous and painstaking labor.

The following is a summary of the increases and decreases in the triennial assessment made for the fiscal year 1905:

	City.	County.	Total.
Assessment of new buildings.....	\$3, 392, 200	\$2, 590, 900	\$5, 983, 100
Additions and improvements.....	950, 300	202, 700	1, 153, 000
Railroad tracks, conduits, etc.....	12, 300		12, 300
Total assessment	4, 354, 800	2, 793, 600	7, 148, 400
Reductions.....	327, 500	12, 000	339, 500
Net increase in annual assessment.....	4, 027, 300	2, 781, 600	6, 808, 900
Number of new brick buildings.....	570	463	1, 033
Number of new frame buildings.....	7	175	182
Total number of new buildings.....	577	638	1, 215
Number of buildings removed	192	23	215
Increase in number of buildings.....	385	615	1, 000
Number of buildings repaired.....	158	88	246

70 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Buildings exempt from taxation during fiscal year 1904.

	City.	County.	Total.
District of Columbia.....	\$169,000	\$679,000	\$848,000
Churches.....	99,500		104,700
Hospitals.....	47,000		47,000
Colleges.....	30,000	18,000	215,000
Total.....	345,500	869,200	1,214,700
RECAPITULATION.			
Net increase in annual assessment.....	4,027,300	2,781,600	6,808,900
Exempt from taxation.....	345,500	869,200	1,214,700
Net annual assessment.....	3,681,800	1,912,400	5,594,200

By sections.

Section.	New buildings.		Repairs.		Reductions.	
	Number.	Value.	Number of build-ings.	Value.	Number of build-ings.	Value.
Northwest.....	294	\$2,802,100	118	\$899,200	107	\$180,700
Southwest.....	23	46,900	12	13,800	13	7,000
Northeast.....	160	398,900	20	29,900	8	2,500
Southeast.....	100	144,300	8	7,400	64	137,300
Total.....	577	3,392,200	158	950,300	192	327,500

Average assessed value per building.

Section.	Value.
Northwest.....	\$9,530
Southwest.....	2,039
Northeast.....	2,487
Southeast.....	1,445
Entire city.....	5,879

Number of apartment houses in the city.

Section.	Number.	Value.
Northwest.....	47	\$1,359,800
Southwest.....	7	11,200
Northeast.....	50	186,000
Southeast.....	30	85,600
Total.....	134	1,642,600

Apartment houses.

Location.	Number.	Value.
In the city.....	134	\$1,642,600
In the county.....	41	457,700
Total.....	175	2,100,300

Average assessed value apartment houses (city) \$12,258
Average assessed value apartment houses (county) 11,163

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 71

Change assessed values in county, North Capitol street being the dividing line east and west.

Section.	New buildings.		Repairs.		Reductions.		Total value.
	Number.	Value.	Number of build-ings.	Value.	Number of build-ings.	Value.	
East of	336	\$1,242,900	47	\$130,000	10	\$6,100	\$1,372,900
West of	302	1,348,000	41	72,700	13	5,900	1,420,700
Total	638	2,590,900	88	202,700	23	12,000	2,793,600

Average assessed value per new building.

East of North Capitol street	\$3,690
West of North Capitol street	4,463
Average assessed value for county	4,060

Improvements made in the important subdivisions in county.

Subdivision.	New build-ings.	Assessed valuation.	Average assessed value per building.
Fernwood Heights	5	\$20,500	\$4,100
Kalorama Heights	11	164,500	14,955
Cliffbourne	6	26,500	4,416
Todd and Brown's subdivision	114	179,800	1,577
Columbia Heights	43	137,500	3,198
S. P. Brown's subdivision	30	63,600	2,120
Little's subdivision	11	171,800	15,618
Washington Heights, Commissioners' subdivision	9	30,000	3,334
Holmead	10	24,100	2,410
Brightwood Park	11	12,900	1,172
Bloomington	92	218,700	2,378
Moore & Barbour's addition	33	96,200	2,915
Gass's subdivision	8	19,400	2,425
Ellaston Terrace	8	9,700	1,212
South Brookland	10	9,300	930
Congress Heights, Longnecker's addition	7	6,700	957
Congress Heights, Randle's subdivision	4	2,600	650
Randle Park	6	5,500	916

Total assessment of new buildings for the years 1895 to 1905, inclusive.

Amount of assessments	\$37,642,461
Reductions	2,076,170
Increase	35,566,291
Number of new buildings	10,201
Number of buildings removed	1,943
Increase in number of buildings	8,258

Number of buildings in the District of Columbia.

Locality.	Number of buildings.		
	Brick.	Frame.	Total.
City	38,927	11,232	50,159
County	5,144	6,635	11,779
Total	44,071	17,867	61,938

Value of real property in the District of Columbia as assessed for taxation from 1871 to 1905, inclusive.

Year.	Washington.	Georgetown.	County.	Total.
1871	\$66,818,886	\$6,213,467	\$6,965,101	\$79,997,454
1872	62,421,331	6,036,434	6,500,000	74,957,765
1873	72,880,380	6,366,488	8,623,056	87,869,924
1874	80,539,782	6,272,010	9,621,280	96,433,072
1875	82,292,906	6,312,099	9,270,036	97,875,041
1876	78,818,934	5,849,317	8,748,433	93,452,684
1877	81,246,847	5,953,932	8,728,622	95,929,401
1878	83,101,484	6,028,041	8,480,365	97,609,890
1879	75,555,801	5,242,224	6,693,417	87,491,442
1880	76,085,940	5,291,313	6,603,103	87,980,356
1881	77,256,610	5,282,096	6,414,372	88,953,078
1882	78,515,793	5,266,943	6,525,759	90,308,495
1883	80,615,448	5,307,116	6,611,101	92,533,665
1884	80,293,418	4,013,888	6,541,368	90,848,674
1885	82,825,255	4,074,358	6,602,851	93,502,464
1886	85,132,151	4,160,222	6,760,956	96,053,329
1887	96,383,486	4,741,540	7,172,075	108,302,101
1888	99,430,297	4,908,345	7,406,186	111,744,830
1889	102,886,043	4,987,632	7,611,678	115,485,353
1890	119,613,603	5,395,021	12,617,795	137,626,419
1891	123,110,219	5,550,976	12,948,696	141,609,891
1892	126,383,584	5,682,676	13,415,018	145,481,278
1893	138,104,771	5,796,237	13,123,268	147,024,276
1894	160,269,876	7,623,070	23,524,858	191,417,804
1895	161,054,761	7,751,615	23,748,670	192,555,046
1896	165,399,819		23,522,524	188,922,343
1897	156,854,384		23,522,524	180,376,908
1898	158,532,366		22,723,918	181,256,284
1899	159,559,921		23,596,450	183,156,371
1900	151,498,504		25,069,045	176,567,549
1901	154,349,966		25,984,675	180,334,641
1902	155,903,114		26,622,494	182,525,608
1903	171,302,378		37,217,058	208,519,436
1904	174,345,708		38,904,710	213,250,418
1905	176,864,785		40,743,511	217,608,296

The board of assistant assessors is now engaged in the preparation of the ensuing triennial assessment of realty, upon which will be based the taxes for the fiscal years 1906, 1907, and 1908. This is a work of great magnitude, its completion within the time prescribed, and in the painstaking and thorough manner followed by the board, necessitating unremitting labor and the closest attention. It is the desire of the board to leave undone nothing productive of an equitable and satisfactory assessment.

Appeals from this assessment will be heard by the board of equalization and review between the first Monday in January and the first Monday in June, 1905.

PERSONAL TAXES.

By act of Congress approved April 28, 1904, the time (from November 15 to December 15 in each year) during which citizens might appear before the board of personal tax appeals, was changed so that such appeals may be made between the first Monday in February and the second Monday in March in each year. It was found that there was not sufficient time between the 1st day of July and the 15th day of November for a systematic canvass of the District and a thorough assessment of personal property. This change will prove advantageous to both the owners of personal property and the officers charged with enforcing the law.

As a result of the aforesaid change, the total assessed valuation of personal property, and the actual amount of taxes to be collected, can not be ascertained until completion of the work of the board of appeals

and the final footing of the books. It is estimated, however, that the amount of personal taxes collectible during the fiscal year 1905, including street railway and other franchise taxes, will be \$675,000, as against \$637,416 levied for the fiscal year 1904. This will be an increase of approximately \$38,000.

Accepting the above estimate of the amount of personal taxes, the total tax on real and personal property for the fiscal year 1905 will be:

Personal.....	\$675, 000
Real	3, 264, 161
Total	3, 939, 161

This will result in an approximate net increase in taxes, both real and personal, of \$102,989.

In my annual report for the fiscal year 1903, I was unable to give the exact figures for the assessed valuation of personal property, and the tax thereupon for the fiscal year 1904, for the reason that the books had not at that time been completed.

The actual assessed valuation of personal property in the District of Columbia and the tax levied thereupon for the fiscal year 1904 were as follows:

	Assessed val- uation.	Tax rate.	Tax.
		<i>Per cent.</i>	
Personal property	\$15, 932, 894. 00	1½	\$238, 993. 56
Do.....	1, 590, 675. 35	4	63, 627. 01
Do.....	1, 570, 176. 91	5	78, 508. 85
Do.....	1, 777, 314. 45	6	106, 638. 90
Do.....	3, 741, 181. 92	4	a149, 647. 29
Total	24, 612, 242. 63	.....	637, 415. 61

a Street railways.

Value of personal property in the District of Columbia assessed for taxation from 1877 to 1905, inclusive.

Year.	Assessed value.	Year.	Assessed value.
1877	\$15, 429, 873	1892.....	\$11, 825, 190
1878	17, 239, 051	1893.....	12, 045, 290
1879	13, 336, 920	1894.....	11, 206, 364
1880	11, 421, 431	1895.....	11, 449, 485
1881	10, 895, 712	1896.....	10, 971, 737
1882	9, 666, 272	1897.....	9, 532, 851
1883	9, 028, 812	1898.....	9, 780, 658
1884	11, 311, 622	1899.....	13, 431, 475
1885	12, 795, 934	1900.....	14, 391, 438
1886	12, 658, 949	1901.....	12, 567, 084
1887	11, 934, 245	1902 (estimated).....	15, 962, 805
1888	10, 943, 458	1903.....	22, 249, 936
1889	11, 728, 672	1904.....	24, 612, 243
1890	11, 023, 167	1905 (estimated).....	26, 000, 000
1891	11, 697, 650		

The act of Congress approved April 28, 1904, also provided that the clause in the personal-tax law of July 1, 1902, relating to the franchise taxes to be paid by street-railway companies should be construed to include *all* such companies. This provision was necessary because of the attempt on the part of certain street-railroad companies which had been paying personal taxes on the assessed valuation of their capital stock, as provided by their charters, to maintain that it—

that is, the valuation of their capital stock—instead of their gross receipts, should continue to be the basis of taxation.

For many years, because of the noncoincidence of the fiscal and calendar years, and the consequent impracticability of collecting in any given fiscal year the taxes on the gross receipts of street-railroad companies for the preceding calendar year, these companies, for their franchise taxes, were carried a year in arrears.

The act of July 1, 1902, under the provisions of which personal and franchise taxes are payable in May, and under which we are now operating, remedies this defect, and in the fiscal year 1904 all street-railway companies were required to liquidate their indebtedness to the District for arrears of franchise taxes, resulting in the collection of \$44,292.90, representing such arrears. The payment of these arrears was as follows:

Anacostia and Potomac River Railroad Company	\$11,115.01
Brightwood Railway Company	2,380.14
Capital Traction Company	15,162.73
Georgetown and Tennallytown Railway Company	1,413.38
Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Railway Company	1,014.14
Washington Railway and Electric Company	2,742.18
City and Suburban Railway of Washington	10,465.32
Total	44,292.90

At the time these payments were made the street-railway companies also paid the franchise taxes on their gross receipts for the calendar year 1903. As a result all indebtedness to the District of Columbia of street-railroad companies for franchise taxes was liquidated to and including December 31, 1903, with the single exception of the City and Suburban Railway of Washington, the receiver of which refused to pay the 4 per cent tax on the earnings of that road in the State of Maryland in the calendar year 1902.

This road's indebtedness for the calendar year 1903, and for the per centum tax on its receipts for the calendar year 1902 in the District of Columbia, was paid May 31, 1904, after the passage of the act of April 28, 1904, which provided that the roads should pay on their receipts in the District of Columbia only. The company claims that this law is retroactive, and affected all outstanding indebtedness for franchise taxes. The District claims that this change in the law should take effect with the calendar year 1903, and that the indebtedness of the road for franchise taxes for the calendar year 1902 was not affected thereby. The receiver has asked instructions from the court, and settlement of the controversy is pending. We have on our books unpaid a charge against this company of \$1,454.90, being the 4 per cent tax on its gross earnings in Maryland for the calendar year 1902.

Hereafter, in May of each year, each street-railroad company will be charged 4 per cent on its gross earnings in the District of Columbia for the preceding calendar year.

The act of April 28, 1904, also included among those corporations required to pay $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum on their gross receipts the title insurance companies, which before the passage of that act had been taxed on the assessed valuation of their capital stock. The new method of taxation is more equitable to the companies taxed and more satisfactory to the District.

This act also changed the method of taxing incorporated savings banks. Under the act of July 1, 1902, these institutions were assessed

6 per cent per annum on their gross earnings, and under the provisions of the law as amended they are assessed 4 per cent per annum on the amount of their gross earnings less the amount paid as interest to their depositors. This is considered a more equitable tax.

The act of July 1, 1902 (the personal-tax law), provided that the capital stock of all corporations operating in the District of Columbia, other than those mentioned specifically in the act, should be appraised by the board of personal-tax appraisers and taxed at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This was modified by the act of April 28, 1904, by the provision that this portion of the act of 1902 should not be construed to include business companies which, by reason of, or in addition to, incorporation, receive no special franchise or privilege; but that all such corporations should be rated, assessed, and taxed as individuals conducting business in similar lines. This provision remedied what was believed to be an unjust provision of the original personal-tax law, and as it now stands such business corporations will be taxed on the assessed valuation of their tangible personal property instead of on their capital stock.

The act of 1904, amending the personal-tax law, also reduced the rate to be paid by building associations from 4 per cent per annum on their gross earnings to 2 per cent per annum on their *entire* gross earnings. This was considered a very just change, it having been found that the tax of 4 per cent was out of proportion and resulted in a hardship to the members of the associations, most of whom are persons of moderate means. I am sorry to state, however, that these associations immediately claimed that this amendment should be construed as retroactive, and that the reduction in the rate of taxation should begin with the tax to be paid in the fiscal year 1904 on the receipts for the fiscal year 1903. This was not the intention of Congress, and the contention is not borne out by the wording of the act. One of the building associations has instituted suit against the District to recover the amount represented by the differences in the rates of taxation (paid under protest), and the case is pending in the courts.

Another salutary amendment was the elimination from the list of property exempt from personal taxation of "heirlooms." It was found that many persons sought to benefit by the elasticity of this term, and to hide therebehind a large part of their taxable personal household belongings.

The work of the board of personal-tax appraisers and the board of personal tax appeals has been arduous and, in many instances, disagreeable, but I believe it has been performed in a manner satisfactory to the public and for the best interests of the District. It is really surprising that there has been so little friction in the revival of a revenue law which in this jurisdiction had for many years been practically a dead letter.

WATER-MAIN TAX DEPARTMENT.

Amount of assessments levied during the fiscal year 1904, \$43,207.93; amount of assessments collected, \$51,575.87.

These figures show that the arrears of water-main taxes are being gradually eliminated. There are a number of unpaid assessments, however, which are barred by the statute of limitations and should be stricken from the records, they being absolutely uncollectible and

many of them of doubtful original validity. These assessments encumber the records and prevent the handling of the same with facility.

This branch of the office has been conducted with special efficiency and the gentlemen in charge of it merit particular praise.

In the estimates of the superintendent of the water department for the fiscal year 1906 Mr. W. F. Sullivan, who is in charge of the water-main tax branch of this department, is commended, and an increase in his salary of \$200 per annum requested. I most heartily indorse this recommendation. Mr. Sullivan is deserving of recognition for his current work and for the improved systems inaugurated and maintained by him in this branch of the service.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS LEVIED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1904.

Assessment and permit work, \$86,129.79; improvements and repairs, \$6,661.73; construction and county roads, \$7,140.29.

This shows an increase of \$9,993.85.

The clerks employed in this branch of the department deserve credit for accuracy and efficiency.

TAX CERTIFICATES.

During the fiscal year 1904 this office issued 6,798 tax certificates, for which a fee of 50 cents each was charged. The revenue derived from these certificates was \$3,399.

In addition to these certificates there were issued during the fiscal year 1904, 648 free tax certificates, accompanying subdivisions, tax deeds, etc.

The preparation of these certificates requires the most careful attention and accurate work. The clerks employed in this branch of the office deserve great credit for the infrequency of errors.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

During the period covered by this report there were, by authority of recorded deeds, probated wills, etc., transferred on the records of this office 6,622 parcels of land; that is, 3,392 in the county and 3,230 in the city.

In connection with this work there is maintained (at all times current) a card system showing the description of each parcel of land in both the city and county; the number of square feet therein; the assessed valuation per square foot; the total assessed valuation of the land and of improvements; and also the name of the latest owner of record, together with reference to date and record of deed or date and probate of will.

Especial pride has been taken in the accuracy and completeness of this record during the past three or four years, and it is believed that nearly, if not every, transfer of real estate in the District of Columbia during that period may readily be referred to by the data contained on these cards.

The clerks who have attended to the details of this work deserve special credit for their skill and the arduous labor involved.

This work is particularly important because of the desirability in all cases of advertisement of property for sale for taxes, to describe it

so that no technical flaw may be found by which owners, or their attorneys, may claim cancellation of sales or remission of interest. It is obviously impracticable to entirely eliminate such errors until the time arrives when we shall have reviewed all the work of those who have gone before us in the detailed work and administration of this office and have weeded out the inaccuracies and mistakes of years.

Until a few years ago—that is, prior to the act of Congress approved March 3, 1899, it was the duty of the recorder of deeds and the register of wills to furnish this office, at stated intervals, abstracts of all deeds recorded and wills probated, and it is a matter of common knowledge that in these abstracts were many errors of description. These mistakes were, of course, perpetuated on our records, and they are being gradually discovered and corrected.

For the past few years a trusted employee of this department has been sent daily to the offices of the recorder of deeds and the register of wills charged with the duty of carefully examining all deeds recorded and wills probated, making abstracts in due form of all such documents that affect the transfer of real property and making return to this office, when, with the assistance of other competent help, each transfer is carefully examined and due note made on the card system, tax ledgers, and other records.

I am sure that an examination of our system will develop the fact that its results are nearly perfect, barring those mistakes which have been handed down to us by our predecessors, and which, as hereinbefore stated, are being gradually weeded out.

In some portions of the District, particularly in parts of Georgetown and the county, technically perfect descriptions are impossible until ancient surveys are verified or disproved. This difficulty is being very slowly eliminated.

Each year, before the annual tax sale, lists are made of the property to be advertised, and in the case of each piece of property, other than whole lots, the best descriptions obtainable are secured; but it is clearly manifest that we have not the force nor the time to go back for years in the case of each piece of property and verify the old descriptions. This is done, however, in all cases where there is reasonable doubt, and I state without fear of successful contradiction that this work is well done and that the percentage of errors is creditably small.

It is the intention of the office, and its employees are so instructed, to use every endeavor to make the lists of property advertised for delinquent taxes as nearly perfect as the force and time available will permit.

ACCOUNTS, ETC.

The improved methods in vogue have reduced to a minimum inaccuracies in accounts, duplicate payments, etc.

The preparation of bills before the periods for payments of taxes, and the improvement in the general system of the office during the past four or five years, have been productive of very gratifying results.

The current work of the office has been largely increased in all its branches, and the employees are required to give to their duties the strictest attention and unremitting labor.

PLATS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF COUNTY PROPERTY.

At the last session of Congress the Commissioners, upon the recommendation of this office, submitted a draft of a bill to distinctively designate lots and parcels of land in the county.

For many years all the departments of the District government have been in urgent need of comprehensive and accurate plats of the county, and of a system whereby each and every parcel of land therein might be readily identified. Because of the lack of such plats and of such a system, and the resulting impracticability of accurately describing such parcels of land in advertisements for sale for delinquent taxes, the District has been obliged to cancel innumerable tax sales, thereby losing revenue which would otherwise be paid for penalties and interest.

In the bill referred to it was provided that the number given each block, square, lot, or parcel of land should be a valid and sufficient description for all purposes of assessment and collection of taxes and assessments of every kind. This provision would obviate the necessity of describing parts of lots and parcels of land by metes and bounds in advertisements for sale for delinquent taxes. It has been the general endeavor of the office to do this, but because of the lack of accurate plats of the ground many of such descriptions have been defective.

The county of Washington was, prior to 1872, under the control of the old levy court. In that year the court was succeeded by the board of public works, but the former failed to deliver to its successors any of its records or plats. As a consequence, when the present form of government was installed it was wholly unprovided with plats of county property.

The first plats of unsubdivided land in the possession of this office, consisting of 30 plats, 26 by 20 inches, were made by B. D. Carpenter, in 1881, by authority of the act of Congress approved June 4, 1880. At that time these plats were thought to be adequate for assessment purposes, but as they do not give property by metes and bounds, they are no longer of service.

In 1892 plats were made by D. J. Howell, by authority of the act of Congress approved January 24, 1891. These have been found insufficient for purposes of assessment because of their general plan, and the fact that they were intended to give merely the deed lines, acreage, and names of persons to whom the property was assessed.

It will therefore be observed that this office has never had reliable or comprehensive plats of the county upon which assessments could be based, or for the purposes of reference.

In 1873, at the time the control of tax matters in the county was taken over by the board of public works, the assessed value of property in this portion of the District was \$8,623,056. For the tax year 1905, the assessed valuation of property in the county is \$40,743,511, which fact in itself demonstrates the absolute necessity for plats showing accurately all parcels of land embraced therein.

Plats covering most of the county have been prepared under the direction of the Engineer Commissioner (as an incident to the completion of the permanent system of highway plans), which are now of record in the office of the surveyor, and are considered far superior to

any other plats in existence. This platting was based on an extensive system of measurements and triangulation, made by the engineer department, and consists of 160 sheets, 24 by 32 inches, drawn to a scale of 1 inch to 100 feet. If they were extended to cover the entire county they would consist of 260 sheets.

Very little platting would be required to finish the set, as the plats which we are lacking would include unsubdivided tracts, and would have very few lines upon them. These plats are the only ones of the county drawn on so large a scale, and in a form convenient for ready reference. Very constant use by the various departments is tending to their destruction. About half of them have been lithographed, but no funds are available for copying the others. It is estimated that \$10,000 will be required to complete the set, and lithograph the same, and \$5,000 to change the records of the assessor's office to conform therewith.

It is believed that if the bill mentioned is passed, the plats provided, and the system put into operation, whereby a separate number is given to each block, square, lot, or parcel of land, avoiding the confusing similarity of names of the county subdivisions and the duplication of lot numbers, the changes resulting will be of incalculable benefit, both to the owners of real estate in the county and to the District government.

I urgently recommend that steps be taken at the ensuing session of Congress to have passed a bill embodying the features of the heretofore-mentioned bill.

ARREARS OF TAXES.

Strenuous efforts have been made during the past year to notify all delinquents as to arrears of taxes, both real and personal, with the result that there are unpaid at this date a much smaller aggregate of taxes than at any other period in the history of the office.

In the matter of personal taxes, the law was radically changed beginning with the fiscal year 1903, and under the new law there have been but two levies, viz, those for the fiscal years 1903 and 1904. It is a safe estimate that at least 90 per cent of these levies have been collected.

With respect to the arrears of real-estate taxes, the system of mailing notices before sale and in other ways reminding property owners of their delinquency has resulted not only in reducing to an unprecedented minimum the arrears of current taxes, but in the payment of a majority of the arrears which have been standing on the books for years.

DETAILS.

During the fiscal year 1904 there were detailed to this department from the executive office one clerk at \$600 per annum and one messenger at \$600 per annum. One clerk at \$900 per annum was detailed from this office to the office of the property clerk.

ESTIMATES OF REVENUE.

By your order dated July 14, 1904, you appointed the auditor, the collector of taxes, and myself a committee to estimate the revenues which will be available to meet the appropriations to be made for the

support of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

This committee submitted the following report, the figures being exclusive of the revenues of the water department:

Realty taxes (current and arrears)	\$3, 900, 000
Personal taxes (including street railway (franchise taxes), current and arrears)	675, 000
Special reimbursable taxes	1, 000
Penalties and interest on taxes	85, 000
Advertising taxes	3, 300
Fees:	
Tax certificates	4, 000
Sealer of weights and measures	6, 500
Surveyor	10, 500
Justices of the peace	23, 000
Dog pound	950
Inspecting gas meters	1, 200
Licenses:	
Liquor	460, 000
Plumbers	50
Engineers	1, 000
Insurance	90, 000
Miscellaneous	110, 000
Dog taxes	17, 000
Health department permits	325
Sewer, gas, water, railing, and building permits	12, 000
Market rents	18, 000
Police court fines	80, 000
Rent of wharves, street termini, and buildings	12, 000
Receipts from street extension benefits and interest on same	15, 000
Interest on improvements and repairs and permit work	2, 500
Miscellaneous collections, including sale of old material, proceeds of labor, municipal lodging houses, etc	4, 000
Total	5, 532, 325
Less estimated amount to be deducted from police court fines and dog taxes for credit of policemen's and firemen's pension fund	70, 000
Total available	5, 462, 325

It has been my endeavor to maintain a creditable degree of efficiency among the employees of this department, and to personally discharge to the best of my ability the duties incumbent upon me.

I would be lacking in appreciation if I did not take this opportunity to thank the Commissioners for their consideration and support, and the employees under me for their faithful and efficient services, especially Assistant Assessor T. Frederick Alvey, for his valuable, efficient, and untiring assistance in the administration of this office. His services can not by me be overestimated.

Respectfully,

H. H. DARNEILLE,
Assessor, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

ESTIMATES.

In my estimates submitted to you recently I asked for only two increases, both of which are very important. One is an appropriation of \$2,500 for compiling the triennial real-estate assessment, which work must be performed during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1905. This is an undertaking of great magnitude, and it is impossible for the regular force to accomplish it during office hours. Heretofore from \$4,000 to \$6,000 have been appropriated for this purpose, but in view of the improved condition of our records, I think that by straining a point we may be able to get through with \$2,500. I request, however, that this appropriation be made with authority to employ clerks in this office after office hours, and to pay them from this fund. It is absolutely impossible to have this work accurately performed by persons unacquainted with the methods and systems of the office and untrained in this work.

The other increase asked is for an appraiser of personal property, at \$2,000 per annum. It has been demonstrated that it is a physical impossibility for the two assistant assessors detailed as personal-tax appraisers to appraise all personal property in the District of Columbia. It results that much of such property escapes taxation which would otherwise be listed. The need of this assistance is imperative. If this increase is allowed, the incumbent of the office would not be a member of the board of assistant assessors, the board of personal-tax appeals, nor the board of equalization and review.

Estimate of amounts necessary for support of assessor's office for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1906.

	Name of officer or employee.	Title of officer and subject of estimate.	Appropriated, 1905.	Estimated, 1906.
1	H. H. Darneille	Assessor, District of Columbia, \$3,500; chairman excise and other boards, \$500.	\$4,000	\$4,000
2	T. F. Alvey.....	Assistant assessor	2,000	2,000
3	J. T. Petty.....	do.....	2,000	2,000
4	W. D. Montague.....	Clerk	1,400	1,400
5	H. M. Fitzhugh.....	do.....	1,400	1,400
6	A. M. Lambeth.....	Clerk arrears division	1,400	1,400
7	F. F. Mix.....	Clerk	1,200	1,200
8	J. S. Kirk.....	do.....	1,200	1,200
9	S. D. Gage.....	do.....	1,200	1,200
10	H. R. Ashby.....	do.....	1,200	1,200
11	W. S. Bouscaren.....	Draftsman	1,200	1,200
12	H. S. Garcin.....	Clerk	1,000	1,000
13	C. M. Davis.....	do.....	1,000	1,000
14	A. K. Evans.....	do.....	1,000	1,000
15	L. Addison.....	do.....	1,000	1,000
16	M. G. Dent.....	Assistant or clerk	900	900
17	F. M. Langston.....	Clerk in charge of records.....	1,000	1,000
18	M. S. Herring.....	Clerk	900	900
19	H. R. Hall.....	do.....	900	900
20	H. B. Bolton.....	License clerk	1,200	1,200
21	P. T. Coyle.....	Clerk	1,000	1,000
22	A. F. Entwisle.....	do.....	1,000	1,000
23	W. J. Donovan.....	Inspector of licenses.....	1,200	1,200
24	W. H. Coombs.....	Assistant inspector of licenses.....	1,000	1,000
25	W. Moten.....	Messenger	600	600
26	E. W. W. Griffin.....	Assistant assessor	3,000	3,000
27	Matthew Trimble.....	do.....	3,000	3,000
28	S. T. Kalbfus.....	do.....	3,000	3,000
29	R. Hamilton.....	Clerk to board of assistant assessors	1,500	1,500
30	F. A. Griffin.....	Messenger and driver to board of assistant assessors.....	600	600
31	.....	Temporary clerk hire.....	500	500
32	.....	Temporary clerk hire for preparing numerical book.....	.....	2,500
	Total .....	.....	43,500	46,000
	EXCISE BOARD.			
33	R. Williams.....	Chief clerk.....	2,000	2,000
34	C. S. Cotton.....	Clerk	1,200	1,200
35	R. Arnold.....	do.....	1,000	1,000
36	F. Howard.....	Messenger	600	600
	Total .....	.....	4,800	4,800
	PERSONAL-TAX BOARD.			
37	Alex. McKenzie.....	Assistant assessor	3,000	3,000
38	Francis Nye.....	do.....	3,000	3,000
39	P. S. Lesh.....	Clerk	1,400	1,400

Estimates of amounts necessary for support of assessor's office, etc.—Continued.

	Name of officer or employee.	Title of officer and subject of estimate.	Appropriated, 1905.	Estimated, 1906.
PERSONAL-TAX BOARD—CON.				
40	C. M. White, jr.....	Assistant clerk.....	\$1,000	\$1,000
41	B. F. Adams.....	Inspector.....	1,200	1,200
42	H. W. Woodward.....	do.....	1,200	1,200
43	J. Hendershot.....	do.....	1,200	1,200
44	F. A. Gunther.....	do.....	1,200	1,200
45	.....	Extra clerk hire.....	2,000	2,000
46	.....	Appraiser of personal property.....	.....	2,000
Total			15,200	17,200
SPECIAL-ASSESSMENT OFFICE.				
47	J. W. Daniel.....	Special-assessment clerk.....	1,700	1,700
48	W. G. Frow.....	Clerk.....	1,200	1,200
49	D. M. Cridler.....	do.....	1,200	1,200
50	W. H. De Shields.....	do.....	1,200	1,200
51	A. Bradshaw.....	do.....	1,200	1,200
52	H. W. Hamilton.....	do.....	1,200	1,200
53	J. W. Harkness.....	do.....	1,200	1,200
54	A. J. Lee.....	do.....	1,200	1,200
55	J. E. Boteler.....	do.....	900	900
56	J. S. Poole.....	do.....	900	900
Total			11,900	11,900

H. H. DARNEILLE,
Assessor, District of Columbia.

LICENSES.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, this office issued 7,613 licenses, including 509 barroom and 139 wholesale liquor licenses. In addition to these, 298 licenses were issued to engineers upon certificates of the board of examiners.

This is a decrease from the number issued in the fiscal year 1903, and is occasioned by the fact that in the latter year a number of licenses were issued twice to one licensee. This was because the new license law, including in its provisions many persons who had not theretofore been licensed, went into operation July 1, 1902, and all persons who were amenable to licenses, and had not already procured the same, were required to do so for the period July 1 to October 31, 1903, and on November 1 (the beginning of the license year) to renew them.

This office, during the fiscal year 1904, certified to the collector of taxes 2,052 miscellaneous deposits, classified as follows:

Miscellaneous receipts.

Engineers' licenses.

Escheated relief fund, District of Columbia.

Fees:

Pound fees, health department.

Birth, marriage, and death, health department.

Sealer of weights and measures.

Inspector of gas and meters.

Fines:

Imposed by police court.

Members of fire department.

Members of police department.

Interest (semiannual), Matthew Wright legacy.

Receipts:

Bathing beach.

Industrial Home School.

Board of Children's Guardians.

Board of Charities.

Condemnation of alleys.

Municipal lodging house (proceeds of labor).

Sale of old material.

Sale of hay scales and fish wharf.

Rents:

Miscellaneous for District of Columbia property.

Property on Potomac River front and James Creek Canal.

Washington Market Company (credit poor fund).

Repayments—

To various appropriations.

Of real estate taxes.

By forfeiture.

Receipts from licenses during the year ended June 30, 1904.

	Business.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number in each class.
1	Apothecaries	\$1,312.50	\$13.00	.....	226
2	Auctioneers	1,516.67	.....	\$408.34	16
3	Automobile storage	345.50	105.05	.....	12
4	Banks and bankers	2,500.00	.....	333.34	5
5	Bill posters	510.12	240.04	.....	43
6	Billiard, pool, and other tables, bowling alleys ..	5,073.00	788.50	.....	176
7	Brokers	5,408.36	.....	592.71	55
8	Barrooms	415,985.80	2,166.20	.....	509
9	Brewers and brewers' agents	2,187.50	.....	1,145.89	9
10	Boarding houses	533.08	85.13	.....	30
11	Baths, mediums, clairvoyants, palmists, etc	908.36	.....	143.83	44
12	Cattle dealers	452.50	.....	96.25	42
13	Commission merchants	1,746.68	.....	20.01	46
14	Claim agents	1,087.50	.....	287.61	44
15	Cigar dealers	17,702.00	.....	6,594.00	1,526
16	Contractors	5,583.36	.....	1,608.58	249
17	Carriage and wagon makers	400.00	.....	489.76	16
18	Confectioners	848.00	15.00	.....	74
19	Dealers in second-hand personal property	6,152.17	287.62	.....	176
20	Distillers and rectifiers .....	.....	.....	770.89	.....
21	Dealers in markets	2,740.23	.....	1,150.30	564
22	Entertainments (all kinds)	3,895.00	.....	1,145.67	928
23	Fuel hucksters	210.84	.....	86.77	46
24	Florists	1,026.25	52.50	.....	77
25	Hotels	5,143.84	1,033.42	.....	83
26	Intelligence offices	334.21	.....	50.56	44
27	Investment companies	400.00	.....	250.02	4
28	Livery stables	3,102.84	.....	223.03	62
29	Laundries	2,106.67	.....	994.52	199
30	Land and improvement companies	50.00	8.33	.....	1
31	Peddlers	435.45	.....	264.63	47
32	Public halls	775.00	141.65	.....	8
33	Public vehicles	2,242.50	.....	490.80	406
34	Pawnbrokers	700.00	.....	100.00	7
35	Produce dealers	6,394.00	.....	1,521.41	571
36	Railroad ticket brokers	241.67	.....	154.13	10
37	Restaurants	9,292.50	1,002.32	.....	615
38	Real estate agents	10,137.57	395.28	.....	214
39	Slot machines	78.00	7.33	.....	15
40	Storage warehouses (oil)	20.00	6.66	.....	2
41	Theaters	700.00	.....	.....	7
42	Transfer fees	106.00	18.00	.....	212
43	Undertakers	1,300.42	.....	318.65	54
44	Wholesale liquor dealers	40,695.40	1,373.50	.....	139
Total		562,381.49	7,739.53	19,241.70	7,613

Total receipts from licenses, 1902-3	\$573,883.66
Total receipts from licenses, 1903-4	562,381.49
Total decrease	11,502.17
Total decrease, 1903-4	19,241.70
Total increase, 1903-4	7,739.53
Net decrease	11,502.17

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List of rates of licenses prescribed by act approved July 1, 1902.

Business.	When due.	Rate.	Remarks.
Agricultural exhibits	Nov. 1	\$100	Per annum.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Amusements not otherwise provided for. ....do...	do	100	Per annum.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Apothecaries	do	6	Per annum.
Art exhibits	do	100	Do.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Athletic grounds		20	Per week.
		5	Per day.
Auctioneers	Nov. 1	100	Per annum.
Automatic machines. (See Slot machines.)			
Automobiles, autovehicles, etc.	July 1	9	Do.
Automobile establishments	Nov. 1	25	License for 10 vehicles or less per annum.
		2	Each additional vehicle.
		3	Per night.
Balls		3	Per night.
Bankers, private (not incorporated)	July 1	500	Per annum.
Barrooms	Nov. 1	800	Do.
Baseball grounds		20	Per week.
		5	Per day.
Baths	Nov. 1	25	Turkish, Russian, or medicated, per annum.
Billposters	do	20	Per annum.
Billiard rooms	do	12	Per annum for each billiard, bagatelle, jenny lind, or pool table, shuffleboard, or other legitimate game table.
Boarding houses, public	do	1	Per annum for each room.
Bowling alleys	do	12	Per annum.
Boxing schools	do	12	Do.
Brewers	do	250	Do.
Brewers' agents	do	250	Do.
Brokers, real estate	do	50	Do.
Brokers, railroad ticket	do	25	Do.
Brokers, general	July 1	250	Do.
Brokers, general (members of stock exchange.)	do	100	Do.
Brokers, note	do	100	Do.
Building contractors	Nov. 1	25	Do.
Carnivals	do	100	Do.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Carriages for hire	July 1	6	Drawn by 1 animal, per annum.
		9	More than 1 animal, per annum.
		9	By other motive power, per annum.
Carriage and wagon-making establishments.	Nov. 1	25	Per annum.
Cattle dealers	do	15	Do.
Cattle exhibits	do	100	Do.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Cigar dealers	do	12	Per annum.
Circuses		200	Per day.
Claim agents	Nov. 1	25	Per annum.
Clairvoyants	do	25	Do.
Commission merchants	do	40	Do.
Concerts		3	Per night.
Confectionery establishments	Nov. 1	12	Per annum.
Contractors of all kinds	do	25	Do.
Cook shops	do	18	Do.
Dairy lunches	do	18	Do.
Dealers in markets	do	5	Do.
Distillers or rectifiers	do	250	Do.
Druggists	do	6	Do.
Eating houses	do	18	Do.
Electromobiles	July 1	9	Do.
Employment offices	Nov. 1	10	Do.
Entertainments		3	Per night.
Entertainment halls	Nov. 1	100	Per annum.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Exhibition halls	do	100	Per annum.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.

List of rates of licenses prescribed by act approved July 1, 1902—Continued.

Business.	When due.	Rate.	Remarks.
Exhibits—agricultural, art, cattle, floral, food, freaks, industrial, mechanical, museums, poultry, & de shows, etc.	Nov. 1	\$100	Per annum.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Fairs	do ..	100	Per annum.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Fencing schools.....	do ..	12	Per annum.
Florists.....	do ..	15	Do.
Flying horses. (See Merry-go-rounds.)			
Football grounds.....		20	Per week.
		5	Per day.
Fortune tellers.....	do ..	25	Per annum.
Fuel hucksters.....	do ..	5	Do.
General brokers.....	July 1	250	Do.
General brokers (members of stock exchange).	do ..	100	Do.
Golf grounds		20	Per week.
		5	Per day.
Gymnasiums	Nov. 1	12	Per annum.
Hacks. (See Carriages.)			
Hand laundries.....	do ..	10	Do.
Hotels.....	do ..	1	Per annum for each room for the accommodation of guests.
Hucksters.....	Apr. 1	12	Per annum for each vehicle.
Ice cream parlors.....	Nov. 1	18	Per annum.
Improvement and land companies. (See Land and improvement companies.)			
Inflammable oils	do ..	10	Per annum for storing quantity exceeding 5 barrels.
Information bureaus.....	do ..	10	Per annum.
Intelligence offices.....	do ..	10	Do.
Investment associations.....	do ..	100	Do.
Land and improvement companies.....	do ..	50	Do.
Laundries.....	do ..	20	Steam or other power, per annum.
		10	Per annum, operated by hand.
Lawn fetes. (See Picnics.)			
Lecture halls.....	do ..	100	Per annum.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Livery stables	do ..	25	Per annum for 10 stalls.
		2	Each additional stall.
Liquor dealers, retail.....	do ..	800	Per annum.
Liquor dealers, wholesale.....	do ..	300	Do.
Liquors, brewers or manufacturers of.....	do ..	250	Do.
Market dealers of all kinds.....	do ..	5	Do.
Massage establishments.....	do ..	25	Do.
Maturity associations.....	do ..	100	Do.
Medicated baths. (See Baths.)			
Mediums.....	do ..	25	Do.
Merry-go-rounds		12	Per week.
		10	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Note brokers	July 1	100	Per annum.
Omnibuses	do ..	6	Per annum, one animal.
		9	Per annum, more than one animal.
Oyster houses	Nov. 1	18	Per annum.
Palmists.....	do ..	25	Do.
Passenger transportation lines	do ..	6	Per annum, for each vehicle not exceeding 10 passengers.
		12	Exceeding 10 passengers.
Pawnbrokers.....	do ..	100	Per annum.
Peddlers.....	Apr. 1	25	Do.
Picnic grounds	Nov. 1	100	Do.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Polo grounds		20	Per week.
		5	Per day.
Pool rooms	Nov. 1	12	Per annum.
Private banks or bankers (not incorporated).	July 1	500	Do.
Produce dealers.....	Apr. 1	12	Per annum, for each vehicle.
Race tracks		20	Per week.
		5	Per day.
Real estate brokers. (See Brokers, real estate.)			
Rectifiers. (See Distillers.)			
Restaurants	Nov. 1	18	Per annum.
Russian baths. (See Baths.)			

List of rates of licenses prescribed by act approved July 1, 1902—Continued.

Business.	When due.	Rate.	Remarks.
Second-hand dealers of all kinds.....	Nov. 1	\$40	Per annum.
"Seeing Washington cars." (See Passenger transportation lines.)			
Shooting galleries.....	do	12	Do.
Skating rinks.....	do	100	Do.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Slot machines.....	do	2	Per annum, each machine.
		50	Per annum, unlimited number.
Soothsayers.....	do	25	Per annum.
Stock exchange, Washington.....	July 1	500	Do.
Theaters.....	Nov. 1	100	Do.
		20	Per week.
		10	Less than 1 week.
Ticket brokers, railroad. (See Brokers, ticket.)			
Tournaments. (See Race tracks.)			
Turkish baths. (See Baths.)			
Undertakers.....	do	25	Per annum.
Vehicles for hire.....	July 1	6	Per annum, 1 animal.
		9	More than 1 animal.
		9	Horseless or motor.
Victualers.....	Nov. 1	18	Per annum.
Wagon-making establishments. (See Carriage-making establishments.)			
Washington Stock Exchange.....	July 1	500	Do.

Steam engineers' licenses are of three grades—first, second, and third—the fee for each being \$3. Examination before board of engineers is required. Licenses are good until revoked or changed to higher grade. (Act of February 28, 1887.)

Dealers in deadly and dangerous weapons are required to file bonds of \$1,000 each, but no fee is charged. (27 Stat. L., 117.)

The fee for transferring a license is 50 cents. (Act of July 1, 1902.)

H. H. DARNEILLE,
Assessor, District of Columbia.

REPORT OF THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

WASHINGTON, *November 5, 1904.*

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your order of June 30, 1904, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, with recommendations deemed advisable for its betterment, together with an estimate of the expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

The receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, were:

Receipts from realty tax.

For the year ended June 30—

1904.....	\$2, 813, 851. 47
1903.....	362, 204. 89
1902.....	2, 953. 55
1901.....	1, 733. 13
1900.....	2, 612. 33
1899.....	2, 752. 33
1898.....	2, 703. 74
1897.....	5, 461. 92
1896.....	4, 476. 76
1895.....	4, 029. 45
1894.....	3, 207. 63
1893.....	1, 311. 87
1892.....	874. 73
1891.....	819. 14
1890.....	604. 31
1889.....	289. 49
1888.....	388. 98
1887.....	375. 83
1886.....	275. 20
1885.....	216. 85
1884.....	273. 99
1883.....	183. 02
1882.....	35. 02
1881.....	2. 00
1880.....	-----
Special reimbursable tax.....	1, 042. 47
Total.....	3, 212, 680. 10

Receipts from personal tax.

For the year ended June 30—

1904.....	\$553, 929. 98
1903.....	76, 820. 04
Total.....	630, 750. 02

Penalties.

Realty tax	\$47,928.48
Personal tax	1,825.85
Reimbursable tax	85.27

Receipts from miscellaneous sources.

Licenses:		\$105,594.29
Miscellaneous		86,810.96
Insurance		
Liquor—		
Retail		415,885.80
Wholesale		40,653.40
Transfers		271.00
Engineers		1,185.00
Plumbers		45.00
Permit fees:		
Sewer, etc		2,252.50
Water		1,360.00
Railings		883.00
Buildings		5,307.00
Fees from—		
Poundmaster		951.60
Surveyor		10,429.00
Sealer of weights and measures		6,355.64
Justices of the peace		22,212.55
Inspector of gas meters		1,173.45
Certificates of taxes		3,348.00
Health department		323.00
Rent of District of Columbia property		9,891.06
Criminal court fines		15.00
Forfeited deposits		500.00
Sawing wood		138.21
Judgments		4.90
Market rents:		
Eastern		3,476.00
Western		5,596.25
Georgetown		1,092.00
Washington		7,500.00
Sale of—		
Hay scales		1,703.44
Fish wharf		205.62
Old material		2,018.28
Advertising		3,338.95
Interest on permit work		2,293.75
Bathing-beach receipts		412.85
Tax collected on property bought by District of Columbia		1.44
Extension of streets:		
Principal		31,172.60
Interest		2,732.14
Fines, police court	\$77,807.53	
Credited as follows:		
Police fund	\$30,417.83	
Firemen's fund	17,710.15	
		48,127.98
General fund		29,679.55
Dog tags	16,773.73	
Credited as follows:		
Police fund	14,533.23	
General fund		2,240.50
Conscience fund		3.00
Sale of houses, Sixteenth street		30.00
Maintenance, Hospital for Insane		560.58
Sale of condemned fish		.15
Party wall		349.98
Total		859,837.04

RECAPITULATION.

Collection on account of—

Realty tax	\$3, 212, 680. 10
Personal tax	630, 750. 02
Miscellaneous items	859, 837. 04
Total	4, 703, 267. 16

Balance of unpaid taxes July 1, 1904.

Realty tax:

1904	\$380, 685. 01
1903	5, 093. 33
1902	2, 318. 06
1901	3, 661. 91
1900	4, 706. 23
1899	4, 812. 67
1898	5, 444. 02
1897	6, 526. 00
1896	7, 592. 29
1895	5, 687. 69
1894	5, 684. 36
1893	3, 576. 39
1892	3, 088. 30
1891	3, 078. 24
1890	2, 714. 87
1889	2, 196. 08
1888	2, 211. 59
1887	1, 921. 89
1886	1, 461. 80
1885	1, 546. 50
1884	1, 212. 61
1883	2, 002. 29
1882	2, 482. 38
1881	4, 188. 08
1880	10, 590. 49
1877	8, 772. 21
Reimbursable	3, 548. 86

Total	486, 750. 15
	380, 685. 01
	106, 065. 14

Personal tax:

1904	83, 485. 63
1903	10, 131. 84
Total	93, 617. 47

Revision of assessments by assessor, District of Columbia.

Realty tax:

Increase	\$12, 483. 30
Decrease	16, 969. 83

Personal tax:

Increase	72, 674. 50
Decrease	7, 292. 36

Trust funds.

Water main taxes:

Principal	\$46, 691. 91
Interest	4, 863. 14

Water service:

Principal	112. 33
Interest	25. 44

Water rents, taps, etc	349, 356. 28
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Redemption fund:	
Principal	\$95,472.59
Interest	10,279.80
Permit fund	27,042.24
Surplus fund	155.00
Industrial Home School fund	2,378.69
Police fund	45,891.32
Firemen's fund	17,720.15
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits	23,245.80
Escheated estate	147.90
 Total	 623,482.59
Amount collected on account of United States:	
Maintenance, Hospital for Insane	560.57
Permit fees	3,612.50
Sale of alley	341.30
Advertising	3,278.20
Interest	2,293.71
Inspecting gas meters	1,173.45
Rents	9,651.10
Sale of old material	2,018.27
 Total	 22,929.10
Repayment to appropriations	106,765.86
Whole cost deposit fund	350,402.53
 Aggregate amount collected	 5,806,847.24

SUMMARY OF COLLECTIONS.

General fund	\$4,703,267.16
Trust funds	623,482.59
Account of United States	22,929.10
Repayment to appropriation	106,765.86
Whole cost deposit fund	350,402.53
 Aggregate	 5,806,847.24
Deposits received to guarantee bids	500,000.00

In submitting the foregoing statement for the past fiscal year, attention is called to the increase in volume and variety of business transacted and the satisfactory manner in which the numerous duties devolving on this office have been performed. This has been accomplished with a competent force, experienced and diligent in the discharge of its duties.

Our methods show the general, special, trust, and other accounts segregated, the amount of each being given separately, presenting a comprehensive statement of the daily routine of the office. This will be further improved, from time to time, by the adoption of such changes as may suggest themselves.

The daily reports of the transactions of the office are prepared on blanks to meet the requirements of the accounting officers of the District, and present a detailed succinct account of the receipts and deposits through this office to the credit of the different funds.

It is extremely gratifying to be able to report that the service rendered the public in the receipt of taxes appears to be entirely satisfactory. The payment of taxes in duplicate, while not nearly so frequent as in former years, is still a matter of annoyance, to the taxpayers as well as to the accounting officers of the District, but we are at a loss to suggest any practical method that would not cause irri-

tating delays and embarrassment to the public that would entirely prevent duplicate payments.

The aggregate amount of personal tax collected the past two years, under the law approved July 2, 1902, was \$1,091,021.60.

In accordance with the provisions of the law, all unpaid personal-tax accounts at the end of the fiscal year 1903 were turned over to this office for collection. The inability of the office to place sufficient force in the field to collect this delinquent personal tax promptly was the cause of the loss to the District of considerable revenue. This unavoidable delay in reaching delinquents, under present conditions, affords them opportunity for evading this tax by removal from the District, transfer or sale of their property, retirement from business, etc., and it will be readily understood that after parties have disposed of their property it is only by patient effort that these small bills, which constitute the great bulk of the delinquency, can be collected.

In view of the additional fact that many taxpayers expect a personal demand before payment will be made, and that a prompt pursuit of this tax, as soon as it becomes due, is necessary for its collection, we respectfully recommend an appropriation for the collection of these accounts be allowed large enough to enable us to employ temporarily a sufficient number of collectors to reach all delinquents before measures can be taken to avoid payment, and have therefore asked, and earnestly recommend, that the appropriation for this purpose be increased to \$5,000. We consider this appropriation essential to the interests of the office, and we can not too seriously press its importance.

The small unpaid balance of personal tax, which will be further reduced by collections and the elimination of erroneous accounts found uncollectable, is evidence of the successful application of the law, due in a measure to the methods pursued in its collection. The law appears to be comprehensive and impartial, and, in the main, satisfactory to taxpayers, and as a revenue producer all that could be desired.

In asking for the renewal of the appropriation of \$800 for the preparation of tax-sale certificates, etc., it is recommended that the same restrictions as have been heretofore made as to the selection of clerks be adopted, as experience has convinced us that it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to do this work with an inexperienced force.

It appears from the small collections in November (\$153,708.69) that the taxpayers were not eager to avail themselves of the opportunity of paying their taxes in two installments, as the law allows, but found it more convenient to pay all the tax in one installment in May.

The salaries paid the clerks in this office, as has been heretofore stated in our annual reports, are not commensurate with the duties nor in proportion to similar positions of less responsibility under the District government. Our recommendations for adjustment have not received from Congress the consideration we think their importance demands, but, relying on a favorable recommendation by the honorable Commissioners in the matter, I am encouraged to hope for favorable Congressional action. We can only repeat what we have heretofore said in this matter, that the increases in salary recommended include the deputy collector, cashier and his assistant, and bookkeeper, which constitute the important positions of the office, being positions of trust and responsibility requiring more than ordinary ability. The present occupants are diligent, capable, and trustworthy, thoroughly familiar with their duties, and have attained an efficiency that can only

be acquired by experience. There has been no increase in the compensation of these officers since the positions were created, while the duties and responsibilities have multiplied to a remarkable extent. Surely some recognition should be made for faithful and intelligent services rendered.

In this connection I beg to say that the act of Congress approved June 20, 1874, reduced the salaries of all District employees, except teachers, firemen, etc., 20 per cent. Subsequently the salaries of all heads of departments and their assistants, with the exception of the collector's office, have been increased. The increases suggested in my estimates will only place the salaries of the employees of this office on equality with other offices of the District. The work of the office has more than doubled since 1888, the collections then being \$2,719,847.43, against \$5,806,847.24 for 1904. This, taken with the fact that greater responsibilities rest on the employees of this office, in addition to which they are required to give bond for the faithful performance of the duties with which they are intrusted, justifies our persistency in this matter.

In our recommendation for increase of salaries we have not exaggerated the importance of the positions, the capability of the occupants, nor asked for a greater increase in compensation than should be allowed for the services rendered, and with your sanction and indorsement we think, without further statement or reasons, just and proper recognition will be granted.

The exhibit herewith showing balance of unpaid taxes, real and personal, is a correct statement of the amount due the District at the close of the fiscal year. The operation of the present tax law shows its beneficent effect by the small unpaid balance of realty tax for the years within the scope of its application, and is in striking contrast to the unpaid balances for the years prior to its enactment. The defective law under which sales for these years were held discouraged purchases, and encouraged owners of property to default in the payment of taxes, and in this way has produced the results shown in this exhibit.

To facilitate the business of the office and adopt such measures as will further increase its efficiency we have estimated for a horse and wagon, and care of same. This is absolutely necessary, not only to facilitate the regular business of the office in collection of checks, etc., but also in collection of personal taxes in the county where distances are great and collection on foot impracticable. We earnestly urge that this small increase be allowed; also increase in amount for contingent expenses, as many demands are made on this office in the way of blank forms, books, and stationery that exhaust the amount allowed before the close of the fiscal year. We are thus deprived for a time of many things that are essential and necessary before the time we can obtain them.

No employees were detailed to or from this office during the fiscal year.

During the past year the office was deprived of the services of two old and efficient clerks, one by death and the other by resignation. We mourn the death of John W. Clarke, whose services covered a period of thirty years, marked by faithfulness and efficiency. His gentle and genial manner, coupled with a spirit of accommodation, endeared him to his associates and the public.

S. C. Dickinson, who resigned on account of ill health, served the District faithfully and efficiently for nearly sixteen years. He was always prompt in the discharge of every duty, and leaves the District building with the love and esteem of his former associates.

I have the honor to submit the following estimate of the expenses of this office for the year ending June 30, 1906:

	Appropriated, 1905.	Estimated, 1906.
1. E. G. Davis, collector of taxes.....	\$4,000	\$4,000
2. C. W. Collins, deputy collector of taxes, who shall, in the absence of the collector, perform his duties without any additional compensation.....	1,800	2,500
Note 2 is an increase of \$700 per annum in the salary of the deputy collector. The duties of the deputy collector are important and exacting. He assumes the duties of the collector during his absence; he is required to give bond for the faithful performance of his duties, and his salary should in some degree accord with the requirements, dignity, and responsibility of the position.		
3. C. M. Towers, cashier.....	1,800	2,000
4. W. D. Clark, jr., assistant cashier.....	1,400	1,600
Notes 3 and 4 is an increase of \$200 each in the salaries of the cashier and his assistant. The cashier and his assistant receive all payments made the District on account of taxes, etc., which aggregate more than \$5,500,000 annually. The positions are such as to require unremitting care and attention; they are responsible for all losses that may occur on account of errors, and are required to give bond for the faithful performance of their duties.		
5. David Warner, bookkeeper.....	1,600	1,800
Note 5 is an increase of \$200 per annum in the salary of the bookkeeper. The bookkeeper is required to keep account of the receipts and render daily and monthly statements of the business of the office, furnish data necessary for the refund of the duplicate and erroneous payments of taxes, etc.		
6. C. R. Unger, clerk.....	1,400	1,400
7. E. P. Page, clerk.....	1,400	1,400
8. C. C. Wilson, clerk.....	1,200	1,200
9. Hugh Kelly, clerk.....	1,200	1,200
10. Lee Ross, bank messenger.....	1,200	1,200
11. H. E. Berrian, coupon clerk.....	900	900
12. E. B. Fletcher, coupon clerk.....	900	900
13. C. S. Dent, messenger.....	600	600
14. Horse, wagon, harness, and care of same.....		615
Note 14 is new, being an estimate of the cost of horse, wagon, and harness and the care of same. We find this necessary to facilitate the outside business of the office, especially in the collection of checks, making deposits, collection of personal taxes, etc.		
15. For extra labor in the preparation of tax-sale certificates, with authority to employ clerks of this and other offices after office hours.....	800	800
16. Contingent expenses.....	1,050	1,100
Note 16 is an increase of \$50. This will be needed for additional books, forms, etc., made necessary by the natural increase of business of the office and changes in the method of accounting.		
Total.....	21,250	23,215

Very respectfully,

E. G. DAVIS,
Collector of Taxes, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR.

WASHINGTON, *November 22, 1904.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the business transactions in the office of the auditor of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

The financial statistics are set fourth in detail in a series of tables marked "A" to "K," inclusive, which are submitted herewith.

The actual indebtedness of the District of Columbia to the United States on July 1, 1902, was \$1,759,238.34, arising from deficiencies in the District revenues to meet the proportionate part of advances from the Treasury of the United States charged to said revenues on account of appropriations payable partly and wholly therefrom for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, and prior fiscal years.

On July 1, 1903, this indebtedness was reduced to \$1,653,517.51, by reason of a net surplus of \$105,720.83 in the revenues of the District for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, over and above the proportionate part of advances, including interest thereon, charged to its revenues during said fiscal year.

As hereinafter shown the actual indebtedness of the District to the United States on July 1, 1904, was \$1,349,661.69, the reduction from the amount of indebtedness on July 1, 1903, arising from a net surplus of \$303,855.82 in the District revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, over and above the proportionate part of advances, including interest thereon, charged to its revenues during said fiscal year.

Since July 1, 1902, the actual indebtedness of the District to the United States has been diminished in the sum of \$409,576.65.

The total indebtedness of the District on July 1, 1904, under all appropriations payable partly and wholly from its revenues, had the full amount of all such appropriations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, and available appropriations for prior years been fully drawn on or before June 30, 1904, would have been \$3,323,455.40, as shown in the statement marked "B" which is herewith submitted. The like obligated indebtedness on July 1, 1903, as shown by the Auditor's Report for the fiscal year 1903, page 5, was \$3,266,867.74.

AUDIT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

The total amount received by the collector of taxes from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, as shown by his daily reports, verified in this office by comparison with the coupons detached from the collector's receipts, and by the audit of his annual account as made by the auditor of the District of Columbia and by the Auditor for the State and other Departments, agreeing with the certificates of

deposit and receipts from the Treasurer of the United States, was \$5,806,847.24, as follows:

Total revenues of the District of Columbia other than receipts on account of the water fund, and receipts on account of trust and special funds, collected and deposited in the Treasury of the United States		\$4, 703, 267. 16
Receipts on account of water fund.....	\$401, 049. 10	
Receipts on account of trust and special fund.....	223, 283. 94	
		624, 333. 04
Receipts on account of the whole cost deposit fund		350, 402. 53
Repayments to appropriations as follows:		
Account of special assessments for improvements, one-half of the cost of which is assessed against the property pursuant to law.....	93, 590. 30	
Account of special assessments for opening alleys and minor streets, the total cost of which is assessed against the property pursuant to law.....	3, 854. 42	
Account of special assessments for cleaning sidewalks, the total cost of which is assessed against the property pursuant to law	331. 00	
Miscellaneous repayments received from Executive Departments of the Government of the United States, from corporations and from individuals, for work done and material furnished on their account at the expense of the District, and paid from District appropriations.....	8, 139. 69	
		105, 915. 41
Miscellaneous receipts belonging to the United States, collected and deposited in the Treasury		22, 929. 10
		<u>5, 806, 847. 24</u>

REVENUES OTHER THAN RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE WATER FUND AND RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS.

Total revenues collected and deposited by the collector of taxes during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, exclusive of receipts on account of the water fund and receipts on account of trust and special funds, as hereinbefore stated

\$4, 703, 267. 16

Classified under the following heads:

Taxes on real property collected on levies.	\$3, 211, 637. 63	
Assessments against real property collected and deposited in the general fund, as other taxes, pursuant to law.	1, 042. 47	
Total realty taxes reported by collector of taxes.....	3, 212, 680. 10	
Tax on real property purchased by the District of Columbia, reported by the collector of taxes under head of "Miscellaneous collections"	1. 44	
Total taxes on real property	\$3, 212, 681. 54	
Taxes on personal property	630, 750. 02	
Penalties on realty taxes.....	48, 013. 75	
Penalties on personalty taxes	1, 825. 85	
Total taxes on real and personal property, including penalties	3, 893, 271. 16	
Receipts from licenses	\$650, 445. 45	
Receipts from rents	29, 464. 37	
Receipts from fines.....	29, 694. 55	
Receipts from fees	54, 595. 74	
Receipts from miscellaneous sources ...	45, 795. 89	
		809, 996. 00
Total as above		4, 703, 267. 16

The above-named amount of \$4,703,267.16 agrees with the aggregate of the daily reports of the collector of taxes as rendered to this office, and with the collector's annual account duly audited by the District auditor, and by the Auditor for the State and other Departments, and verified by the certificates therefor issued by the Treasurer of the United States, and also by the audit of the revenue account of the District of Columbia by this office and by the Auditor for the State and other Departments.

In addition to the foregoing amount, the following sums not received by the collector of taxes were deposited directly in the Treasury of the United States by other officials, on account of revenues of the District of Columbia, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904:

Surplus fees, recorder of deeds.....	\$1,087.71	
Surplus fees, register of wills	29.53	
One-half of proceeds sales of old material, warden of jail, District of Columbia	81.15	
One-half of proceeds, sales of products Reform School, District of Columbia.....	2,766.97	
One-half of proceeds sales of old material Girls' Reform School, District of Columbia.....	4.33	
		\$3,969.69
Total revenues other than receipts on account of water fund and receipts on account of trust and special funds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904		4,707,236.85

The details of the foregoing summary of revenues other than receipts on account of the water fund and receipts on account of trust and special funds deposited in the Treasury of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, are given in statements marked "A" and "B," herewith submitted.

ACCOUNT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WITH THE TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES (STATEMENT A).

Total revenues of the District of Columbia other than receipts on account of the water fund and receipts on account of trust and special funds deposited in the Treasury of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, as hereinbefore shown in detail.... \$4,707,236.85

From which deduct the net amount charged to the revenues of the District during said fiscal year on account of advances and transfers from appropriations payable partly and wholly from said revenues, as follows:

Proportionate amount charged to the revenues of the District on account of advances on requisitions	\$4,708,484.31
Proportionate amount charged to the revenues of the District on account of transfers from appropriations based on transfer vouchers	131,097.97
Total proportionate amount of advances and transfers charged to the revenues of the District during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.....	4,839,582.28

Various repayments, aggregating \$899,597.64, have from time to time been made to the credit of the several appropriations to which the advances and transfers above referred to were charged, and therefore the proportionate part of such advances and transfers, which has been charged to the revenues of the District,

as above stated, is reduced by the corresponding proportionate part of said repayments, as follows:

Proportionate part of repayments derived from special assessments, credited to appropriations, pursuant to law	\$50,765.07
Proportionate part of sundry repayments to appropriations effected by transfer vouchers	9,390.93
Proportionate part of various miscellaneous repayments, credited to appropriations..	409,115.60
Total proportionate part of repayments credited against advances and transfers, as above set forth	\$469,271.60
Net amount charged to the revenues of the District on account of advances and transfers during the fiscal year 1904	\$4,370,310.68
Surplus of revenues received during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, over and above all charges to said revenues on account of advances and transfers, as above set forth.....	336,926.17
From which must be deducted:	
Interest computed for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, on \$1,653,517.51, the actual indebtedness of the District of Columbia on July 1, 1903, as shown by the auditor's report for the fiscal year 1903, pages 3 and 4.....	33,070.35
Net surplus of revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.	303,855.82

The actual indebtedness of the District of Columbia to the United States on June 30, 1903, arising from the deficiency in its revenues to meet the proportionate part of advances and other charges, including interest charges payable from said revenues, as shown in the auditor's report for the fiscal year 1903, pages 3 and 4, was \$1,653,517.51. This amount is now reduced by the net surplus of revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, as above stated, in detail, namely, \$303,855.82, making the actual indebtedness of the District on June 30, 1904, arising from deficiency in its revenues to meet the proportionate part of advances and other charges against said revenues prior to July 1, 1902, including interest charges, \$1,349,661.69.

For details of the above summary reference is made to statement marked "A," herewith submitted.

The excess of the revenues of the District for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, over and above the proportionate part of advances and other charges against said revenues for said fiscal year, after deducting the interest charges provided by law, as shown in the auditor's report for 1903 (p. 4), was \$105,720.83.

The excess of the revenues of the District for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, over and above the proportionate part of advances and other charges against said revenues for said fiscal year, after deducting interest charges provided by law, was \$303,855.82.

The surplus of revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, after deducting the interest chargeable on the indebtedness existing on July 1, 1903, as provided by law, exceeds the surplus for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, after deducting the interest on the indebtedness existing July 1, 1902, in the sum of \$198,134.99.

RELATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUES (STATEMENT B).

The indebtedness of the District of Columbia which would have existed on June 30, 1904, under all appropriations for said fiscal year

and available appropriations for prior years, payable in part and in whole from the revenues of the District, had the full amount of such appropriations been drawn from the Treasury on or before June 30, 1904, including interest charges, amount to \$8,064,064.26; against which the credits for revenues collected and deposited during said fiscal year and the proportion of unexpended balances of lapsed appropriations credited to the general fund of the District on June 30, 1904, pursuant to law, aggregate \$4,740,608.86.

The proportionate part of all appropriations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, and prior years, chargeable to the revenues of the District, had such appropriations been drawn in full on or before June 30, 1904, including interest charges, exceeds the revenues of the District at the close of said fiscal year in the sum of \$3,323,455.40, as follows:

Excess of the obligations of the District of Columbia on June 30, 1903, under all appropriations payable in part and in whole from its revenues, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, and prior years (including interest charges), over and above the revenues of the District at the close of said fiscal year, as shown in the auditor's report for the fiscal year 1903 (p. 5).....	\$3, 266, 867. 74
The total amount of appropriations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, payable in part and in whole from the revenues of the District of Columbia, is \$9,436,379.41; of which the proportionate part chargeable to the revenues of the District, is.....	4, 764, 126. 17
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1904, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, as required by the act of March 3, 1903, on the sum of \$1,653,517.51; being the actual indebtedness of the District on July 1, 1903, on account of excess of advances over and above its revenues computed to June 30, 1903, as shown by the auditor's report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903 (pp. 3 and 4).....	33, 070. 35
Total obligations chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia to June 30, 1904	8, 064, 064. 26
From which deduct—	
Revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, collected and deposited.....	\$4, 707, 236. 85
Proportion of unexpended balances of lapsed appropriations carried to the credit of the general fund of the District on June 30, 1904, pursuant to law.....	33, 372. 01
	<u>4, 740, 608. 86</u>
Excess of obligations of the District of Columbia on June 30, 1904, under all appropriations payable in part and in whole from its revenues, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, and prior years (including interest charges) over and above the revenues of the District at the close of said fiscal year.....	3, 323, 455. 40
For details of the above summary reference is made to statement marked "B" herewith.	
The foregoing obligated indebtedness of \$3,323,455.40, under all appropriations to June 30, 1904, is demonstrated as follows:	
Actual indebtedness on June 30, 1904, as hereinbefore shown (see statement "A")	\$1, 349, 661. 69
Total available balances of District appropriations remaining in the United States Treasury on June 30, 1904, subject to requisition, \$3,856,314.72, as shown by statement marked "C," of which the proportionate part chargeable to District revenues, is.....	1, 973, 793. 71
Total obligated indebtedness under all appropriations on June 30, 1904, as above stated	<u>3, 323, 455. 40</u>

The foregoing relative statement of the appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, agrees with the revenue account between the United States and the District of Columbia for said fiscal year, as stated and certified by the Auditor for the State and other Departments on October 14, 1904, in which it is shown that the deficit in the revenues of the District on June 30, 1904, to cover the proportionate part chargeable to such revenues, on account of appropriations payable in part and in whole therefrom for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, and prior years, was \$3,323,455.40.

The said sum of \$3,323,455.40, representing the obligated indebtedness or liability of the District of Columbia, under appropriations, to June 30, 1904, is exclusive of its obligations under section 8 of the act of February 12, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 778), entitled "An act to provide for eliminating certain grade crossings of railroads in the District of Columbia, to require and authorize the construction of new terminals and tracks for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in the city of Washington, and for other purposes." The said act appropriates \$1,500,000, one-half payable from the revenues of the District, to be paid to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company under the conditions therein specified; and further provides that in order to provide for the one-half of said appropriated amount chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia the sum of \$150,000 shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia on July 1, 1901, and annually thereafter to the Treasurer of the United States, to be by him invested in interest-bearing bonds of the United States or the District of Columbia until the full sum of \$750,000, as in said act provided, shall have been paid.

The payments provided in the act of February 12, 1901, before referred to, namely, \$150,000 on July 1, 1901, \$150,000 on July 1, 1902, and \$150,000 on July 1, 1903, aggregate \$450,000; if this sum be added to the foregoing amount of \$3,323,455.40, representing the obligated indebtedness or liability of the District to June 30, 1904, on account of appropriations, payable in part and in whole from its revenues, such obligated indebtedness or liability will be increased to \$3,773,455.40. There having been no surplus revenues of the District on July 1, 1901, July 1, 1902, and July 1, 1903, over and above its indebtedness on said dates on account of advances, no payments under the act above referred to have been made.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ADVANCES (STATEMENT C).

The balance in the Treasury of the United States at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, on account of appropriations pertaining to the District of Columbia for said fiscal year and prior years, as shown in the Auditor's report for the fiscal year 1903 (pp. 6 and 7), was	\$3, 194, 624. 07
From which deduct amount expended by authority of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, for repair of certain streets, chargeable to the amount retained from the contract of the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, not yet deposited by the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the appropriation for "Improvements and repairs, District of Columbia, 1903" (from which the cost of said repairs was paid), because of a restraining order issued by the supreme court of the District of Columbia, but held pending the final decision of said court in the matter.....	1, 991. 77
	3, 192, 632. 30

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Total appropriations pertaining to the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904	\$9, 436, 379. 41
Repayments made to such appropriations during the fiscal year 1904.	899, 597. 64
	13, 528, 609. 35

From which deduct—

Amount advanced upon requisitions payable from appropriations pertaining to the District of Columbia, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.....	\$9, 605, 569. 38
Unexpended balances of lapsed appropriations carried to the surplus fund in the Treasury of the United States, on June 30, 1904.....	66, 725. 25
	9, 672, 294. 63

Balance of all appropriations pertaining to the District of Columbia remaining in the Treasury of the United States and subject to requisition on June 30, 1904	3, 856, 314. 72
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For details of the above summary reference is made to statement marked "C," herewith submitted.

The foregoing statement does not include the appropriation of \$1,500,000 made by the act of February 12, 1901, for "Terminal improvements, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, District of Columbia," to which reference has hereinbefore been made.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES (STATEMENT D).

The net expenditures during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, under all District appropriations, trust funds, and special funds, which are expended on vouchers duly audited and approved by the auditor and disbursed by the disbursing officer of the District are set forth in detail in the statement marked "D," which is herewith submitted. Such net expenditures are ascertained by taking into account not only the payments made by the disbursing officer on vouchers duly audited and approved, but also the repayments to appropriations and to trust and special funds, which reduce the gross expenditures thereunder, and transfer settlements made in the Treasury Department and warrants issued thereon, based on transfer vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District, by means of which proper debits and credits are made to appropriations and to trust and special funds. The result shows the actual net expenditures on account of, and properly charged to, each appropriation, trust fund, and special fund.

With respect to disbursements which are not made by the disbursing officer of the District, but by disbursing officers of certain departments of the Government of the United States and by the treasurers or fiscal officers of seventeen charitable institutions, all of whom receive advances of money from appropriations payable partly and wholly from the revenues of the District, but render their accounts for disbursements thereunder to the proper Auditors of the Treasury Department, the records of the office of the auditor of the District only show the advances made from District appropriations to such disbursing officers and agents and the repayments to such appropriations made by them. No record can be kept in the office of the District auditor of the actual disbursements made in such cases, since the accounts therefor are rendered to the proper Auditors of the Treasury Department and are not officially audited by the auditor of the District. Hence, the only statement which the District auditor can make from the books and records of his office is a statement of the total

amount of advances from each appropriation, less the repayments, if any, which have been made.

If all appropriations payable in part and in whole from the revenues of the District were disbursed by the disbursing officer on vouchers duly audited and approved by the District auditor, subject, however, to the supervision and approval of expenditures by the officers on whom such supervision and approval have been devolved by law, and subject further to final audit by the proper Auditors of the Treasury Department, the auditor of the District could at all times ascertain and certify the net expenditures from every appropriation pertaining to the District of Columbia.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, the net expenditures under the appropriations, trust funds and special funds, which are expended on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District, were	\$7, 713, 656. 52
During the same period the total advances made to disbursing officers and agents, other than the disbursing officer of the District, on account of appropriations payable partly and wholly from District revenues, aggregate	\$2, 390, 249. 63
Less repayments on account of such advances	41, 964. 61
Amount of advances less repayments	2, 348, 285. 02
Total	10, 061, 941. 54

TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS AND ADVANCES THEREFROM (STATEMENT E).

The balances to the credit of the various trust and special funds of the District of Columbia, remaining on deposit in the Treasury of the United States at the close of business on June 30, 1903, as shown in the auditor's report for 1903 (p. 7), amounted to	\$386, 528. 26
Amounts deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of said trust and special funds during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, aggregating	637, 662. 12
Amount of repayments to the credit of said funds during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904	\$38, 801. 67
Amount of credits to said funds effected by transfer vouchers during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904....	162, 306. 53
	201, 108. 20
Amount available for expenditure during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904	1, 225, 298. 58
From which deduct:	
Amount advanced from said trust and special funds on requisitions on the United States Treasury during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.....	\$1, 005. 647. 98
Amount of transfers chargeable to said funds on transfer vouchers audited and approved during the fiscal year ended June 30 1904.....	42, 012. 70
	1, 047, 660. 68
Amount of balances remaining to the credit of said trust and special funds in the United States Treasury on June 30, 1904.	177, 637. 90
Said balances, aggregating \$177,637.90, to the credit of said trust and special funds, on June 30, 1904, are as follows:	
Balance to the credit of the water fund, District of Columbia.....	\$40, 838. 57
Balance to the credit of the Washington redemption fund, District of Columbia	4, 222. 81
Balance to the credit of the permit fund, District of Columbia.....	27, 700. 84
Balance to the credit of the surplus fund, District of Columbia.....	533. 05

Balance to the credit of the Industrial Home School fund, District of Columbia	\$529. 11
Balance to the credit of militia, fund for fines, District of Columbia ..	4, 556. 74
Balance to the credit of escheated estates relief fund, District of Columbia	147. 90
Balance to the credit of miscellaneous trust fund deposits, District of Columbia	83, 239. 95
Contractor's guarantee fund, District of Columbia	42. 33
Balance to the credit of Washington special-tax fund, District of Columbia	11, 564. 58
Balance to the credit of redemption of assessment certificates, District of Columbia	1, 167. 65
Balance to the credit of redemption of tax-lien certificates, District of Columbia	3, 082. 02
Balance to the credit of sanitary fund, District of Columbia	12. 35
Amount of balances to the credit of trust and special funds, as above stated	177, 637. 90

For details of the above summary attention is invited to statement marked "E" which is herewith submitted.

As hereinbefore shown the amount deposited in the United States Treasury by the collector of taxes on account of trust and special funds, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, was..... \$624, 333. 04

To which must be added the following amounts paid directly to the Treasurer of the United States by the disbursing officer of the District, on audits duly certified by the auditor, said payments being made in the manner provided by law:

Amount retained from pay of officers and members of the police department, on account of the police relief fund..	\$8, 213. 41
Amount retained from pay of officers and members of the fire department, on account of the firemen's relief fund	3, 938. 61
Amount retained from payments due contractors, on account of the contractors' guaranty fund	2, 027. 51
	14, 179. 53
Deduct amount of interest derived from Matthew Wright legacy, not deposited in the Treasury of the United States, but to the official credit of the disbursing officer, District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States	850. 45
	13, 329. 08
Total amount of trust and special funds deposited in the Treasury of the United States, as hereinbefore stated and as shown in statement marked "E" herewith	637, 662. 12

The balance to the credit of the water fund on June 30, 1903, as shown by the auditor's report for the fiscal year 1903 (p. 38), was \$328,093.94. The balance to the credit of said fund on June 30, 1904, as herein shown, was \$40,838.57.

ADVANCES TO THE DISBURSING OFFICER, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (STATEMENT F).

The balance to the official credit of the disbursing officer of the District with the Treasurer of the United States at close of business on June 30, 1903, as shown by the auditor's report for the fiscal year 1903 (p. 40), was \$343,609.67, which amount is now increased by a deposit of 20 cents made by the disbursing officer to his official credit during the fiscal year 1904, to cover an excess of checks drawn during the fiscal year 1903, over and above the amount of official audits

\$343, 609. 87

Total amount advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury, on requisitions of the Commissioners, and placed to the official credit of the disbursing officer during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, on account of various appropriations and trust and special funds...	\$7, 956, 352. 65
Interest on investment of Matthew Wright legacy, deposited to the official credit of the disbursing officer..	850. 45
	<u>\$7, 957, 203. 10</u>
	8, 300, 812. 97

From which deduct:

Total amount of checks on the Treasurer of the United States issued by the disbursing officer during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, on vouchers duly audited and approved by the auditor of the District, payable from various appropriations, trust funds, and special funds.....	7, 480, 706. 59
Amount of unexpended balances of various appropriations, trust funds, and special funds, repaid by the disbursing officer to the credit of such appropriations, trust funds, and special funds during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904	715, 752. 54
	<u>8, 196, 459. 13</u>

Balance to the official credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States on June 30, 1904.....	104, 353. 84
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As follows:

Balance on account of general expenses of the District of Columbia.....	\$63, 135. 19
Balance on account of the water department, District of Columbia.....	9, 516. 52
Balance on account of Washington redemption fund, District of Columbia.....	2, 217. 52
Balance on account of permit fund, District of Columbia.....	2, 369. 12
Balance on account of surplus fund, District of Columbia.....	158. 00
Balance on account of Industrial Home School fund, District of Columbia.....	10. 81
Balance on account of miscellaneous trust-fund deposits, District of Columbia.....	26, 946. 68

Total balance to the official credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia on June 30, 1904, as above stated	104, 353. 84
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The details of the above summary are given in statement marked "F," which is herewith submitted.

MUNICIPAL BUILDING, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

ADVANCES TO THE SPECIAL DISBURSING AGENT, MUNICIPAL BUILDING COMMISSION (STATEMENT G).

The balance to the credit of the special disbursing agent of the municipal building commission, with the Treasurer of the United States, on June 30, 1903, as shown by the auditor's report for the fiscal year 1903 (p. 40), was	\$3, 977. 00
Total amount advanced to the credit of the special disbursing agent during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, on requisitions of the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, as executive officer of said commission	26, 000. 00
	<u>29, 977. 00</u>

From which deduct:

Amount of checks drawn on the Treasurer of the United States by the special disbursing agent during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, on vouchers duly audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia.....	\$20, 982. 93
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Amount of unexpended balance repaid by the special disbursing agent to the credit of the appropriation for municipal building, District of Columbia, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904..... \$7,000.00
\$27,982.93

Balance to the credit of the special disbursing agent of the municipal building commission with the Treasurer of the United States on June 30, 1904..... 1,994.07

ROCK CREEK PARK, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

ADVANCES TO SPECIAL DISBURSING AGENT, BOARD OF CONTROL, ROCK CREEK PARK, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (STATEMENT H).

The balance to the credit of the special disbursing agent, board of control, Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States on June 30, 1903, as shown by the auditor's report for the fiscal year 1903 (p. 40), was \$118.00
 Total amount advanced to the credit of the special disbursing agent during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, on requisitions of the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia as secretary of the board of control, Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia..... 12,106.86
12,224.86

From which deduct:

Amount of checks drawn on the Treasurer of the United States by the special disbursing agent during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, on vouchers duly audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia..... \$11,727.36
 Amount of unexpended balance repaid by the special disbursing agent to the credit of the appropriation for Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904 136.13
11,863.49
 Balance to the official credit of the special disbursing agent, board of control, Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States on June 30, 1904 361.37

WASHINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

ACCOUNT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CONSTRUCTION (STATEMENT I).

The accounts of receipts and disbursements on account of the construction of the Washington Public Library, under donations of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, as authorized by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 1372), are audited by the auditor of the District and filed in his office, under authority of a resolution adopted June 26, 1899, by the library commission created by said act.

Balance in the Central National Bank to the credit of the superintendent of construction, Mr. Bernard R. Green, on June 30, 1903, as shown by the auditor's report for the fiscal year 1903 (p. 41)..... \$7,000.00
 Amount of donations received during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, by remittances of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, as follows:
 October 8, 1903, remittance by draft \$5,000.00
 November 2, 1903, remittance by draft..... 10,000.00
 January 9, 1904, remittance by draft..... 10,000.00
25,000.00
32,000.00

From which deduct:

Amount of checks drawn by the superintendent of construction on the Central National Bank during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, on vouchers duly audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia..... 27,300.81
4,699.19
 Balance in the Central National Bank to the credit of the superintendent of construction (Mr. Bernard R. Green) on June 30, 1904.

Statement I, herewith submitted, shows the total receipts from donations and the total disbursements on account of the Washington Public Library by the superintendent of construction from the time the work of erecting the library was inaugurated to June 30, 1904.

The appropriations for salaries, purchase of books, binding, fuel, lighting, fitting up building, and other contingent expenses, made by Congress annually for the benefit of the Washington Public Library, are under the head of "Free public library" in the appropriation acts, having been made under this head since the act of June 3, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 244), which provided for the establishment and maintenance of a free public library in the District of Columbia. These appropriations, under the head of "Free public library," are disbursed by the disbursing officer of the District on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor. It is respectfully suggested that it would tend to obviate confusion if said appropriations were estimated for and appropriated by Congress under the head of Washington Public Library, instead of under the head of "Free public library."

MATTHEW WRIGHT LEGACY (STATEMENT J).

The interest on the bonds in which the amount of the Matthew Wright legacy is invested received during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, and deposited to the official credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States, was..... \$850. 45

The payments of said interest to the beneficiaries named in the will of Matthew Wright, deceased, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, were as follows:

To Ebenezer Station Sunday School	\$60. 00	
To Washington City Orphan Asylum	395. 22	
To St. Vincents Orphan Asylum.....	395. 23	
		850. 45

Statement marked "J," herewith submitted, shows the investment of the bequest, under the will of Matthew Wright, deceased, to the city of Washington, in trust for the beneficiaries therein named, and in what manner the interest was deposited and paid to the beneficiaries during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904. The accounts of the disbursing officer of the District for the payment of the interest on said legacy during said fiscal year were prepared in the office of the auditor of the District, audited and approved by him, and transmitted to the Auditor for the State and other Departments for an administrative or advisory audit.

Since July 1, 1904, the interest on the investment of the Matthew Wright legacy has been deposited in the Treasury of the United States, under authority of the act of Congress approved April 27, 1904, to the credit of the permanent appropriation account denominated "Miscellaneous trust fund deposits, District of Columbia," provided for in said law. The moneys required to pay said interest to the proper beneficiaries will hereafter be drawn from the Treasury on requisitions of the Commissioners and placed to the official credit of the disbursing officer, and payments therefrom will be made on vouchers duly audited in like manner as other payments are made pursuant to law; and the accounts of the disbursing officer for such payments of interest will be subject to the official audit of the Auditor for the State and other Departments.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS, UNITED STATES (STATEMENT K).

The proportionate part of collections credited to the revenues of the United States has been so credited under the requirements of the acts of Congress cited below, and the one-half of reimbursements on account of payments from appropriations has been credited to the revenues of the United States because such appropriations were by law made payable one-half from the revenues of the United States.

One-half of collections for permit fees for sewer and gas connections, and for excavations for repairs to sewers and gas mains (act April 23, 1892, 27 Stat. L., 21)	\$2, 252. 50
One-half collections for permits for water connections, and for excavations for repairs to water mains (act April 23, 1892, 27 Stat. L., 21)	1, 360. 00
One-half collections for rent of wharves, street termini, and buildings (act July 18, 1888, 25 Stat. L., 316; act August 7, 1894, 28 Stat. L., 252 and 253; act March 3, 1899, 30 Stat. L., 1378)	9, 651. 10
One-half collections for proceeds of sales of old material (act March 2, 1889, 25 Stat. L., 808)	2, 018. 27
One-half collections for inspecting gas meters (act July 18, 1888, 25 Stat. L., 316)	1, 173. 45
Total proceeds of sale of alley belonging to the United States in square 127 (sec. 1616, Code of Law for the District of Columbia)	341. 30
One-half reimbursement for cost of advertising taxes in arrears (appropriation payable one-half from the revenues of the United States)	3, 278. 20
One-half reimbursement for board and maintenance of an insane patient at the Government Hospital for the Insane, paid from patient's estate (appropriation payable one-half from revenues of the United States) ...	560. 57
One-half interest on special assessments for improvements, paid from appropriations, one-half chargeable to the revenues of the United States.	2, 293. 71
Total amount of deposits covered to credit of miscellaneous receipts, United States	22, 929. 10

WHOLE-COST DEPOSIT FUND, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The various deposit accounts formerly carried under the general title of "Whole-cost deposit fund, District of Columbia," and which now come under the permanent appropriation account denominated "Miscellaneous trust fund deposits, District of Columbia," as provided in the District appropriation act, approved April 27, 1904, consists of deposits made by individuals and corporations to cover the entire cost of constructing sewers, paving streets, laying cement sidewalks, repairing cuts in streets, avenues, alleys, and roads, deposits to cover the salaries of special policemen stationed at street-railway crossings, deposits to guarantee sidewalks and curbs during building operations, etc., and deposits for all other purposes where the individual or corporation pays the whole cost.

These deposit accounts were, prior to July 13, 1903, kept on the books of the auditor of the District of Columbia under three separate heads, namely, (1) whole-cost account, pertaining to deposits made by individuals, firms, companies, and corporations, to cover the whole cost of work to be done at their request and expense, being in the nature of improvements in public space, and deposits for other special purposes; (2) deposit and assessment fund, consisting of deposits made by plumbers and others to defray the cost of repairing cuts in streets and public space, duly authorized; (3) crossing-sidewalk account, consisting of deposits made by builders and individuals to guarantee the District for possible damage to sidewalks incident to building operations.

On July 13, 1903, the balance to the credit of these various deposit accounts, which had theretofore been deposited with the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia, and held by him subject to requisition of the District auditor, approved by the Commissioners, and disbursed through the auditor's office by checks of the auditor drawn upon official audits made by him, and payable from funds received on requisition and deposited in several banks to the auditor's official credit, was deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the official credit of the disbursing officer of the District on account of the whole cost deposit fund, said balance being \$81,737.85.

Balance deposited July 13, 1903, as above stated.....	\$81, 737. 85
From July 13, 1903, to April 29, 1904, the amount of deposits of the kind and character above named, received by the collector of taxes and by him deposited to the official credit of the disbursing officer of the District with the Treasurer of the United States, on account of the whole cost deposit fund, District of Columbia, was.....	268, 664. 68

Total receipts deposited to credit of disbursing officer, District of Columbia, on account of the whole cost deposit fund.....	350, 402. 53
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Amount of repayments to said whole cost deposit fund from various appropriations to cover the cost of work properly payable from said appropriations, but primarily paid from said fund during the period of July 13, 1903, to May 12, 1904.....	\$25, 813. 37
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Amount of repayments to said whole cost deposit fund made by the disbursing officer of the District on account on non-receipted items in his accounts from July 13, 1903, to May 12, 1904.....	143. 91
	25, 957. 28

Total.....	376, 359. 81
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Expenditures and refunds paid from said whole cost deposit fund by checks of the disbursing officer based on vouchers duly audited and approved by the auditor for the District, and subsequently passed on administrative audit by the Auditor for the State and other Departments from July 13, 1903, to May 12, 1904.....	265, 895. 36
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The balance remaining to the official credit of the disbursing officer with the Treasurer of the United States on May 12, 1904, was \$110,464.45, on which date said amount was deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of a permanent appropriation account denominated "Miscellaneous trust fund deposits, District of Columbia," pursuant to the provisions contained in the District appropriation act April 27, 1904 (per audit No. 1146, check No. 1705, said audit having been duly approved by the Auditor for the State and other Departments).....	110, 464. 45
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Total as above	376, 359. 81
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The special account carried under the title of "Whole cost deposit fund, District of Columbia," from July 13, 1903, to May 12, 1904, is now closed, and all deposits received of the character of those which were, between July 13, 1903, and April 29, 1904, deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the official credit of the disbursing officer of the District, are now regularly deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the permanent appropriation account denominated "Miscellaneous trust fund deposits, District of Columbia," as provided in the act of April 27, 1904, before referred to. No money can be drawn from said appropriation account, except upon requisition of the Commissioners, and the disbursements thereunder are made in like manner as are all other disbursements under District

appropriations. The transactions under the said fund (miscellaneous trust fund deposits, District of Columbia) from the time the same was raised upon the books of the Treasury Department and the books of this office, pursuant to the act of April 27, 1904, to and including June 30, 1904, are set forth in detail in statement marked "E," herewith submitted, the balance to the credit of said fund on June 30, 1904, being \$83,239.95.

DEFICIENCY IN THE WHOLE COST DEPOSIT FUND (NOW KNOWN AS MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUND DEPOSITS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA) AND THE APPROPRIATION FOR ASSESSMENT AND PERMIT WORK, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

In the auditor's report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, pages 8-11 and 42, full explanation is given as to the shortage in certain accounts, which originated from the alleged defalcation of James M. A. Watson, formerly a clerk in the auditor's office. It was shown in said report that in order to make good the shortage of deficiency in the deposit account of individuals and corporations, arising prior to July 13, 1903, and to reimburse the United States for one-half of the ascertained shortage under the appropriation for "Assessment and permit work, District of Columbia," also arising prior to said date, an appropriation of \$61,578.52, payable wholly from the revenues of the District, was necessary. Since the date of said report the sum of \$497.20 has been collected on judgment recovered against the said James M. A. Watson in civil proceedings, which amount was deposited to the credit of the whole cost deposit fund on January 7, 1904. This reduces the amount of the appropriation required to make good said shortage to \$61,081.32, which is explained in detail as follows:

Total ascertained shortage in the various deposit accounts under the whole cost deposit fund (now known as Miscellaneous trust fund deposits, District of Columbia), the checks drawn to reimburse said deposit accounts having been paid, but the proceeds thereof not credited to said deposit accounts and not accounted for.....	\$54,339.98
From which deduct:	
(1) Cash deposited to the credit of the auditor of the district on July 21, 1902, in the Traders' National Bank, which appears as an offset against the amount represented by checks not accounted for; this amount was verified by the special examiners from the Treasury Department, and appears in their report of July 17, 1903.....	\$3,950.03
(2) Amount garnisheed in the Central National Bank in partial satisfaction of a judgment obtained in favor of the District of Columbia in a civil suit against J. M. A. Watson (at law, No. 46275), \$331.17, less amount paid therefrom to satisfy the costs of certain legal proceedings against said Watson had in Cleveland, Ohio, \$16, leaving the net amount.....	315.17
(3) Receipts from judgment of condemnation against the Citizens' National Bank in suit of the District of Columbia against James M. A. Watson, deposited to credit of whole cost deposit fund, January 7, 1904.....	497.20
	4,762.40
Balance of ascertained shortage due on deposit accounts of individuals, firms, companies, and corporation, arising prior to July 13, 1903, and necessary to reimburse the whole cost deposit account (now known as miscellaneous trust fund deposits, District of Columbia).....	49,577.58

Checks drawn by the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia on the Treasurer of the United States to the order of the late auditor of the District, payable from the "Permit fund, District of Columbia," to reimburse the appropriation for "Assessment and permit work, District of Columbia," said checks having been paid, but the proceeds thereof not credited to the said appropriation and not accounted for \$23,007.49

Less one-half of the amount (\$23,007.49) due to the appropriation for "Assessment and permit work, District of Columbia," which would revert to the revenues of the District.. 11,503.75

Leaving amount required to reimburse the revenues of the United States, being one-half of the ascertained shortage arising under the appropriation above named (auditor's report for fiscal year 1903, p. 9)..... \$11,503.74

Total amount required by appropriation payable wholly from the revenues of the District of Columbia to make good the shortage existing at this date in the account formerly known as "Whole cost deposit fund," and now denominated "Miscellaneous trust fund deposits, District of Columbia," and for the proportionate part of the shortage in the appropriation for "Assessment and permit work," due to the United States..... 61,081.32

CENTENNIAL INAUGURAL RELIEF FUND.

By direction of the Commissioners the auditor is required to keep an account of the moneys and investments of the centennial inaugural relief fund, which are kept on deposit with the American Security and Trust Company of this city.

The condition of this fund at close of business on June 30, 1904, was as follows:

Amount invested in real-estate notes secured by deeds of trust, all of which are first liens upon the property, said notes and deeds of trust, with the insurance policies on the respective properties, being deposited with the American Security and Trust Company	\$34,450.00
Uninvested cash principal on deposit with said company	800.00
Total	35,250.00
Balance of cash in bank on June 30, 1904	2,251.01

Consisting of—

Uninvested cash principal	\$800.00
Interest to June 30, 1904	1,451.01
	2,251.01

No money, whether principal or interest, can be drawn from said fund except upon checks drawn by the Commissioners. The interest may be used by the Commissioners for the purchase of fuel and clothing for the poor of the District of Columbia. In an opinion of the attorney for the District (now corporation counsel), addressed to the Commissioners under date of March 7, 1898, that officer said:

My opinion is the Commissioners may use the central relief committee as its agency for the distribution of the interest arising from the centennial inaugural relief fund and may properly pay over the same to the treasurer of the central relief committee with direction that it be used only for fuel and clothing for the poor.

IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED IN OFFICE WORK AND METHODS.

TRUST-FUND ACCOUNTS.

In the auditor's report for the fiscal year 1903 (pp. 10 and 11) attention was called to the anomalous and unsatisfactory method which then necessarily prevailed in relation to the audit of accounts under the trust fund then known as the "Whole-cost deposit fund, District of Columbia," and the disposition of moneys received on account of said fund, and recommendation was made for appropriate legislation by Congress to provide for a safer and more satisfactory method of handling the moneys so received in trust.

Under the provision of law contained in the District appropriation act approved April 27, 1904 (the draft of which provision was prepared by the auditor at the request of the Commissioners and duly approved by them), the trust funds received by the collector of taxes, which were formerly deposited to the official credit of the disbursing officer on account of the "Whole-cost deposit fund," have since April 29, 1904, been deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the permanent appropriation account created by the above-named act, denominated "Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits, District of Columbia," from which moneys can be drawn only upon requisitions of the Commissioners in due form. The disbursements under this trust fund are made in the same manner and as safely guarded as are the disbursements under the ordinary appropriations provided for the expenses of the District.

OUTSTANDING CHECKS.

In the auditor's report for the fiscal year 1903 (page 11) reference was also made to the necessity of appropriate legislation respecting outstanding checks drawn by disbursing officers of the District of Columbia. A draft of the necessary legislation, prepared in like manner and duly approved by the Commissioners, was embodied in the act of Congress approved April 28, 1904. Under the provisions of this act the amount represented by all checks issued by the disbursing officer of the District, or by any former disbursing officer, which have remained outstanding, unsatisfied, and unpaid for three years or more have been covered back into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of a permanent appropriation account, denominated "Outstanding liabilities, District of Columbia." Pursuant to said law, credits have been entered upon a special ledger opened in the auditor's office in the names of all persons in whose favor such checks have been issued, and which have remained outstanding and unpaid for three years or more. The payees or bona fide holders of any such checks can, upon production thereof with proper proof as to their claims, be paid the amounts thereof in like manner as other claims against the District are paid.

ACCOUNTS OF SINKING-FUND OFFICE.

Prior to July 1, 1903, no examination or audit was made with respect to the money accounts and bond and security accounts of the District of Columbia which are kept by the Treasurer of the United States as ex-officio commissioner of the sinking fund. At the request of that

officer, which was duly approved by the Commissioners, an examination was made by the auditor in person, assisted by clerks of his office, and the balances of the following-named accounts to July 1, 1904, were verified, and the bonds and securities held in trust and kept in safes in the office of the commissioner of the sinking fund were counted:

Cash accounts.

Cash collections, special-improvement tax.....	\$1,000.00
Balance retained to meet outstanding certificates of indebtedness, called September 1, 1890, which were issued under act of the legislative assembly approved May 29, 1873, and for payment of which a special-improvement tax was levied.	
Principal, three-year Emery bonds.....	100.00
Balance turned over to the Commissioners, District of Columbia, by old sinking-fund commission in their contingent account and transferred to credit of redemption account with Treasurer United States as ex-officio commissioner of the sinking fund, District of Columbia, account of redemption of three-year Emery bonds, or certificates of indebtedness, issued under authority of an act of Congress approved July 7, 1870, and an ordinance of the corporation of Washington approved July 29, 1870.	
Interest, three-year Emery bonds.....	10.95
Balance to meet claims for interest on said bonds.	
Interest, 6 per cent permanent-improvement bonds.....	181.50
Balance to meet claims for interest on 6 per cent permanent-improvement bonds issued under acts of the legislative assembly approved July 10, 1871, and December 16, 1871.	
Interest, 7 per cent permanent-improvement bonds.....	217.00
Balance to meet claims for interest on 7 per cent permanent-improvement bonds issued under acts of the legislative assembly of June 23 and June 25, 1873.	
Interest, twenty-year funding bonds.....	30.00
Balance to meet interest on twenty-year funding bonds issued under act of Congress approved May 8, 1872.	
Interest, thirty-year funding bonds.....	120.00
Balance to meet interest on thirty-year funding bonds issued under act of legislative assembly approved June 20, 1872.	
Interest, ten-year Bowen bonds.....	51.00
Balance to meet interest on ten-year Bowen bonds issued under act of Congress approved July 27, 1868, and ordinance of city of Washington of October 17, 1868.	
Interest, Washington registered stock.....	773.38
Balance to meet interest on registered stock of the city of Washington issued under ordinances of the corporation of Washington of August 19, 1828, and October 25, 1843.	
Interest, registered canal stock.....	22.50
Balance to meet interest on registered canal stock—Chesapeake and Ohio Canal—issued under ordinance of the corporation of Washington approved April 14, 1847.	
Interest, Georgetown registered stock.....	27.87
Balance to meet interest on registered general stock issued under an ordinance of the corporation of Georgetown. (No copy of act authorizing the issue of this stock can be found.)	
Proceeds of sale of 3.65 per cent District of Columbia bonds to provide for payment of 8 per cent greenback certificates, principal and interest.....	1,744.57
Balance of proceeds of 3.65 per cent District of Columbia bonds sold to pay interest and principal of 8 per cent greenback certificates of the District of Columbia, under authority of act of Congress approved August 13, 1894.	
Interest on bonds held in trust for contractors.....	100.88
Pending authority to pay proper party.	
Contingent account.....	361.51
Balance turned over by old sinking-fund commission, less disbursements to date.	

112 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Cash received from issue of 3.65 per cent District of Columbia bonds..	\$48.59
Balance arising from payments by holders of board of audit certificates and judgments of Court of Claims in order to receive bonds in multiples of fifties—act June 16, 1880.	
Total	4,789.75

Bond and security acco

Treasurer United States as ex-officio commissioner of the sinking fund, District of Columbia, on account of certain securities held for account of Commissioners, District of Columbia:

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal bonds.....	\$75,000.00
Chesapeake and Ohio certificates of indebtedness.....	9,270.00
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal bond—unpaid coupon	15.00

These bonds, certificates, and coupons, owned by old corporations of Washington and Georgetown, came into the hands of the Treasurer United States, as ex-officio commissioner of the sinking fund, District of Columbia, from the old commissioners of the sinking fund, as shown by books in the Treasurer's office.

District of Columbia board of audit certificates	20,134.72
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Property of District of Columbia, as shown by letter of former Auditor John T. Vinson to Commissioners, District of Columbia, dated October 4, 1880, and transmitted by Commissioners, District of Columbia, on October 6, 1880, to Treasurer United States, as ex-officio commissioner of sinking fund, District of Columbia, for redemption (conversion into District of Columbia 3.65 per cent bonds), under act of June 16, 1880. Acknowledged by Treasurer United States October 8, 1880.

Total	104,419.72
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Account of unsigned District of Columbia bonds.

District of Columbia 3.65 per cent bonds—unsigned \$50-coupon bonds..	\$450.00
In hands of Treasurer United States, as ex-officio commissioner of the sinking fund and Register of the Treasury.	
District of Columbia 3.65 per cent bonds—unsigned \$500-coupon bonds.	65,500.00
In hands of Treasurer United States, as ex-officio commissioner of the sinking fund and Register of the Treasury.	
District of Columbia 3.65 per cent bonds—unsigned registered \$1,000 bonds	820,000.00
In hands of Treasurer United States, as ex-officio commissioner of the sinking fund and Register of the Treasury.	
District of Columbia 3.65 per cent bonds—unsigned registered \$5,000 bonds	3,800,000.00
In hands of Treasurer United States, as ex-officio commissioner of the sinking fund and Register of the Treasury.	

Contractors' retents.

Treasurer United States, ex-officio commissioner of the sinking fund, District of Columbia, to cash retained and held in trust for District of Columbia contractors	\$41,912.12
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On account of deposits of amounts retained from District of Columbia contractors, as guaranty to keep work in good repair for period of five years, held by Treasurer United States, in cash, not having been invested in bonds for benefit of contractors.

Treasurer United States, as ex-officio commissioner of the sinking fund, District of Columbia, on account of bonds held in trust for District of Columbia contractors	295,980.00
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Bonds which have been purchased by the Treasurer United States, for benefit of District of Columbia contractors, out of cash retained as guaranty to keep work in repair for five years.

Ledger accounts taking up the balances aforementioned, as verified to July 1, 1904, under each appropriate head, have been opened in

the auditor's office. Postings to these accounts are made from time to time upon duplicate official vouchers transmitted to the auditor through the commissioners by the Treasurer of the United States as ex-officio commissioner of the sinking fund. Trial balances of these accounts are taken quarterly in the auditor's office, which are verified and checked with the books and records in the sinking-fund office, and then signed and certified by the clerk in charge of said office, and by the clerk of the auditor by whom such trial balance was made. The aforementioned accounts have been so verified to September 30, 1904.

REGISTER OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BONDS.

A numerical register of outstanding District of Columbia registered bonds has been opened in the auditor's office; also a register of outstanding District of Columbia coupon bonds. Entries are made in these registers of all bonds purchased and canceled on account of the sinking fund, such entries being based upon official information transmitted to the Commissioners by the Treasurer of the United States as ex-officio commissioner of the sinking fund; entries are also made of registered bonds surrendered and canceled for which new bonds of like value are issued, such entries being made upon official information from the said commissioner of the sinking fund, and upon the certificate of the auditor and the secretary to the Board of Commissioners as to the cancellation in their presence of the bonds surrendered, and the countersigning and sealing of the new bonds issued in lieu thereof. The law requires such registers to be kept by the auditor of the District; the amount of outstanding District of Columbia bonds as shown therein must agree with the statements issued quarterly by the Treasurer of the United States as ex-officio commissioner of the sinking fund.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF ACCOUNTS OF DISTRICT DISBURSING OFFICER.

The monthly accounts of the disbursing officer of the District under the various appropriations, trust funds, and special funds average about one hundred, and were prior to July 1, 1904, prepared separately in the auditor's office. A consolidated form for the statement of these monthly accounts has been prepared and printed, in which the advances, disbursements, and balances under each appropriation, trust fund, and special fund are separately shown, as also the total balance. This statement presents the accounts of the disbursing officer in a more satisfactory and comprehensive form, corresponding with the method of stating and auditing the same adopted by the Auditor for the State and other Departments. A considerable reduction in clerical work is thus effected.

CARD INDEX.

The installation of the card-index system with respect to official correspondence has proven itself to be more satisfactory than the former method of registering letters received in a book record.

DAILY REPORTS OF COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

The new form of rendering the daily reports of the collector of taxes, showing the condition of the revenues on each day, will be of material advantage in stating and auditing the revenue account of the District, and also the annual account of the collector of taxes.

OFFICE WORK AND CLERICAL FORCE.

The following statement of work performed in the auditor's office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, shows a large increase over the work for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, as set forth in the auditor's report for said fiscal year (p. 13):

Number of claims audited.....	17,495
(This involved the examination of about 70,000 bills for supplies and items of services, which for convenience and economy in work and time were combined into the audits above stated.)	
Weekly returns of fees by the clerk of the police court, audited by comparison with the court docket, 52 returns involving the examination of 22,079 cases.....	52
Monthly returns of fees by the 10 justices of the peace for the District of Columbia, audited by comparison with the justices' dockets, 120 returns involving the examination of 14,828 cases.....	120
Vouchers comprised in the quarterly accounts of 17 charitable institutions examined and transmitted with said accounts to the auditor for the State and other Departments, estimated number.....	4,000
Daily reports of the collector of taxes examined and verified by comparison with the coupons from tax bills, water bills, permits, fees and special assessments, 307 daily reports involving the examination of not less than 165,000 coupons.....	307
Estimated number of coupons compared and checked with the books of the assessor and water registrar in the audit of said books.....	134,103
Number of checks prepared in auditor's office for payment of claims and pay rolls under regular appropriations, and countersigned by the auditor.....	42,788
(A single audit of a pay roll, where payment is made by checks, involves the issue of a large number of checks.)	
Number of checks prepared in the auditor's office and countersigned by the auditor, in payment of claims and refunds from the "Whole cost deposit fund," and payments on account of appropriation for Rock Creek Park.....	1,799
Number of checks countersigned by the auditor in payments on account of the construction of the Washington Public Library, and in payments on account of the municipal building.....	141
	44,728
Number of monthly accounts of the disbursing officer of the District prepared in the auditor's office, examined and verified and transmitted to the Auditor for the State and other Departments.....	1,018
Number of abstracts pertaining to the accounts of the disbursing officer, prepared in the auditor's office, examined and verified, and after certification of the same by the Commissioners, transmitted to the Auditor for the State and other Departments.....	829
Number of requisitions for advances of money from the Treasury prepared for signature of the Commissioners.....	291
Number of requisitions on the Commissioners for supplies and services for various branches of the District government, examined and passed by the auditor.....	7,661
Number of letters and papers of all kinds received, entered on record of letters received to January 1, 1904, and since that date card indexed, and proper action taken thereon.....	3,936
Number of letters, indorsements, and reports prepared, press copied, and indexed.....	2,842
Number of appropriation accounts (114) and accounts under subheads of appropriations (211) opened and posted on appropriation ledgers.....	325
Number of journal entries of vouchers audited and approved, also duly posted in appropriation ledgers.....	17,495
Number of miscellaneous trust-fund deposits posted to proper accounts, requiring the opening of about 1,800 new accounts.....	2,207
Number of deposits for half cost of permit work posted to credit of permit fund, District of Columbia.....	198
Number of transfer entries posted to close accounts under "Whole cost deposit fund," and to open the same under the permanent appropriation account denominated "Miscellaneous trust fund deposits, District of Columbia" (act April 27, 1904).....	3,230
Closing the accounts of the disbursing officer, District of Columbia.....	

The Secretary of the Treasury having required the disbursing officer to file a new bond to supersede his bond of December 1, 1899, to take effect January 1, 1904, it became necessary to close all of the accounts of the disbursing officer without delay. This required a statement of all balances due from the disbursing officer under all appropriations, trust funds, and special funds, and corresponding deposits of such balances in the Treasury of the United States.

The advances under the said bond of December 1, 1899, exceeded \$30,000,000.

All of the accounts under said advances have been balanced and closed.

In order that there might be no delay in the disbursements by the disbursing officer under his old and new bond, the clerical force of the office worked voluntarily on New Year's Day (January 1, 1904), and the closing of the accounts referred to was effected without delay or interruption to the public business involving payments by the disbursing officer.

The foregoing statement of regular work performed in the auditor's office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, does not embrace a large amount of miscellaneous work which was done during said period, requiring for its performance a considerable portion of the time of skilled employees. The statement, in my opinion, demonstrates the necessity of an increase in the clerical force of the office.

In order to keep up current work and to obviate delay in the audit of vouchers and pay rolls, most of the clerks of the office have voluntarily worked largely in excess of the prescribed office hours, and very few of them have taken the full amount of leave to which they are entitled.

WORK IN ARREARS.

A large amount of important work is in arrears, owing to the lack of sufficient clerical force. In October, 1903, the work of auditing the books of the assessor's office and the water registrar's office, beginning with July 1, 1903, was begun, pursuant to instructions from the Commissioners. As incidental to this work, and in order to make a complete audit, it has been found necessary to extend the examination to certain other offices from which bills with auditor's coupons attached are issued, authorizing the collector of taxes to receive certain fees and miscellaneous revenues—such as the department of insurance, surveyor's office, office of the permit clerk of the engineer department, offices of the inspectors of buildings and of the inspector of plumbing, and the office of the sealer of weights and measures. Only one clerk could be spared for this duty, and all of his time could not be given to the work, since it was necessary that he should from time to time suspend the audit of the books above referred to in order to make periodical examinations of the accounts of the clerk of the police court for fines and forfeitures and the accounts of fees received by the ten justices of the peace for the District, such examinations requiring an inspection of the dockets of the police court and of the justices of the peace.

During the fiscal year 1904 the number of cases examined in auditing the accounts of the clerk of the police court was 22,079, and the audit of the accounts of the justices of the peace required an examination of 14,828 cases.

The law requires that the auditor shall audit the accounts of the clerk of the police court at the end of every quarter (sec. 59, Code of Law, District of Columbia), and that the justices of the peace shall render their accounts of fees to the auditor monthly (sec. 6, Code of Law, District of Columbia).

The audit of the books of the assessor's office and of the water

registrar's office has not been completed to June 30, 1904. This audit is made by comparing and checking every item credited on said books with the coupons which are detached from tax bills, water bills, and other bills for miscellaneous fees and revenues, when paid to the collector of taxes, such coupons being transmitted daily to the auditor by the collector of taxes. The estimated number of coupons received by the auditor during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, is not less than 165,000. Every coupon representing taxes, water rents, and miscellaneous revenues paid must be compared with the credits posted on the books of the assessor's office and water registrar's office, and other offices in which bills for fees and miscellaneous revenues are prepared. It is estimated that more than 30,000 coupons remain to be so compared and checked to complete the audit of said books to June 30, 1904.

The results accomplished by the audit of the books of the assessor's office and of the water registrar's office, in so far as such audit has been made, demonstrate the importance of this work. But in order to obtain the best and most effectual results such examinations and audits should be kept current instead of being six months or more in arrears.

The coupons received by the auditor from the collector of taxes are essential and important vouchers, not only in the verification of the collector's daily reports of taxes and revenues collected, but also in the audit of the books of the assessor and water registrar, and of the other offices named, in which bills for fees and other miscellaneous revenues are prepared. It is highly important that the coupons should represent the correct and exact amounts of the receipted tax bills, water bills, and other receipted bills for fees and miscellaneous revenues from which they are detached at the time of payment.

By an order of the Commissioners issued October 30, 1883, and which has not been revoked, it was provided that from and after November 1, 1883, all bills to be receipted by the collector of taxes shall be made out on forms having an auditor's coupon attached. Said order further provides as follows:

Upon payment being made to the collector he will, after receipting the bill and before delivering it to the person entitled to receive it, pass the same to the auditor's coupon clerk, who will detach the coupon and stamp upon the face of the receipted bill the countersign of the auditor.

The collector will provide a suitable place in his office for the coupon clerk who shall be attached to the office of the auditor, and under his immediate direction and control, and to whom he shall deliver at the close of each day the coupons thus detached, together with a certified statement showing the entire receipts for the day.

The coupon clerk from the auditor's office whose duties were performed in the collector's office under the said order, was withdrawn a number of years ago (before my incumbency of the office of auditor), presumably on account of the limited clerical force of the auditor's office.

The system prescribed and required by the order of the Commissioners of October 30, 1883, has fallen into disuse without any apparent authority for its discontinuance. In my opinion it should be restored, since it provides for a more efficient and satisfactory method of audit. In order to carry this into effect an additional clerk for the auditor's office will be required to perform the duties referred to.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I have the honor to recommend:

1. That an effort be made by the Commissioners to secure the necessary appropriation, payable wholly from the revenues of the District, to make good the shortage in the account now known as "Miscellaneous trust fund deposits, District of Columbia," formerly called the "Whole cost deposit fund, District of Columbia," and in the appropriation for "Assessment and permit work, District of Columbia," which shortage is hereinbefore explained in detail. The total amount required is \$61,081.32, which will be a proper item for submission in the estimates for deficiencies to be submitted to Congress at the coming session.

2. That two additional clerks for the auditor's office be provided for in the appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906; that the per diem clerks now employed in this office be appropriated for as annual employees; and that in lieu of a chief clerk for the auditor's office a deputy auditor be authorized and provided for by law.

It is due to the chief clerk and to the employees of this office that recognition be made of the valuable and efficient services rendered by them, and of the faithful and satisfactory manner in which their duties have been performed.

Very respectfully,

J. R. GARRISON,
Auditor, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

A.—*Statement of the account of the District of Columbia with the Treasury of the United States for advances from appropriations payable wholly and in part from its revenues, with interest thereon, and receipts from all sources deposited in the Treasury of the United States, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.*

From what source.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Balances.</i>			
Amount due the United States from the District of Columbia on account of advances under the acts of Feb. 11, 1901, and July 1, 1902, in excess of revenues to meet appropriations chargeable to the District of Columbia for the fiscal years that follow:			
Fiscal year 1901.....	\$220,182.57		
Fiscal year 1902.....	1,539,055.77		
	1,759,238.34		
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1903, at 2 per cent, as required by the act of July 1, 1902, on the above \$1,759,238.34, the actual indebtedness of the District of Columbia, July 1, 1902, for advances made by the United States on account of appropriations charged to said District in excess of the revenues thereof.....	35,184.76		
	1,794,423.10		
Surplus of receipts over advances for the fiscal year 1903.	140,905.59		
Amount due the United States from the District of Columbia, July 1, 1903, on account of advances to that date in excess of the revenues to meet appropriations charged to the District of Columbia		\$1,653,517.51	
<i>Advances.</i>			
Amount advanced by the United States on account of appropriations payable in part and appropriations payable wholly from the revenues of the District of Columbia, and charged to the revenues of said District during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.....		4,839,582.28	

118 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

A.—Statement of the account of the District of Columbia with the Treasury of the United States, etc.—Continued.

From what source.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Interest.</i>			
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1904, at 2 per cent, as required by the act of Mar. 3, 1903, on the above \$1,653,517.51, the actual indebtedness of the District of Columbia, July 1, 1903, for advances made by the United States on account of appropriations charged to the revenues of said District in excess of the revenues thereof.....		\$33,070.35	
Total to June 30, 1904, charged to the revenues of the District of Columbia.....			\$6,526,170.14
<i>Receipts.</i>			
Revenues collected by the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia, and by him deposited in the Treasury of the United States, as verified by his daily reports audited in this office	\$4,703,267.16		
Receipts from sundry sources forming part of the revenues of the District of Columbia, deposited directly in the Treasury of the United States:			
By the recorder of deeds, surplus fees.....	\$1,087.71		
By the register of wills, surplus fees	29.53		
One-half of proceeds derived from sale of old material by the warden of the jail..	81.15		
One-half of proceeds derived from sale of products by the Reform School, District of Columbia	2,766.97		
One-half of proceeds derived from sale of old material by the Girls' Reform School, District of Columbia.....	4.33		
Total revenues from sundry sources	3,969.69		
Total revenues collected during the fiscal year 1904.....		4,707,236.85	
Proportion of repayments to appropriations during the fiscal year 1904, credited to the District of Columbia in the settlement of the revenue account for said fiscal year by the auditor for the District of Columbia and the Auditor for the State and other Departments:			
One-half of repayments to appropriations payable equally from the revenues of the United States and the District of Columbia.....	430,326.03		
The whole of repayments to appropriations payable wholly from the revenues of the District of Columbia	38,945.57		
Total repayments to appropriations credited to the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1904.....		469,271.60	
Aggregate of receipts of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1904.....			5,176,508.45
Actual deficiency in the receipts from revenues of the District of Columbia and its proportionate share of repayments to appropriations, to meet the advances made by the Secretary of the Treasury on account of appropriations chargeable to said District to and including June 30, 1904.....			1,349,661.69

A.—Statement of the account of the District of Columbia with the Treasury of the United States, etc.—Continued.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE RECEIPTS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1904, AND ADVANCES MADE BY THE UNITED STATES OF APPROPRIATIONS CHARGEABLE TO SAID REVENUES DURING SAID FISCAL YEAR.

From what source.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Receipts.</i>			
Revenues collected by the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1904, as shown above.....		\$4,707,236.85	
Proportion of repayments to appropriations during the fiscal year 1904, credited to the District of Columbia, as shown above		469,271.60	
			\$5,176,508.45
<i>Advances.</i>			
Amount advanced by the United States on account of appropriations for the general expenses of the District of Columbia, chargeable to the revenues of said District during the fiscal year 1904, as shown above....			4,839,582.28
Surplus of receipts over advances for the fiscal year 1904			336,926.17
<i>Interest.</i>			
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1904, at 2 per cent, as required by the act of March 3, 1903, on \$1,653,517.51, the actual indebtedness of the District of Columbia, July 1, 1903, as shown above.....			33,070.35
Net surplus of receipts for the fiscal year 1904			303,855.82

B.—Statement showing the relation between the proportion of appropriations chargeable wholly and in part to the revenues of the District of Columbia, including interest on advances in excess of revenues and the revenues collected, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Appropriations from the revenues of the District of Columbia.</i>			
SUMMARY.			
[Showing the obligations of the District of Columbia under all appropriations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, and prior years, as against the revenues for said fiscal year.]			
Excess of the obligations of the District of Columbia on June 30, 1903, under all appropriations payable in part and in whole from its revenues, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, and prior years (including interest charges), over and above the revenues of the District at the close of said fiscal year		\$3,266,867.74	
Total amount of appropriations for the fiscal year 1904, payable in part and in whole from the revenues of the District of Columbia	\$9,436,379.41		
Proportional part of said appropriations for the fiscal year 1904, chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia.....		4,764,126.17	
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1904, at 2 per cent, as required by the act of Mar. 3, 1903, on \$1,653,517.51, the actual indebtedness of the District of Columbia, July 1, 1903, for advances made by the United States on account of appropriations chargeable to said District in excess of the revenues thereof		33,070.35	
Total obligations (including interest charges) chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia to June 30, 1904, under appropriations payable in part and in whole from its revenues			\$8,064,064.26
Revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1904.....		4,707,236.85	

B.—Statement showing the relation between the proportion of appropriations chargeable wholly or in part to the revenues of the District of Columbia, etc.—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Appropriations from the revenues of the District of Columbia—Continued.</i>			
SUMMARY—continued.			
Proportion of unexpended balances of lapsed appropriations carried to the general fund of the District of Columbia		\$33,372.01	\$4,740,608.86
Excess of the obligations of the District of Columbia on June 30, 1904, under all appropriations payable in part and in whole from its revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, and prior years (including interest charges), over and above the revenues of the District at the close of said fiscal year			3,323,455.40
DEFICIENCIES.			
Excess of the obligations of the District of Columbia on June 30, 1903, under all appropriations payable in part and in whole from its revenues, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, and prior years (including interest charges), over and above the revenues of the District at the close of said fiscal year			3,266,867.74
<i>Appropriations payable jointly by the United States and the District of Columbia.</i>			
District of Columbia, act of Mar. 3, 1903:			
Salaries of the officers of the District of Columbia, 1904.....	\$367,586.00		
Salaries, sinking-fund office, District of Columbia, 1904.....	2,500.00		
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, District of Columbia, 1904.....	88,640.00		
Improvements and repairs, District of Columbia, 1904.....	791,000.00		
Sewers, District of Columbia, 1904.....	897,000.00		
Streets, District of Columbia, 1904.....	340,700.00		
Public schools, District of Columbia, 1904.....	1,378,909.00		
Buildings and grounds, public schools, District of Columbia.....	180,300.00		
Washington Aqueduct, District of Columbia, 1904....	33,000.00		
Militia, District of Columbia, 1904.....	58,820.00		
Metropolitan police, District of Columbia, 1904.....	800,325.00		
Fire department, District of Columbia, 1904.....	342,180.00		
Electrical department, District of Columbia, 1904....	340,470.00		
Health department, District of Columbia, 1904.....	81,820.00		
Emergency fund, District of Columbia, 1904.....	8,000.00		
Courts, District of Columbia, 1904	57,400.00		
Defending suits in Court of Claims, District of Columbia, 1904.....	3,000.00		
Writs of lunacy, District of Columbia, 1904.....	1,500.00		
Interest and sinking fund, District of Columbia, 1904.....	975,408.00		
Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, 1904.....	12,000.00		
Support of convicts, District of Columbia, 1904.....	15,000.00		
Salaries of employees, court-house, District of Columbia, 1904	12,960.00		
Salary, warden of the jail, District of Columbia, 1904.	2,000.00		
Support of prisoners, District of Columbia, 1904.....	46,000.00		
Transportation of paupers and prisoners, District of Columbia, 1904	4,000.00		
Washington Asylum, District of Columbia, 1904.....	90,356.00		
Reform School, District of Columbia, 1904.....	44,052.00		
Reform School for Girls, District of Columbia, 1904..	16,765.00		
Hospital for the Insane, District of Columbia, 1904...	231,300.00		
Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, District of Columbia, 1904.....	10,500.00		
Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum, District of Columbia, 1904	54,000.00		
Industrial Home School, District of Columbia, 1904..	15,550.00		
Board of Children's Guardians, District of Columbia, 1904.....	66,600.00		
Relief of the poor, District of Columbia, 1904.....	17,000.00		
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, District of Columbia, 1904.....	15,000.00		
Children's Hospital, District of Columbia, 1904.....	10,000.00		

B.—Statement showing the relation between the proportion of appropriations chargeable wholly or in part to the revenues of the District of Columbia, etc.—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Appropriations payable jointly by the United States and the District of Columbia—Continued.</i>			
District of Columbia—Continued.			
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, District of Columbia, 1904.....	\$22,500.00		
Eastern Dispensary, District of Columbia, 1904.....	2,000.00		
German Orphan Asylum, District of Columbia, 1904..	1,800.00		
Hope and Help Mission, District of Columbia, 1904...	2,000.00		
National Association for Colored Women and Children, District of Columbia, 1904.....	9,900.00		
National Homeopathic Hospital Association, District of Columbia, 1904.....	8,500.00		
Newsboys' and Children's Aid Society, District of Columbia, 1904.....	1,000.00		
St. Ann's Infant Asylum, District of Columbia, 1904..	5,400.00		
Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors, District of Columbia, 1904.....	5,500.00		
Washington Home for Incurables, District of Columbia, 1904.....	2,000.00		
Washington Hospital for Foundlings, District of Columbia, 1904.....	6,000.00		
Women's Christian Association, District of Columbia, 1904.....	4,000.00		
Women's Clinic, District of Columbia, 1904.....	1,000.00		
Young Women's Christian Home, District of Columbia, 1904.....	1,000.00		
Garfield Hospital, isolating ward, District of Columbia, 1904.....	4,000.00		
Providence Hospital, isolating ward, District of Columbia, 1904.....	4,000.00		
Buildings, fire department, District of Columbia.....	30,000.00		
Quarantine buildings, Washington Asylum, District of Columbia.....	15,000.00		
Building, Reform School for Girls, District of Columbia.....	6,000.00		
Building, National Homeopathic Hospital, District of Columbia.....	50,000.00		
Total appropriations made the District, act of Mar. 3, 1903, payable equally by the United States and the District of Columbia.....	7,623,241.00		
Sundry civil act of Mar. 3, 1903:			
Support and medical treatment, destitute patients, District of Columbia, 1904.....	19,000.00		
Maintenance of Garfield Hospital, District of Columbia, 1904.....	19,000.00		
Buildings, etc., Providence Hospital, District of Columbia.....	100,000.00		
National Zoological Park, 1904.....	95,000.00		
Improvement and care of public grounds, District of Columbia, 1904.....	66,550.00		
Lighting public grounds, District of Columbia, 1904..	4,240.00		
Building, Garfield Hospital, District of Columbia....	100,000.00		
Buildings, etc., Freedmen's Hospital, District of Columbia.....	50,000.00		
Total.....	453,790.00		
Legislative act of Feb. 25, 1903:			
Salaries, supreme court, District of Columbia, 1904 ..	30,000.00		
Salaries and expenses, court of appeals, District of Columbia, 1904.....	26,820.00		
Total.....	56,820.00		
Deficiency act of Mar. 3, 1903:			
Salaries, supreme court, District of Columbia, 1904 ..	6,000.00		
Salaries and expenses, court of appeals, District of Columbia, 1904.....	3,000.00		
Municipal building, District of Columbia.....	250,000.00		
Total.....	259,000.00		
Deficiency act of Feb. 18, 1904:			
Salaries, offices, District of Columbia, 1904.....	800.00		
Streets, District of Columbia, 1904.....	400.00		
Public schools, District of Columbia, 1904.....	25,300.00		

B.—Statement showing the relation between the proportion of appropriations chargeable wholly or in part to the revenues of the District of Columbia, etc.—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Appropriations payable jointly by the United States and the District of Columbia—Continued.</i>			
Deficiency act of Feb. 18, 1904—Continued.			
Elimination of grade crossings, District of Columbia.	\$200,000.00		
Rent, temporary building, fifth precinct station, District of Columbia	100.00		
Support of prisoners, District of Columbia, 1903.	1,441.26		
Payment to New Jersey State prison, District of Columbia	572.00		
Total	228,613.26		
Deficiency act of Apr. 27, 1904:			
Salaries, offices of the District of Columbia—			
1904.	180.00		
1903.	80.00		
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, District of Columbia—			
1904.	1,000.00		
1903.	784.35		
1902.	71.70		
Streets, District of Columbia—			
1903.	50.80		
1901.	5.00		
Electrical department, District of Columbia, 1904.	3,690.75		
Public schools, District of Columbia, 1904.	14,624.40		
Metropolitan police, District of Columbia, 1902.	8.50		
Fire department, District of Columbia—			
1904.	7,500.00		
1903.	365.96		
Buildings, fire department, District of Columbia	1,000.00		
Health department, District of Columbia—			
1904.	200.00		
1903.	22.62		
1902.	1.20		
Garfield Hospital, isolating ward, District of Columbia, 1904	1,000.00		
Judgments, District of Columbia.	8,806.43		
Washington Asylum, District of Columbia—			
1904.	6,000.00		
1903.	2,577.46		
Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum, District of Columbia, 1902.	71.10		
Board of Children's Guardians, District of Columbia, 1904.	1,000.00		
Industrial Home School, District of Columbia, 1904.	4,000.00		
Industrial Home School, District of Columbia, 1903.	33.02		
Relief of the poor, District of Columbia—			
1904.	400.00		
1901.	5.00		
Writs of lunacy, District of Columbia—			
1901.	10.00		
1899.	20.00		
Total	53,508.29		
Public act No. 4, approved Jan. 15, 1904:			
Clearing the Potomac River of ice, District of Columbia	5,000.00		
Cleaning snow and ice from walks and gutters, District of Columbia.	5,000.00		
Public resolution No. 6, approved Feb. 5, 1904:			
Removal of snow and ice, District of Columbia.	5,000.00		
Cleaning sidewalks, District of Columbia.	5,000.00		
Public act No. 39, approved Mar. 5, 1904:			
Clearing the Potomac River of ice, District of Columbia	3,000.00		
Payment of canceled checks, District of Columbia, act of June 30, 1898.	28.95		
Plans and specifications, sewage-disposal system, District of Columbia (opinion of Comptroller of the Treasury, dated Jan. 19, 1904).	2,493.27		
Interest on 3.65 per cent bonds, District of Columbia, act of June 11, 1878, judgment acts June 16, 1880, and Mar. 3, 1881.	3,305.22		
Highway bridge, District of Columbia, act of Feb. 12, 1901 (unexpended balance of appropriation July 1, 1903).	558,000.00		

B.—Statement showing the relation between the proportion of appropriations chargeable wholly or in part to the revenues of the District of Columbia, etc.—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Appropriations payable jointly by the United States and the District of Columbia—Continued.</i>			
Judgments, Aqueduct Bridge, District of Columbia, act of Feb. 18, 1904	\$17,706.49		
Total	604,533.93		
Immediately available appropriations, District act approved Apr. 27, 1904:			
Improvements and repairs, District of Columbia, 1904-5	5,000.00		
Buildings and grounds, public schools, District of Columbia	60,000.00		
Total	65,000.00		
Summary of foregoing appropriations payable jointly by the United States and the District of Columbia, by acts:			
District of Columbia act, approved Mar. 3, 1903	7,623,241.00		
Sundry civil act, approved Mar. 3, 1903	453,790.00		
Legislative act, approved Feb. 25, 1903	56,820.00		
Deficiency act, approved Mar. 3, 1903	259,000.00		
Deficiency act, approved Feb. 18, 1904	228,613.26		
Deficiency act, approved Apr. 27, 1904	53,508.29		
Public act No. 4, approved Jan. 15, 1904	10,000.00		
Public resolution No. 6, approved Feb. 5, 1904	10,000.00		
Public act No. 39, approved Mar. 5, 1904	3,000.00		
Payment of canceled checks, District of Columbia, act of June 30, 1898	28.95		
Plans and specifications, sewage-disposal system, opinion of Comptroller of the Treasury dated Jan. 19, 1904	2,493.27		
Interest on 3.65 per cent District of Columbia bonds, act of June 11, 1878, and June 16, 1880, and Mar. 3, 1881	3,305.22		
Highway bridge, District of Columbia, act of Feb. 12, 1901 (unexpended balance of appropriation July 1, 1903)	558,000.00		
Judgments, Aqueduct Bridge, District of Columbia, deficiency act, Feb. 18, 1904	17,706.49		
District act, approved Apr. 27, 1904, immediately available appropriations	65,000.00		
Aggregate	9,344,506.48		
One-half of which, payable from the revenues of the District of Columbia, is		\$4,672,253.24	
<i>Appropriations payable wholly by the District of Columbia.</i>			
Refunding erroneously paid taxes, etc., District of Columbia	\$29,420.43		
Permanent system of highways, District of Columbia, District appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1903	2,500.00		
Alleys, District of Columbia, District appropriation acts approved Mar. 3, 1903, and Apr. 27, 1904	25,000.00		
Expenses of excise board, District of Columbia, act of Mar. 3, 1893	17.50		
Extension, etc., of streets and avenues, District of Columbia:			
Extension of 8th street nw., or Wright road, public act No. 141, approved Apr. 22, 1904 ..	\$300.00		
Extension of 23d street from S street to California avenue, public act No. 147, approved Apr. 22, 1904	300.00		
Joining of Kalorama avenue, public act No. 195, approved Apr. 28, 1904	300.00		
To connect Euclid place with Erie street, public act No. 197, approved Apr. 28, 1904 ..	300.00		
Opening of connecting highways, east and west sides of National Zoological Park, public act No. 203, approved Apr. 28, 1904 ..	300.00		
Extension of Albemarle street, public act No. 211, approved Apr. 28, 1904	300.00		
Extension of Wyoming avenue to 23d street west, public act No. 261, approved Apr. 28, 1904	300.00		
	2,100.00		
Widening V street nw., District of Columbia, public act No. 201, approved Apr. 28, 1904	300.00		
Total appropriations payable wholly from the revenues of the District of Columbia		59,337.93	

B.—Statement showing the relation between the proportion of appropriations chargeable wholly or in part to the revenues of the District of Columbia, etc.—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Proportions of appropriations not included in the Commissioners' estimates, but chargeable to the District of Columbia.</i>			
Lighting, etc., Executive Mansion, etc., 1904 (sundry civil act, Mar. 3, 1903)	\$3,400.00		
Salaries of employees, public buildings and grounds (legislative act, Feb. 25, 1903)	29,135.00		
Total of special charges under sundry civil act of Mar. 3, 1903, and legislative act of Feb. 25, 1903		\$32,535.00	
Total appropriations payable from the revenues of the District of Columbia			\$4,764,126.17
<i>Interest on advances.</i>			
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1904, at 2 per cent, as required by the act of Mar. 3, 1903, on \$1,653,517.51, the actual indebtedness of the District of Columbia, July 1, 1903, for advances made by the United States on account of appropriations chargeable to said District in excess of the revenues thereof			33,070.35
Aggregate, payable from the revenues of the District of Columbia, June 30, 1904.			8,064,064.26
<i>Revenues of the District of Columbia (from what source derived).</i>			
<i>Tax collections:</i>			
Tax on realty	3,183,700.49		
Tax on personalty	482,557.63		
Special reimbursable taxes	1,042.47		
Tax on street railroads, realty	27,937.14		
Tax on street railroads, personalty	148,192.39		
Taxes on property purchased by the District of Columbia	1.44		
Penalty on realty taxes	47,928.48		
Penalty on personal taxes	1,825.85		
Penalty on special reimbursable taxes	85.27		
Total		3,893,271.16	
<i>Licenses:</i>			
Liquor licenses	456,681.20		
Insurance licenses	86,833.96		
Engineers' licenses	1,185.00		
Plumbers' licenses	45.00		
Miscellaneous licenses	105,700.29		
Total		650,445.45	
<i>Market rents:</i>			
Eastern Market rents	3,476.00		
Western Market rents	5,596.25		
Georgetown Market rents	1,092.00		
Washington Market Company, franchise rental	7,500.00		
Total		17,664.25	
<i>Miscellaneous rents:</i>			
Rent of hay scales, franchise rental	1,703.44		
Rent of fish wharf, franchise rental	205.62		
Rent of wharves, street termini, and buildings	9,891.06		
Total		11,800.12	
<i>Fines:</i>			
Supreme court of the District of Columbia	15.00		
Police court fines	29,679.55		
Total		29,694.55	
<i>Fees:</i>			
Fees from recorder of deeds, surplus	1,087.71		
Fees from register of wills, surplus	29.53		
Fees from surveyor	10,429.00		
Fees from sealer of weights and measures	6,355.64		
^a Total fines, police court			\$77,299.85
Used for deficiencies, police relief fund		\$29,910.15	
Used for deficiencies, firemen's relief fund		17,710.15	
Balance credited to the revenue account			47,620.30
			29,679.55

B.—Statement showing the relation between the proportion of appropriations chargeable wholly or in part to the revenues of the District of Columbia, etc.—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Revenues of the District of Columbia (from what source derived)—Continued.</i>			
Fees—Continued.			
Fees from tax certificates	\$3,348.00		
Fees for inspecting gas meters	1,173.45		
Permit fees for sewer and gas	2,252.50		
Permit fees for water	1,360.00		
Permit fees for railings	883.00		
Building permits	5,307.00		
Dog-pound fees	951.60		
Health department certificates	323.00		
Fees, justices of the peace	22,212.55		
Total		\$55,712.98	
Miscellaneous collections:			
Tax on dogs	^a 2,240.50		
Advertising taxes	3,338.95		
Sale of old material	2,018.28		
Receipts from assessments for benefits for street extensions	31,172.60		
Interest on assessments for benefits for street extensions	2,732.14		
Bathing beach receipts	412.85		
Interest on improvements and repairs and permit work	2,293.75		
Proceeds of labor, municipal lodging house	138.21		
Forfeiture of guaranty bid by contractor	500.00		
Board and maintenance of insane patient at Government Hospital for the Insane (reimbursement)	560.58		
Sale of house in line of Sixteenth street extended	30.00		
Sale of confiscated fish	.15		
Conscience fund donation	3.00		
Sale of party wall	349.98		
Judgment for costs in suit of District of Columbia v. F. de Weston, court of appeals, No. 1381	4.90		
Sale of products by the Reform School, District of Columbia	2,766.97		
Sale of old material by the warden of the jail	81.15		
Sale of old material by the Girls' Reform School, District of Columbia	4.33		
Total		48,648.34	
Total revenues collected during the fiscal year 1904		4,707,236.85	
Unexpended balances of appropriations:			
One-half of unexpended balances of appropriations carried to the general fund of the District of Columbia	33,353.25		
Unexpended balances of appropriations made wholly from the revenues of the District of Columbia carried to the general fund of the District of Columbia	18.76		
Total		33,372.01	
Grand total of revenues for the fiscal year 1904			\$4,740,608.86
Excess of the obligations of the District of Columbia on June 30, 1904, under all appropriations payable in part and in whole from its revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, and prior years (including interest charges) over and above the revenues of the District at the close of said fiscal year			3,323,455.40
^a Total collections, dog tax			
Used for deficiencies, police relief fund			16,773.73
Balance credited to the revenue account			14,533.23
			2,240.50

NOTE.—The foregoing statement of appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, agrees with the revenue account certified by the Auditor for the State and other Departments to the Secretary of the Treasury, under date of October 14, 1904.

The sum of \$3,323,455.40, stated above as the obligated indebtedness of the District of Columbia, under appropriations to June 30, 1904, does not include any payments required by section 8 of the act of February 12, 1901 (31 Stat., 774), to which reference has hereinbefore been made. The payments required by said section to be made to the Treasurer of the United States, July 1, 1901, \$150,000; July 1, 1902, \$150,000, and July 1, 1903, \$150,000, would increase the above-named obligated indebtedness under appropriations to \$3,773,455.40.

C.—Statement of available appropriations and advances therefrom by the United States to the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

Title.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Appropriations.</i>			
Balance in the United States Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia, July 1, 1903, subject to requisition on account of appropriations for the fiscal year 1903, and prior years.....	\$3,194,624.07		
Less amount expended by authority of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for the repair of certain streets chargeable to the amount retained from the contract of the Barber Asphalt Paving Company not yet deposited by the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the appropriation for "Improvements and repairs, District of Columbia, 1903," because of a restraining order issued by the supreme court of the District of Columbia, but held pending final decision of said court.....	1,991.77	\$3,192,632.30	
General expenses of the District of Columbia, 1904 (act Mar. 3, 1903).....	7,650,741.00		
Highway bridge across Potomac River, unexpended balance of appropriation July 1, 1903 (act Feb. 12, 1901).....	558,000.00		
Refunding erroneously paid taxes, etc., District of Columbia.....	29,420.43		
Expenses of excise board, District of Columbia (act Mar. 3, 1893).....	17.50		
Support and medical treatment of destitute patients, District of Columbia (sundry civil act Mar. 3, 1903).....	19,000.00		
Maintenance of Garfield Hospital, District of Columbia, 1904 (sundry civil act Mar. 3, 1903).....	19,000.00		
Building, etc., Providence Hospital, District of Columbia (sundry civil act Mar. 3, 1903).....	100,000.00		
National Zoological Park, 1904 (sundry civil act Mar. 3, 1903).....	95,000.00		
Improvement and care of public grounds, District of Columbia, 1904 (sundry civil act Mar. 3, 1903).....	66,550.00		
Lighting public grounds, District of Columbia, 1904, (sundry civil act Mar. 3, 1903).....	4,240.00		
Building, Garfield Hospital, District of Columbia (sundry civil act Mar. 3, 1903).....	100,000.00		
Lighting, Executive Mansion, etc. (sundry civil act Mar. 3, 1903).....	3,400.00		
Building, etc., Freedmen's Hospital, District of Columbia (sundry civil act Mar. 3, 1903).....	50,000.00		
Salaries, supreme court, District of Columbia, 1904 (legislative act Feb. 25, 1903).....	30,000.00		
Salaries and expenses, court of appeals, District of Columbia, 1904 (legislative act Feb. 25, 1903).....	26,820.00		
Salaries of employees, public buildings and grounds (legislative act Feb. 25, 1903).....	29,135.00		
Deficiency act, approved Mar. 3, 1903.....	259,000.00		
Payment of canceled checks, District of Columbia (act June 30, 1898).....	28.95		
Clearing the Potomac River of ice, District of Columbia (public act No. 4, approved Jan. 15, 1904).....	5,000.00		
Cleaning snow and ice from walks and gutters, District of Columbia (public act No. 4, approved Jan. 15, 1904).....	5,000.00		
Removal of snow and ice, District of Columbia (public resolution No. 6, approved Feb. 5, 1904).....	5,000.00		
Cleaning sidewalks, District of Columbia (public resolution No. 6, approved Feb. 5, 1904).....	5,000.00		
Clearing the Potomac River of ice, District of Columbia (public act No. 39, approved Mar. 5, 1904).....	3,000.00		
Deficiency act, approved Feb. 18, 1904.....	228,613.26		
Deficiency act, approved Apr. 27, 1904.....	53,508.29		
Plans and specifications, sewage-disposal system, District of Columbia (opinion of Comptroller of the Treasury, dated Jan. 19, 1904).....	2,493.27		
Interest on 3.65 per cent District of Columbia bonds (act June 11, 1878, and judgment acts of June 16, 1880 and Mar. 3, 1881).....	3,305.22		
Immediately available appropriations, District of Columbia appropriation act, approved Apr. 27, 1904:			
Improvements and repairs, District of Columbia, 1904-5.....	\$5,000.00		
Buildings and grounds, public schools, District of Columbia.....	60,000.00		
	65,000.00		

C.—Statement of available appropriations and advances therefrom by the United States to the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904—Continued.

Title.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Appropriations—Continued.</i>			
Extension, etc., of streets and avenues, District of Columbia:			
Extension of Eighth street NW., or Wright road	\$300.00		
Extension of Twenty-third street NW., from S street to California avenue	300.00		
Joining of Kalorama avenue	300.00		
To connect Euclid place with Erie street ..	300.00		
Opening of connecting highways east and west sides of National Zoological Park ..	300.00		
Extension of Albemarle street	300.00		
Extension of Wyoming avenue to Twenty-third street west	300.00		
	\$2,100.00		
Widening V street NW., District of Columbia (public act No. 201, approved Apr. 28, 1904)	300.00		
Judgments, Court of Claims, Aqueduct Bridge, District of Columbia (deficiency act approved Feb. 18, 1904)	17,706.49		
Total		\$9,436,379.41	
Repayments to appropriations		899,397.64	
			\$13,528,609.35
<i>Advances.</i>			
Amount advanced upon requisition on account of appropriations		9,605,569.38	
Unexpended balances of appropriations carried to the United States surplus fund and the District of Columbia general fund		66,725.25	
			9,672,294.63
Balance in the United States Treasury June 30, 1904, subject to requisition on account of District of Columbia appropriations for the fiscal year 1904, and prior years			3,856,314.72

NOTE.—The above statement does not include the appropriation of \$1,500,000 made by the act of February 12, 1901, for "Terminal improvements, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, District of Columbia" (Digest 1902, p. 134), from which appropriation, one-half payable from the revenues of the District of Columbia, no advance has been made.

D.—Detailed statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Net expenditures under appropriations, trust funds and special funds, which are expended on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District.</i>			
IMPROVEMENTS OF STREETS, AVENUES, AND ALLEYS.			
New work on streets, avenues, and roads:			
Georgetown schedule—			
1904	\$3,341.73		
Less repayments and credit transfers	14.75		
	\$3,326.98		
1903	7,692.53		
Northwest schedule—			
1904	22,694.57		
Less repayments and transfers	46.61		
	22,647.96		
1903	40,763.82		
Southwest schedule—			
1904	18,049.27		
Less repayments and credit transfers	9.00		
	18,040.27		
1903	5,857.80		
Southeast schedule—			
1904	12,679.03		
1903	17,441.03		

D.—Detailed statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Net expenditures under appropriations, etc.—Continued.</i>			
IMPROVEMENTS OF STREETS, AVENUES, AND ALLEYS—continued.			
New work on streets, etc.—Continued.			
Northeast schedule—			
1904.....	\$16,776.77		
Less repayments and transfers...	1.75		
	\$16,775.02		
1903.....	33,023.48		
Rhode Island avenue, toward First street west, pave, 1904.....	599.02		
Sixteenth street, Morris street to Columbia road, pave, 1904.....	24,513.33		
Sixteenth street, Columbia road to Park street, widen and macadamize, 1903.....	3,407.07		
Sixteenth street, Columbia road to Spring road, grade and improve, 1904.....	22,953.87		
Twenty-second street, R to Decatur streets, pave, 1904.....	1,852.82		
California avenue, Columbia road to Phelps place, pave, 1904.....	4,731.76		
R street, Florida avenue to Massachusetts avenue, pave, 1904.....	5,088.79		
Nineteenth street, Columbia road to Kalorama avenue, pave, 1904.....	1,277.73		
V street, North Capitol street to Lincoln avenue, grade, 1904.....	3,999.99		
Wisconsin avenue, grade and improve, 1904.....	5,457.03		
Adams Mill road, grade and improve, 1904.....	7,376.33		
Bladensburg road, grade and improve, 1904.....	4,466.56		
Bladensburg road, grade and macadamize, 1903.....	345.46		
W street, west from Massachusetts avenue, grade and improve, 1904.....	4,914.17		
Twentieth street, Queens Chapel road to Brentwood road, grade and macadamize, 1904.....	4,084.16		
Connecticut avenue, grade and macadamize, 1904.....	4,815.37		
Connecticut avenue extended, grade and macadamize, 1903.....	315.48		
Connecticut avenue, Le Roy to Wyoming avenue, pave, 1903.....	396.00		
Eckington place, Florida avenue to Q street, grade and pave, 1904.....	2,644.15		
Streets in Anacostia, grade and regulate, 1904.....	5,241.52		
Howard street, 17th to 18th streets NW., grade and regulate, 1904.....	1,213.29		
Ontario street, Florida avenue to Superior street, grade and regulate, 1904.....	2,262.65		
North Capitol street, V street to Michigan avenue, macadamize, 1904.....	\$8,836.83		
Less repayments and credit transfers.....	1,359.17		
	7,477.66		
North Capitol street, R to T streets, pave, 1903.....	9,586.05		
North Capitol street, T to V streets, macadamize, 1903.....	288.60		
Kansas avenue, Trenton to Utica streets, regulate and macadamize, 1904.....	1,627.84		
Messmore street, Erie street to Columbia road, grade and regulate, 1904.....	1,524.98		
South Capitol street and Delaware avenue, B to C streets south, pave, 1903.....	2,946.03		
P street NW., 20th to 22d streets, pave, 1903.....	5,337.85		
Joliet street west from Wisconsin avenue, macadamize, 1903.....	155.05		
Providence street, macadamize, 1903.....	271.79		
New Hampshire avenue, Whitney avenue to 7th street, grade and macadamize, 1903.....	825.38		
Nebraska avenue, grade and regulate, 1903.....	.70		
Thirty-seventh street, and streets in Burleith subdivision, grade and pave, 1903.....	1,289.31		
Mintwood place, grade and pave, 1903.....	3,736.14		
Kenesaw avenue, entrance to Zoological Park, grade, 1903.....	196.40		
Decatur street, Florida avenue to Massachusetts avenue, pave, 1903.....	1,566.32		
Columbia road, widen and pave, 1903.....	9,285.10		
Quincy street, 29th street to Pierce Mill road, 1903.....	1,871.77		
Eleventh street NW., grade and improve, 1903.....	2,906.07		
Total.....		\$841,097.51	

D.—Detailed statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Net expenditures under appropriations, etc.—Continued.</i>			
IMPROVEMENTS OF STREETS, AVENUES, AND ALLEYS—continued.			
Assessment and permit work:			
Sidewalks, sewers, etc.—			
1904.....	\$139,587.83		
Less repayments and credit transfers.....	1,522.93		
	\$138,064.90		
1903.....	93,581.88		
1902.....	2,538.43		
Roadways, permit system—			
1904.....	3,021.08		
1903.....	5,420.33		
Total.....		\$242,626.62	
Extension, etc., of streets and avenues—			
Sixteenth street nw.....	\$3,598.99		
Less repayments and credit transfers.....	31.44		
	3,567.55		
Eckington place.....	44.88		
Expenses of condemnation, 16th street, etc.....	38.40		
Expenses of condemnation, Pennsylvania avenue, etc., southeast.....	2.00		
Sherman avenue.....	4,128.00		
Total.....		7,780.83	
Permanent system of highways, plans—			
1904.....	2,469.00		
1903.....	423.38		
Total.....		2,892.38	
Grading streets, avenues, and alleys, by chain gang—			
1904.....	\$9,383.81		
Less repayments and credit transfers.....	26.25		
	9,357.56		
1903.....	386.26		
Total.....		9,743.82	
Surveys on account of subdivisions of land, 1904.....		936.00	
Condemnation or purchase of land for streets—			
1904.....	530.00		
1903.....	300.00		
Total.....		830.00	
Elimination of grade crossings.....		171,632.60	
Alleys, expenses of condemnation and payment of awards.....		2,120.10	
Adams Mill road, payment of awards.....		3,598.10	
Grand total.....			\$783,257.96
CARE AND LIGHTING OF STREETS, AVENUES, AND PARKING.			
Sweeping and cleaning streets, avenues, and alleys:			
1904.....	\$179,712.10		
Less repayments and credit transfers.....	205.88		
	179,506.22		
1903.....	12,277.39		
Cleaning snow and ice from streets, sidewalks, and gutters:			
1904.....	\$6,806.54		
Less repayments and credit transfers.....	22.50		
	6,784.04		
Collection and disposal of city refuse:			
1904.....	113,387.50		
1903.....	3,257.49		
1901.....	5.00		
Total.....		315,217.64	
Repairs to streets, avenues, and alleys, including repairs to concrete pavements:			
1904.....	\$170,548.70		
Less repayments and credit transfers.....	1,816.80		
	168,731.90		
1903.....	10,708.85		
Total.....		179,440.75	

D.—Detailed statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Net expenditures under appropriations, etc.—Continued.</i>			
CARS AND LIGHTING OF STREETS, ETC.—continued.			
Repairs to county roads and suburban streets:			
1904.....	\$82,215.30		
Less repayments and credit transfers.....	1,678.74		
	\$80,536.56		
1903.....	5,784.66		
Total.....		\$86,321.22	
Parking commission, expenses of:			
1904.....	\$24,267.26		
Less repayments and credit transfers.....	343.85		
	23,923.41		
1903.....	635.96		
Total.....		24,559.37	
Replacing sidewalks and curbs around public reservations:			
1904.....	2,322.73		
1903.....	784.45		
Total.....		3,107.18	
Lighting streets, avenues, alleys, and grounds:			
Gas and other materials—			
1904.....	\$190,404.67		
Less repayments and credit transfers.....	3,994.19		
	186,410.48		
1903.....	19,917.32		
Total.....		206,327.80	
Electric arc lighting:			
1904.....	\$77,074.34		
Less repayments and credit transfers.....	368.05		
	76,706.29		
1903.....	5,890.58		
Total.....		82,596.87	
Grand total.....			\$897,570.83
BRIDGES.			
Ordinary care:			
1904.....		3,671.53	
1903.....		123.24	
Total.....		3,794.77	
Construction and repair of:			
1904.....	\$17,535.35		
Less repayments and credit transfers.....	3,422.42		
	14,112.93		
1903.....	5,136.06		
Total.....		19,248.99	
Bridge over Rock Creek at Connecticut avenue:			
1904.....	\$9,278.19		
Less repayment.....	3.00		
	9,275.19		
1902.....	78.00		
Total.....		9,353.19	
Massachusetts Avenue Bridge over Rock Creek:			
1904.....		27,355.86	
1902.....		2,025.00	
Total.....		29,380.86	
Grand total.....			61,777.81
SEWERS AND BASINS.			
Cleaning and repairing:			
1904.....	\$49,934.49		
Less repayments and credit transfers.....	34.06		
	49,900.43		
1903.....	3,253.36		
Total.....		53,153.79	

D.—Detailed statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Net expenditures under appropriations, etc.—Continued.</i>			
SEWERS AND BASINS—continued.			
Main and pipe:			
1904.....	\$42,618.76		
Less repayments and credit transfers.	3,917.69		
	\$38,701.07		
1903.....	2,152.84		
Total		\$40,853.91	
Suburban:			
1904.....	\$28,648.76		
Less repayments and credit transfers.	8.53		
	28,640.23		
1903.....	6,939.63		
1902.....	1.30		
Total		35,581.16	
Purchase or condemnation of rights of way:			
1904.....	254.18		
1903.....	48.30		
Total		302.48	
Flushing tanks for sewers:			
1904.....	593.51		
1903.....	404.09		
Total		997.60	
Boundary sewer:			
1904.....	4,404.41		
1903.....	5,144.95		
1902.....	29,773.55		
Total		39,322.91	
Pumping station and plant for sewage-disposal system:			
1904.....	72,594.41		
1903.....	94,622.84		
1902.....	20,004.30		
Total		187,221.55	
East side intercepting sewer to 12th street se.:			
1904.....	174.58		
1903.....	35,204.50		
1901.....	5,338.64		
Total		40,717.72	
B street and New Jersey avenue trunk sewer:			
1903.....	2,867.31		
Section A—			
1904.....	8,378.18		
1903-4.....	136,952.20		
Section B—			
1904.....	18,955.91		
Section C—			
1904.....	28,325.61		
Total		195,479.21	
Low area trunk sewer:			
1904.....	9,897.34		
1903.....	30,027.55		
1902.....	7,328.57		
Total		47,253.46	
Georgetown trunk sewer:			
1904.....	9,618.24		
1903.....	1,564.74		
Total		11,182.98	
Outfall sewer and siphon		23,062.95	
East side intercepting sewer to New Jersey avenue.....		104.40	
Fencing James Creek Canal, 1903		336.08	
Sewage-disposal system, unused balances.....		1,186.21	
Plans and specifications, sewage-disposal system		230.56	
Arizona avenue sewer, 1902		1,180.22	
Main through lands of W. W. Davidge, 1902.....		23.70	
Grand total.....			\$678,190.89

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D.—Detailed statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Net expenditures under appropriations, etc.—Continued.</i>			
SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF OFFICES.			
Executive office:			
Salaries of employees, 1904	\$72,267.61		
Less repayment	262.66		
	\$72,004.95		
Temporary employment, assistant inspectors of buildings, 1904	2,398.35		
Total		\$74,403.30	
Assessor's office:			
Salaries of employees, 1904	\$60,297.95		
Less repayments	306.96		
	59,990.99		
Temporary clerk hire, 1904	1,298.75		
Temporary clerk hire, 1903	102.50		
Temporary clerk hire, personal tax board, 1904	2,000.00		
Contingent expenses, personal tax board, 1903	920.50		
Total		64,312.74	
Collector's office:			
Salaries of employees, 1904	\$19,278.44		
Less repayment	.30		
	19,278.14		
Preparation of tax-sale certificates, 1904	799.80		
		20,077.94	
Auditor's office, salaries of employees, 1904		22,850.00	
Corporation counsel's office, salaries of employees, 1904		12,720.00	
Sealer of weights and measures office, salaries of employees, 1904		6,080.00	
Special assessment office, salaries of employees, 1904	\$11,928.37		
Less repayment	56.10		
		11,872.27	
Coroner's office:			
Salaries, 1904	1,980.00		
Salaries, 1903	80.00		
Expenses of—			
1904	\$2,039.60		
Less repayment	17.50		
	2,022.10		
1903	138.38		
1902	1.25		
Total		4,221.73	
Engineers' office:			
Salaries of employees, 1904	\$67,102.40		
Less repayments	271.50		
	66,830.90		
Stables, expenses of—			
1904	4,470.90		
1903	1,276.56		
Total		72,578.36	
Board of Charities (secretary's office):			
Salaries, 1904	\$10,035.60		
Less repayments	35.60		
	10,000.00		
Traveling expenses, 1904	285.72		
Total		10,285.72	
Surveyor's office:			
Salaries of surveyor and assistant, 1904	4,800.00		
Salaries of employees, surveyor's office—			
1904	15,199.96		
1903	539.50		
Total		20,539.46	
Street-sweeping office, salaries of employees:			
1904	\$25,036.34		
Less repayments	75.80		
	24,960.54		
1903	23.46		
Total		24,984.00	
Markets:			
Salaries of market masters and assistants, 1904	4,977.85		
Repairs to markets, 1903	181.91		
Total		5,159.76	

D.--Detailed statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Net expenditures under appropriations, etc.—Continued.</i>			
SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF OFFICES—continued.			
Insurance department:			
Salaries of employees—			
1904.....	\$6,437.92		
Less repayment.....	40.00		
	\$6,397.92		
Temporary clerk hire, 1904.....	600.00		
Rent of offices—			
1904.....	770.00		
1903.....	45.00		
Total		\$7,812.92	
Salaries, board of steam engineers, 1904.....		900.00	
Rent:			
District office building, 1904.....	\$9,000.00		
Property yards—			
1904.....	125.00		
1903.....	50.00		
Fireproof vault—			
1904.....	300.00		
1903.....	300.00		
Total		9,775.00	
General advertising:			
1904.....	\$2,936.00		
Less repayments	56.60		
	2,879.40		
1903.....	2,276.10		
1902.....	262.05		
Advertising notices of taxes in arrears, 1904.....	1,641.44		
Total		7,058.99	
Enforcement of game and fish laws, 1904.....		215.70	
Contingent expenses of offices, including expenses of police court:			
1904.....	\$33,047.86		
Less repayments and credit transfers.....	522.25		
	32,525.61		
1903.....	2,704.62		
1902.....	9.63		
Total		35,239.86	
Collections by distraint of overdue personal taxes, 1904.....		1,500.00	
Register of wills office, card index, 1904.....		2,486.80	
Marking boundary lines of District of Columbia, 1904.....		1,369.91	
Photolithographing maps, surveyor's office, 1903.....		238.00	
Resurvey of Beatty and Hawkins addition to Georgetown, 1903.....		185.30	
Grand total.....			\$416,867.76
METROPOLITAN POLICE.			
Salaries of officers and members, 1904.....	\$730,679.20		
Less repayments	21.32		
		730,657.88	
Contingent expenses:			
1904.....	\$27,270.72		
Less repayments	1,110.33		
	26,160.39		
1903.....	3,564.31		
1902.....	8.50		
		29,733.20	
Rent of headquarters:			
1904.....	2,200.00		
1903.....	225.00		
Total		2,425.00	
Rent of substation:			
1904.....	330.00		
1903.....	30.00		
Total		360.00	
Repairs to station houses:			
1904.....	\$4,353.47		
Less repayments.....	6.50		
	4,346.97		
1903.....	251.95		
Total		4,598.92	

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D.—Detailed statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Net expenditures under appropriations, etc.—Continued.</i>			
METROPOLITAN POLICE—continued.			
Fuel:			
1904.....	\$3,084.56		
1903.....	664.34		
Total		\$3,748.90	
House of Detention:			
1904.....	\$7,733.51		
Less repayments.....	9.00		
1903.....	7,724.51		
	176.01		
Total		7,900.52	
Flags and halyards, 1904.....		55.00	
Rent of temporary building, Fifth precinct station.....		340.00	
Station house and stable, southeast Washington, on site of present Fifth precinct station, and furnishing same.....		29,164.44	
Purchase of site and erection of substation, Tenleytown, D. C.....		4,195.86	
Grand total.....			\$813,179.72
FIRE DEPARTMENT.			
Salaries of officers and members, 1904.....		263,910.73	
Contingent expenses:			
1904.....	\$14,778.40		
Less repayment	.08		
1903.....	14,778.32		
	1,283.63		
Total		16,061.95	
Repairs to engine houses:			
1904.....	\$7,804.02		
Less repayments.....	3.25		
1903.....	7,800.77		
	143.54		
Total		7,944.31	
Repairs to apparatus:			
1904.....	5,743.49		
1903.....	1,293.06		
Total		7,086.55	
Forage:			
1904.....	16,824.84		
1903.....	18.29		
Total		16,843.13	
Hose:			
1904.....	8,982.00		
1903.....	974.10		
Total		9,956.10	
Fuel:			
1904.....	4,915.95		
1903.....	1,780.62		
Total		6,696.57	
Rent of headquarters:			
1904.....	330.00		
1903.....	30.00		
Total		360.00	
Horses, 1904.....		10,245.00	
Purchase of three combination chemical engines and hose wagons, 1904.....		5,775.00	
Purchase of one 65-foot aerial truck, 1904.....		3,385.00	
House and furniture, truck company, square 925.....		20,002.25	
House and furniture, Congress Heights.....		1,029.31	
Site, house, and furniture for engine company in southwestern section.....		12,971.66	
Grand total.....			382,217.56

D.—Detailed statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Net expenditures under appropriations, etc.—Continued.</i>			
ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.			
Salaries of employees, 1904		\$16,161.45	
General expenses:			
1904.....	\$14,726.07		
Less repayments and credit transfers.....	3,548.02		
	\$11,178.05		
1903.....	1,433.29		
Total		12,611.34	
Rebuilding patrol circuits, 1904		9,999.54	
Extension of patrol system, 1904	\$4,948.91		
Less repayments and credit transfers.....	35.23		
		4,913.68	
One manual transmitter, 1904		5,250.00	
Wires underground, placing:			
1903.....	108.92		
1903-4.....	36,008.86		
Total		36,117.78	
Grand total.....			\$85,053.79
COURTS.			
Salaries of police-court judges and employees, 1904		21,090.00	
Justices of the peace:			
Salaries, 1904	19,835.20		
Contingent expenses, 1904.....	2,479.40		
Total		22,314.60	
Witness fees, police court:			
1904.....	\$3,260.00		
Less repayments	284.75		
	2,975.25		
1903.....	216.50		
Total		3,191.75	
Pay of jurors, police court:			
1904.....	\$8,853.00		
Less repayments	853.00		
	8,000.00		
1902.....	8.00		
Total		8,008.00	
Repairs to police-court building:			
1904.....	439.76		
1903.....	47.02		
Total		486.78	
Repairs to furniture, police court:			
1904.....	54.60		
1903.....	59.00		
Total		113.60	
Rent of property adjoining police court:			
1904.....	300.00		
1903.....	150.00		
Total		450.00	
Meals of jurors and bailiffs, police court, 1904.....		9.80	
Reports of opinions, court of appeals, 1904.....		110.00	
Judicial expenses:			
1904.....	955.33		
1903.....	91.56		
Total		1,046.89	
Rebuilding police-court cells, 1903-4		2,823.21	
Building public water-closet for men, police court, 1903-4.....		999.33	
Grand total.....			60,643.96
PUBLIC SCHOOLS.			
Salaries of officers:			
1904.....	17,930.00		
1903.....	390.00		
Salaries of teachers, 1904	957,196.67		
Salaries of night-school teachers, 1904.....	8,799.00		

D.—Detailed statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Net expenditures under appropriations, etc.—Continued.</i>			
PUBLIC SCHOOLS—continued.			
Salaries of medical inspectors, 1904.....	\$3,964.21		
Salaries of janitors, 1904.....	75,964.57		
Care of smaller buildings and rented rooms, 1904.....	4,742.33		
Total		\$1,068,986.78	
Contingent expenses:			
1904.....	30,026.18		
1903.....	3,624.07		
1902.....	21.07		
Total		33,671.32	
Repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds:			
1904.....	\$51,731.52		
Less repayment	2.10		
1903.....	51,729.42		
	1,801.01		
Total		53,530.43	
Repairs to plumbing:			
1904.....	22,453.02		
1903.....	300.13		
Total		22,753.15	
Repairs to heating and ventilating apparatus:			
1904.....	4,879.53		
1903.....	5,097.76		
Total		9,977.29	
Text-books and supplies for first eight grades:			
1904.....	50,225.72		
1903.....	979.36		
Total		51,205.08	
Manual training:			
1904.....	\$14,023.95		
Less repayments.....	1.50		
1903.....	14,022.45		
	326.57		
Total		14,349.02	
Fuel:			
1904.....	68,211.95		
1903.....	5,945.72		
1902.....	80.02		
Total		74,237.69	
Rent:			
1904.....	10,853.50		
1903.....	3,281.00		
Total		14,134.50	
Kindergarten instruction:			
1904.....	31,691.25		
1903.....	146.68		
Total		34,837.93	
Night schools, contingent expenses, 1904.....		480.49	
Purchase of United States flags:			
1904.....	997.42		
1903.....	36.37		
Total		1,033.79	
Furniture for new school buildings and additions to buildings:			
Furniture for five four-room buildings, 1904.....	4,126.69		
Furniture for four eight-room buildings, 1904.....	6,987.77		
Furniture for addition to Cranch School, 1904.....	874.71		
Total		11,989.17	
Repairs to furniture, school buildings, 1903.....		29.00	
Purchase of pianos, 1904.....		2,475.00	
Equipment of manual training school No. 1, 1903.....		264.63	
Equipment of manual training school No. 2, 1903.....		395.27	
Extending telephone system to school buildings within fire limits:			
1904.....	\$5,311.64		
Less repayments and credit transfers.....	490.52		
Total		4,821.12	

D.—Detailed statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Net expenditures under appropriations, etc.—Continued.</i>			
PUBLIC SCHOOLS—continued.			
Fire extinguishers and escapes, 1904		\$1,885.28	
Buildings and grounds:			
Business High School	\$2,616.42		
Purchase of lot adjoining Brent School	8,300.00		
Reconstructing building, Seventh and G streets SE..	19,591.99		
Eight-room building and site, second division (Gage School)	41,715.53		
Eight-room building and site, sixth division (Ludlow School)	38,600.65		
Four-room addition to Brookland school	19,532.34		
Completing eight-room building, third division	15,903.78		
Completing eight-room building, ninth division	31,080.39		
Completing eight-room building, sixth division (Trinidad)	20,967.67		
Eighth division (Good Hope), building	8,460.19		
Building and site, seventh division (Fort Reno), Grant road	21,459.53		
Enlarging Cranch School	16,734.72		
Completing eight-room building, tenth division, No. 2	16,761.10		
Four-room addition to Takoma school	26,493.97		
Washington Heights, building	485.85		
Eleventh division, building	422.11		
Manual training building for colored schools	184.90		
Rebuilding Lovejoy School	3.50		
Total		289,314.64	
Grand total			\$1,690,371.58
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.			
Salaries of employees, 1904	\$46,850.88		
Less repayment	33.70		
		46,817.18	
Scarlet fever and diphtheria service:			
1904	11,844.17		
1903-4	\$7,649.09		
Less repayment	2.81		
	7,646.28		
Total		19,490.45	
Disinfecting service:			
1904	4,044.17		
1903	295.66		
Total		4,339.83	
Drainage of lots:			
1904	43.80		
1903	1,103.80		
Total		1,147.60	
Traveling expenses of inspectors:			
1904	1,184.73		
1903	47.42		
Total		1,232.15	
Rent of stable:			
1904	75.00		
1903	10.00		
Total		85.00	
Adulteration of drugs:			
1904	68.21		
1903	76.25		
1902	1.20		
Total		145.66	
Contingent expenses incidental to enforcement of act to regulate sale of milk in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, including the maintenance of a chemical laboratory:			
1904	298.36		
1903	81.54		
Total		379.90	
Grand total			73,637.77

D.—Detailed statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Net expenditures under appropriations, etc.—Continued.</i>			
MILITIA.			
Rent, fuel, light, and care of armories:			
1904.....	\$13,077.16		
1903.....	6,140.21		
1902.....	19.00		
Total.....		\$19,236.37	
Expenses of camps and cruises:			
1904.....	\$15,058.06		
Less repayments.....	9.39		
1903.....	15,048.67		
	7.00		
Total.....		15,055.67	
Expenses of rifle practice and matches:			
1904.....	2,309.50		
1903.....	910.26		
Total.....		3,219.76	
Expenses of drills and parades:			
1904.....	741.40		
1903.....	222.58		
Total.....		963.98	
Cleaning arms and equipments and contingent expenses:			
1904.....	201.24		
1903.....	19.58		
Total.....		220.82	
Printing and stationery:			
1904.....	572.53		
1903.....	135.83		
Total.....		708.36	
Custodian in charge of United States property:			
1904.....	900.00		
1903.....	75.00		
Total.....		975.00	
Clerk, adjutant-general's office:			
1904.....	720.00		
1903.....	60.00		
Total.....		780.00	
Incidental expenses:			
1904.....	236.32		
1903.....	54.32		
Total.....		290.64	
Lockers and furniture:			
1904.....	397.73		
1903.....	27.00		
Total.....		424.73	
Dock for United States steamships Fern and Oneida.....		163.50	
Grand total.....			\$42,038.83
CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.			
Washington Asylum:			
Salaries of employees, 1904.....	27,700.36		
Contingent expenses—			
1904.....	58,710.91		
1903.....	4,089.70		
Repairs to buildings—			
1904.....	1,933.41		
1903.....	42.28		
Workhouse for males, erection of.....	22,616.35		
Total.....		115,093.01	
Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum:			
Salaries of employees, 1904.....	\$15,879.39		
Less repayments.....	21.63		
Subsistence—			
1904.....	15,857.76		
1903.....	16,722.29		
	2,287.85		

D.—Detailed statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Net expenditures under appropriations, etc.—Continued.</i>			
CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS—continued.			
Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum—Continued.			
Contingent expenses—			
1904.....	\$10,459.70		
1903.....	1,320.19		
1902.....	71.10		
Rent:			
1904.....	4,000.00		
1903.....	333.34		
Total		\$51,052.23	
Industrial Home School:			
Maintenance—			
1904.....	\$15,532.27		
Less repayment	1.60		
1903.....	15,530.67		
Sewage pumping plant:	131.35		
1904.....	240.86		
1903.....	1,090.81		
Repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds:			
1904.....	1,046.44		
1903.....	36.59		
Improvement of plant for industrial training, 1903 ..	39.50		
Enlargement of girls' cottage, 1903.....	37.30		
Industrial Home School fund, payments from.....	5,126.59		
Total		23,280.11	
Garfield Hospital:			
Maintenance—			
1904.....	18,501.80		
1903.....	1,604.46		
Total		20,106.26	
Providence Hospital:			
Care, support, and medical treatment of destitute patients—			
1904.....	17,416.64		
1903.....	1,583.34		
Isolating ward—			
1904.....	3,666.64		
1903.....	333.34		
Building, etc	101,200.00		
Total		124,199.96	
Children's Hospital, 1904, maintenance		9,725.50	
National Homeopathic Hospital Association:			
Support of patients—			
1904.....	8,019.90		
1903.....	545.00		
Building	7,981.47		
Total		16,546.37	
Hospital for the Insane:			
Support and medical treatment of patients, 1904.....	210,191.66		
Deportation of nonresident insane—			
1904.....	1,959.79		
1903.....	136.23		
Total		212,287.68	
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum:			
Support and medical treatment of patients—			
1904.....	19,310.20		
1903.....	1,906.50		
Total		21,216.70	
Relief of the poor:			
Medicines and medical treatment—			
1904.....	10,853.45		
1903.....	997.98		
Municipal lodging house and wood yard—			
1904.....	4,196.60		
1903.....	116.48		
1901.....	5.00		
Total		16,169.51	

D.—Detailed statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Net expenditures under appropriations, etc.—Continued.</i>			
CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS—continued.			
Transportation of paupers and prisoners:			
Conveying prisoners—			
1904.....	\$1,194.78		
1903.....	330.96		
Transporting paupers—			
1904.....	\$3,475.42		
Less repayments.....	2,457.48		
1903.....	1,017.94		
	647.48		
Total		\$3,191.16	
Municipal almshouse, plans.....		200.00	
Temporary home for ex-Union soldiers and sailors, 1904.....		4,835.73	
Grand total.....			\$617,904.22
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.			
Free Public Library:			
Salaries of employees—			
Indefinite appropriation (urgent deficiency act, Feb. 14, 1902)	224.50		
1904.....	19,041.76		
Purchase of books—			
Indefinite appropriation (urgent deficiency act, Feb. 14, 1902)	12,171.10		
1904.....	4,995.00		
Binding, 1903.....	2,663.75		
Contingent expenses—			
1904.....	5,362.44		
1903.....	4,563.16		
1902.....	437.50		
Total		49,459.21	
Emergency fund:			
1904.....	\$6,939.06		
Less repayments.....	55.00		
1903.....	6,884.06		
	2,167.55		
Total		9,051.61	
Writs of lunacy:			
1904.....	\$1,380.00		
Less repayments.....	23.75		
1903.....	1,356.25		
1901.....	800.00		
1899.....	10.00		
	20.00		
Total		2,186.25	
Harbor and river front—enforcement of harbor laws:			
1904.....	\$3,372.36		
Less repayments and credit transfers..	43.30		
1903.....	3,329.06		
	26.71		
Total		3,355.77	
Public pumps:			
1904.....	3,671.38		
1903.....	102.13		
Total		3,773.51	
Public scales:			
1904.....	187.66		
1903.....	20.00		
Purchase and erection of new hay scale for Center Market, 1903.....	16.58		
Total		224.24	
Bathing beach:			
Maintenance—			
1904.....	\$2,378.72		
Less repayments	3.75		
1903.....	2,374.97		
	261.54		

D.—Detailed statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Net expenditures under appropriations, etc.—Continued.</i>			
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—continued.			
Bathing beach—Continued.			
Floating baths, 1903-4	\$1,125.33		
Removal to inner basin, 1903.....	488.08		
Total		\$4,249.92	
Maintaining public order, 1903.....		58.47	
Expenses of the excise board:			
Indefinite, act of Mar. 3, 1893.....	17.50		
1903.....	16.44		
Total		33.94	
Erection of morgue.....		14,482.69	
Payment to Joseph A. Nash, services in connection with dog pound.....		8.00	
Refunding taxes, etc.:			
Taxes, etc	25,278.39		
Fines.....	\$5,135.33		
Less repayments.....	56.24		
	5,079.09		
Total		30,357.48	
Judgments, payment of		8,697.73	
Clearing the Potomac River of ice		7,255.21	
Payment of canceled checks		28.95	
Grand total.....			\$133,222.98
WATER DEPARTMENT.			
Salaries of employees, 1904	\$29,987.07		
Less repayments.....	106.65		
		29,880.42	
General expenses:			
1904.....	99,321.06		
Less repayments and credit transfers. 15,747.84			
	83,573.22		
1903.....	9,570.15		
Total		93,143.37	
Contingent expenses:			
1904.....	2,213.46		
1903.....	427.46		
Total		2,640.92	
High service system, extension of.....		563,213.25	
Card index system, 1903-4.....		665.68	
Refunding erroneously paid water rents, etc		2,707.45	
High service-system of water distribution, 1903 (payable from District of Columbia and United States revenues in equal parts)		41,741.93	
Grand total.....			733,993.02
SPECIAL AND TRUST FUNDS.			
Washington redemption fund, redemption of tax-sale certificates		120,773.65	
Permit fund, unused balances for permit work returned and repayments to appropriation for permit work.....		20,252.82	
Surplus fund, refund of surplus paid at tax sales		395.00	
Contractors' guaranty fund, act June 11, 1878		2,027.51	
Police relief fund, pay of pensions, etc.....	\$54,939.85		
Less repayments.....	18.67		
		54,921.18	
Firemen's relief fund, pay of pensions, etc.....		20,842.31	
Sanitary fund		41.30	
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits.....	\$53,399.84		
Less repayments and credit transfers.....	29,776.22		
		23,623.62	
Payment of interest derived from the investment of the Matthew Wright legacy		850.45	
Grand total.....			243,727.84
Total net expenditures under appropriations, trust and special funds, which are expended on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the district.....			7,713,656.52

D.—Detailed statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Amount of advances to various disbursing officers and agents (other than the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia), less repayments on account of such advances.</i>			
CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.			
Reform School for Girls:			
Maintenance—			
1904.....	\$18,533.38		
Less repayments.....	1,768.38		
		\$16,765.00	
1903.....		32.00	
Total			\$16,797.00
Reform School:			
1904.....	\$51,301.80		
Less repayments.....	7,254.80		
		44,047.00	
1903.....		1,885.80	
Total			45,932.80
Garfield Hospital:			
Isolating ward, 1904, maintenance	\$5,400.07		
Less repayment	400.07		
		5,000.00	
Building, etc		100,000.00	
Total			105,000.00
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum:			
Repairs and improvements to buildings, 1904.....		2,500.00	
Support of convicts and prisoners:			
Convicts—			
1904.....	\$21,609.95		
1903.....	10,368.61		
Prisoners—			
1904.....	46,000.00		
1903.....	1,941.26		
Total			79,919.82
Board of Children's Guardians:			
1904.....	64,419.23		
1903.....	1,061.12		
Total			65,480.35
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital:			
1904.....	\$15,611.12		
Less repayment	611.12		
		15,000.00	
1903.....		37.50	
Total			15,037.50
Eastern Dispensary, 1904		2,000.00	
Women's Clinic, 1904	\$1,000.00		
Less repayment	2.15		
		997.85	
Washington Home for Incurables, 1904		2,000.00	
National Association for Colored Women and Children, 1904.....		9,900.00	
Newsboys' and Children's Aid Society, 1904		1,000.00	
Washington Hospital for Foundlings, 1904.....		6,000.00	
German Orphan Association, 1904		1,800.00	
Women's Christian Association, 1904	\$4,000.33		
Less repayment	.33		
		4,000.00	
Young Women's Christian Home, 1904		1,000.00	
Hope and Help Mission, 1904		2,000.00	
Columbia Institution for Deaf and Dumb, 1904.....		10,500.00	
Salary, warden of the jail, 1904.....		2,000.00	
St. Ann's Infant Asylum, 1904		5,400.00	
Grand total.....			\$379,265.32
COURTS.			
Salaries, employees, court-house, 1904.....	12,960.00		
Salaries, supreme court, District of Columbia, 1904	33,503.97		
Salaries and expenses of court of appeals, District of Columbia.....	29,685.97		
Defending suits in Court of Claims, 1904.....	3,000.00		
Total			79,149.94

D.—Detailed statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Amount of advances to various disbursing officers and agents, etc.—Continued.</i>			
MILITIA.			
Pay of troops:			
1904.....	\$8,602.45		
Less repayment	25.20		
	\$8,577.25		
1903.....	8,000.00		
Fund from fines, payments	4,312.43		
Total		\$20,889.68	
WATER SUPPLY.			
Washington aqueduct:			
Engineering and maintenance—			
1904.....	33,000.00		
1903.....	1,088.95		
Filtration plant	\$570,000.31		
Less repayment	25,640.36		
	544,359.95		
Increasing water supply of Washington,			
D. C.	18,047.31		
Less repayment	6,025.68		
	12,021.63		
Total		590,470.53	
PUBLIC GROUNDS AND PARKS.			
Care and improvement of public buildings and grounds,			
1904.....	66,550.00		
Salaries of employees, public buildings and grounds,			
1904.....	29,135.00		
Lighting public grounds, 1904.....	4,240.00		
Lighting, etc., Executive Mansion, etc., 1904.....	3,400.00		
National Zoological Park:			
1904.....	\$82,300.00		
Less repayment	180.64		
	82,119.36		
1903.....	3,490.62		
Rock Creek Park, care and improvement:			
1904.....	\$12,000.00		
Less repayment	55.88		
	11,944.12		
1903.....	62.82		
Road from Brightwood avenue across Rock Creek Park.	40.04		
Total		200,981.96	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Highway bridge across Potomac River.....		50,000.00	
Repairs to Aqueduct Bridge		7,503.35	
Municipal building		21,104.53	
Judgments, Court of Claims, Aqueduct Bridge		17,706.49	
Salaries, sinking-fund office, 1904		2,500.00	
Interest and sinking fund on bonded indebtedness of the District of Columbia		975,408.00	
Interest on 3.65 per cent District of Columbia bonds, judgments, Court of Claims.....		3,305.22	
Total			\$1,969,019.70
Grand total			10,061,941.54

D.—Detailed statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Total gross expenditures on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District and paid by the disbursing officer.....	\$7,480,706.59		
Total expenditures by settlements made on the Treasury Department and warrants issued thereon based on transfer vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District.....	308,146.44		
Total	7,788,853.03		
Less repayments to appropriations and credits effected by settlements made in the Treasury Department and warrants issued thereon, based on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District	75,196.51		
Total net expenditures under appropriations, trust, and special funds, which are expended on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia		\$7,713,656.52	
Total gross advances to various disbursing officers and agents other than the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia.....	2,390,249.63		
Less repayments on account of such advances.....	41,964.61		
Total net advances to various disbursing officers and agents, other than the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia.....		2,348,285.02	
Grand total.....			\$10,061,941.54

E.—Statement of the receipts of the various trust and special funds of the District of Columbia, and the advances therefrom, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Summary.</i>			
Balance to the credit of the various trust and special funds of the District of Columbia in the United States Treasury July 1, 1903			\$386,528.26
Amount of collections deposited in the United States Treasury during the fiscal year 1904.....		\$637,662.12	
Amount of repayments during the fiscal year 1904.....	\$38,801.67		
Credit transfers.....	162,306.53		
		201,108.20	
Amount available for expenditure during the fiscal year 1904.....			838,770.32
Amount of requisitions on the United States Treasury during the fiscal year 1904.....			1,225,298.58
Debit transfers		1,005,647.98	
		42,012.70	
			1,047,660.68
Balance to the credit of the various trust and special funds in the United States Treasury June 30, 1904.....			177,637.90
<i>Detail.</i>			
Water fund, District of Columbia:			
Balance to the credit of the water fund of the District of Columbia in the United States Treasury July 1, 1903			328,093.94
Amount of collections deposited in the United States Treasury during the fiscal year 1904.....		401,049.10	
Repayment of funds from the official credit of the disbursing officer of the District to the credit of the water fund	25,948.40		
Miscellaneous repayments	6,341.69		
Credit transfers.....	9,732.51		
		42,022.60	
Total to the credit of the water fund during the fiscal year 1904.....			443,071.70
			771,165.64

E.—Statement of the receipts of the various trust and special funds of the District of Columbia, and the advances therefrom, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Detail—Continued.</i>			
Water fund, District of Columbia—Continued.			
Amount of requisitions upon the United States Treasury during the fiscal year 1904.....		\$715,307.00	
Debit transfers.....		15,020.07	\$730,327.07
Balance to the credit of the water fund of the District of Columbia in the United States Treasury, June 30, 1904.....			40,838.57
Washington redemption fund, District of Columbia:			
Balance to the credit of the Washington redemption fund, District of Columbia, in the United States Treasury, July 1, 1903.....			20,416.12
Collections deposited in the United States Treasury during the fiscal year 1904.....		105,752.39	
Repayment of funds from the official credit of the disbursing officer of the District, to close his account under bond, dated December 1, 1899.....		1,054.30	106,806.69
Total to the credit of the Washington redemption fund during the fiscal year 1904.....			127,222.81
Requisitions on the United States Treasury during the fiscal year 1904.....			123,000.00
Balance to the credit of the Washington redemption fund, District of Columbia, in the United States Treasury June 30, 1904.....			4,222.81
Permit fund, District of Columbia:			
Balance to the credit of the permit fund, District of Columbia, in the United States Treasury, July 1, 1903.....			20,199.65
Amount of collections deposited in the United States Treasury during the fiscal year 1904.....		27,042.24	
Repayment of funds from the official credit of the disbursing officer of the District, to close his account under bond dated December 1, 1899.....	\$2,711.10		
Credit transfers.....	275.00	2,986.10	30,028.34
Total to the credit of the permit fund, District of Columbia, during the fiscal year 1904.....			50,227.99
Amount of requisitions on the United States Treasury during the fiscal year 1904.....		9,000.00	
Debit transfers.....		13,527.15	22,527.15
Balance to the credit of the permit fund, District of Columbia, in the United States Treasury, June 30, 1904.....			27,700.84
Surplus fund, District of Columbia:			
Balance to the credit of the surplus fund, District of Columbia, in the United States Treasury, July 1, 1903.....			781.05
Amount of collections deposited in the United States Treasury during the fiscal year 1904.....		155.00	
Repayment of funds from the official credit of the disbursing officer of the District, to close his account under bond dated Dec. 1, 1899.....		47.00	202.00
Total to the credit of the surplus fund during the fiscal year 1904.....			983.05
Amount of requisitions on the United States Treasury during the fiscal year 1904.....			450.00
Balance to the credit of the surplus fund, District of Columbia, in the United States Treasury, June 30, 1904.....			533.05

E.—Statement of the receipts of the various trust and special funds of the District of Columbia, and the advances therefrom, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Detail—Continued.</i>			
Industrial Home school fund, District of Columbia:			
Balance to the credit of the Industrial Home school fund in the United States Treasury, July 1, 1903.....			\$1,169.60
Amount of collections deposited in the United States Treasury during the fiscal year 1904.....		\$2,378.69	
Repayment of funds from the official credit of the disbursing officer of the District, to close his account under bond dated Dec. 1, 1899.....	\$581.59		
Credit transfers	2,374.23		
		2,955.82	5,334.51
Total to the credit of the Industrial Home school fund, District of Columbia, during the fiscal year 1904			6,504.11
Amount of requisitions on the United States Treasury during the fiscal year 1904		5,700.00	
Debit transfers		275.00	
			5,975.00
Balance to the credit of the Industrial Home School fund, District of Columbia, in the United States Treasury, June 30, 1904			529.11
Militia, fund from fines, District of Columbia:			
Amount transferred from appropriations for militia, pay of troops, District of Columbia.....			8,869.17
Amount of requisitions on the United States Treasury during the fiscal year 1904.....			4,312.43
Balance to the credit of the militia fund for fines, District of Columbia, in the United States Treasury June 30, 1904.....			4,556.74
Escheated estates relief fund, District of Columbia:			
Amount of collections deposited in the United States Treasury during the fiscal year 1904.....			147.90
(No advances were made on account of this fund during the fiscal year 1904.)			
Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits, District of Columbia:			
Amount covered into the United States Treasury from funds to the official credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, on account of the whole cost deposit fund		110,464.45	
Amount of collections from Apr. 29, 1904, to June 30, 1904, deposited in the United States Treasury.....		23,345.80	
Credit transfers.....			133,810.25
Repayment.....		29,774.72	
		1.50	
			29,776.22
Total to the credit of the miscellaneous trust-fund deposits, District of Columbia, during the fiscal year 1904			163,586.47
Amount of requisitions on the United States Treasury during the fiscal year 1904		70,000.00	
Debit transfers		10,346.52	
			80,346.52
Balance to the credit of miscellaneous trust-fund deposits, District of Columbia, in the United States Treasury, June 30, 1904.....			83,239.95
Police relief fund, District of Columbia:			
Receipts deposited with the Treasurer of the United States—			
Police court fines.....		29,910.15	
Dog tax		14,533.23	
Sale of captured and abandoned property		507.68	
Fines of policemen.....		940.26	
Amount retained from pay of officers and members			
Repayment.....		8,213.41	
Repayment of funds from official credit of the disbursing officer of the District, to close his account under bond dated Dec. 1, 1899.....		18.67	
			1,013.40

E.—Statement of the receipts of the various trust and special funds of the District of Columbia, and the advances therefrom, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Detail—Continued.</i>			
Police relief fund, District of Columbia—Continued.			
Receipts deposited with the Treasurer of the United States—Continued.			
Transfer from firemen's relief fund, District of Columbia, on account of moneys erroneously deposited to the credit of said fund, derived from police court fines		\$816.45	
Total to credit of police relief fund, District of Columbia, during the fiscal year 1904			\$55,953.25
Amount of requisitions upon the United States Treasury during the fiscal year 1904			55,953.25
Firemen's relief fund, District of Columbia:			
Receipts deposited with the Treasurer of the United States—			
Police court fines		17,710.15	
Fines of firemen		10.00	
Amount retained from pay of officers and members		3,938.61	
Repayment of funds from the official credit of the disbursing officer of the District, to close his account under bond dated Dec. 1, 1899		1,041.69	
Total to credit of firemen's relief fund, District of Columbia, during the fiscal year 1904			22,700.45
Amount of requisitions upon the United States Treasury during the fiscal year 1904		21,884.00	
Amount of transfer to police relief fund, District of Columbia, on account of erroneous deposit derived from police court fines		816.45	
			22,700.45
Contractors' guaranty fund, District of Columbia:			
Amount of collections during the fiscal year 1904 deposited in the United Treasury		2,027.51	
Repayment of funds from the official credit of the disbursing officer of the District, to close his account under bond dated Dec. 1, 1899		42.33	
			2,069.48
Debit transfers to appropriations			2,027.15
Balance to the credit of the contractors' guaranty fund, District of Columbia, in the United States Treasury, June 30, 1904			42.33
Washington special-tax fund, District of Columbia:			
Balance to the credit of the Washington special-tax fund, District of Columbia, in the United States Treasury, July 1, 1903			11,564.58
(No change in this account during the fiscal year 1904.)			
Redemption of assessment certificates, District of Columbia:			
Balance to the credit of redemption of assessment certificates, District of Columbia, in the United States Treasury, July 1, 1903			1,167.65
(No change in this account during the fiscal year 1904.)			
Redemption of tax-lien certificates, District of Columbia:			
Balance to the credit of redemption of tax-lien certificates, District of Columbia, in the United States Treasury, July 1, 1903			3,082.02
(No change in this account during the fiscal year 1904.)			
Sanitary fund, District of Columbia:			
Balance to the credit of the sanitary fund, District of Columbia, in the United States Treasury, July 1, 1903			53.65
Amount of requisition upon the United States Treasury during the fiscal year 1904			41.30
Balance to the credit of the sanitary fund, District of Columbia, in the United States Treasury, June 30, 1904			12.35

148 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

F.—Statement of advances to and disbursements by C. C. Rogers, disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

On what account.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Balance.</i>			
Balance to the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States July 1, 1903.....		\$343,609.67	
<i>Advances.</i>			
Amount advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury upon requisition of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia on account of:			
General expenses of the District of Columbia	\$6,955,017.10		
Water department.....	715,307.00		
Washington redemption fund.....	123,000.00		
Permit fund.....	9,000.00		
Surplus fund.....	450.00		
Industrial Home School fund.....	5,700.00		
Sanitary fund.....	41.30		
Police relief fund.....	55,953.25		
Firemen's Relief fund.....	21,884.00		
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits.....	70,000.00		
Interest on Matthew Wright legacy investment.....	850.45		
Deposits to cover checks drawn in excess of audits..	.65		
		7,957,203.75	
Amount of canceled checks.....		157.38	
			\$8,300,970.80
<i>Disbursements.</i>			
Amount of checks drawn by the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia on the Treasurer of the United States on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia:			
General expenses of the District of Columbia.....	6,534,872.94		
Water department.....	693,085.51		
Permit fund.....	6,725.67		
Washington redemption fund.....	120,773.65		
Surplus fund.....	395.00		
Industrial Home School fund.....	5,126.59		
Sanitary fund.....	41.30		
Police relief fund.....	54,939.85		
Firemen's relief fund.....	20,842.31		
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits.....	43,053.32		
Interest on Matthew Wright legacy investment.....	850.45		
	7,480,706.59		
Checks drawn in excess of audits, the amount of which has been collected and deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia.....	.45		
		7,480,707.04	
Amount of unexpended balances of requisitions repaid to the credit of the several appropriations and trust and special funds from moneys to the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States	715,752.54		
Amount of repayments to appropriations on account of canceled checks.....	157.38		
		715,909.92	
			8,196,616.96
Balance to the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States June 30, 1904, subject to check, being unexpended balances of requisitions on account of—			
General expenses of the District of Columbia.....		63,135.19	
Water department.....		9,516.52	
Washington redemption fund.....		2,217.52	
Permit fund.....		2,369.12	
Surplus fund.....		158.00	
Industrial Home School fund.....		10.81	
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits.....		26,946.68	
			104,353.84

MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

G.—*Statement showing the amount advanced to and disbursements made by C. C. Rogers, special disbursing agent, Treasury Department, municipal building commission, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.*

BALANCE.

Balance to the credit of the special disbursing agent, Treasury Department, municipal building commission, with the Treasurer of the United States, July 1, 1903..... \$3,977.00

ADVANCES.

Amount advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury upon requisition approved by the executive officer of the municipal building commission (Engineer Commissioner, District of Columbia) and deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the special disbursing agent, Treasury Department, municipal building commission 26,000.00
\$29,977.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount of checks drawn by the special disbursing agent, Treasury Department, municipal building commission, on the Treasurer of the United States, on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor for the District of Columbia 20,982.93
Amount of unexpended balance of requisition repaid to the appropriation for municipal building, District of Columbia, from moneys to the official credit of the special disbursing agent, Treasury Department, municipal building commission 7,000.00
27,982.93

Balance to the credit of the special disbursing agent, Treasury Department, municipal building commission, with the Treasurer of the United States, June 30, 1904..... 1,994.07

ROCK CREEK PARK, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

H.—*Statement showing the amount advanced to and disbursements made by the special disbursing agent, Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.*

BALANCE.

Balance to the credit of the special disbursing agent Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States, July 1, 1903..... \$118.00

ADVANCES.

Amount advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury upon requisitions of the secretary of the board of control, Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia (Engineer Commissioner, District of Columbia), and deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the special disbursing agent, Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia..... 12,106.86
\$12,224.86

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount of checks drawn by the special disbursing agent, Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, on the Treasurer of the United States, on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia 11,727.36
Amount of unexpended balance of requisitions repaid to the appropriation for Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, from moneys to the credit of the special disbursing agent, Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia..... 136.13
11,863.49

Balance to the credit of the special disbursing agent, Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States, June 30, 1904..... 361.37

WASHINGTON CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY.

I.—*Statement showing the receipts and disbursements on account of the construction of the new Free Public Library building to and including June 30, 1904.*

RECEIPTS.

Amount donated by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, received through remittances by the Carnegie Steel Company, to June 30, 1904..... \$375,000.00
Rebate of royalty by Mr. Bernard R. Green, superintendent of construction, on book stacks patented by him and used in the library building..... 530.00
Amount derived from sale of plans for building..... 338.50

Total receipts to June 30, 1904 (deposited in the Central National Bank of Washington, D. C.) 375,868.50

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount of checks drawn by Mr. Bernard R. Green, superintendent of construction, on the Central National Bank of Washington, D. C., on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia.....	\$371,169.31
Balance in the Central National Bank to the credit of Bernard R. Green, superintendent of construction, June 30, 1904	4,699.19

MATTHEW WRIGHT LEGACY.

J.—*Statement showing the investment of the bequest of Matthew Wright, deceased, to the city of Washington, D. C., in trust for the several incorporated orphan asylums in the city of Washington, D. C., at the time of the execution of his will (recorded May, 1847), the interest derived from the investment of said bequest, and the payments made from said interest, during the fiscal year 1904.*

INVESTMENT.

Bonds in the possession of the collector of taxes, District of Columbia, having been turned over to him by the Commissioners, District of Columbia, May 1, 1888, for safe-keeping:

Registered 3.65 per cent District of Columbia bonds, Nos. 2239, 2240, 2241, and 2242, of the denomination of \$5,000 each	\$20,000.00
Registered 3.65 per cent District of Columbia bonds, Nos. 1665, 1666, and 1667, of the denomination of \$1,000 each	3,000.00
Coupon 3.65 per cent District of Columbia bonds, Nos. 338, 3856, 5094, 6300, 6383, and 8895, of the denomination of \$50 each	300.00
Total investment	23,300.00

DEPOSIT OF INTEREST.

Certificate of deposit No. 3327, dated Aug. 5, 1903, to the official credit of C. C. Rogers, disbursing officer, District of Columbia, being the interest from the investment of the Matthew Wright legacy for the six months ended July 31, 1903 .	\$125.23
Certificate of deposit No. 5699, dated Mar. 4, 1904, to the official credit of C. C. Rogers, disbursing officer, District of Columbia, being the interest from the investment of the Matthew Wright legacy for the six months ended Jan. 31, 1904 .	425.22
	850.45

PAYMENTS.

Ebenezer Station Sunday School	60.00
Washington City Orphan Asylum	395.22
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum	395.23
	850.45

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS, UNITED STATES.

K.—*Statement showing the one-half of certain collections by the District of Columbia covered into the United States Treasury to the credit of the general revenues of the United States.*

Advertising taxes.....	\$3,278.20
Permit fees for sewer and gas	2,252.50
Permit fees for water	1,360.00
Interest on appropriations.....	2,293.71
Rents of wharves, street termini, and buildings.....	9,651.10
Sale of old material.....	2,018.27
Inspecting gas meters	1,173.45
Proceeds from sale of alley in square 127, credited wholly to the revenues of the United States	341.30
Board and maintenance of insane patient at Government Hospital for the Insane (reimbursement).....	560.57
Total collections by the District of Columbia covered into the United States Treasury to the credit of the general revenues of the United States.....	22,929.10

REPORT OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

WASHINGTON, *November 5, 1904.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the business of the office of the corporation counsel for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

There were 383 written opinions by the corporation counsel at the request of the Commissioners, and 210 written communications to interested parties relative to pending municipal matters and suits.

Oral opinions have also been rendered in numerous cases submitted by various District officials concerning matters of current business arising in the administration of their respective departments.

Numerous contracts and leases and bonds to secure performance of contracts have been examined and certified as to correctness and sufficiency of form.

A great many special contracts and leases have been prepared.

There was a large increase in the number of tax deeds, over 300 having been prepared in this office.

There were 17 law cases, 5 equity cases, 5 justices of the peace cases, 3 administration cases, 16 cases instituted to open public alleys and streets, 14 cases argued and submitted in the court of appeals of the District of Columbia, and 3 cases argued and submitted in the Supreme Court of the United States during the fiscal year.

Insurance matters submitted to this office for opinion have been numerous, and a large part of the time of an assistant of this office has been occupied by this department alone.

The organization of new municipal departments, such as the insurance department and the personal-tax board adds materially to the steadily increasing volume of work of this office.

Final judgments were rendered against the District in the following cases:

John H. Gates *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 45974. Action for \$5,000 damages for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by falling over water-box on John Marshall place, between C street and Pennsylvania avenue NW. Declaration filed February 17, 1903. Upon consideration of the case a consent judgment for \$250, without costs, was entered.

Franklin P. Nash *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 45973. Action for \$4,320 claimed as due for rent of premises Nos. 706-708 O street NW., and used by the District militia for an armory for the colored militia. Declaration filed February 2, 1903. Upon trial of the case a judgment was rendered in favor of the plaintiff for the amount claimed but without interest.

Lemuel E. Mayhew *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 44536. Action for \$6,000 damages because of a nuisance claimed to be occasioned by the flowing of sewage over plaintiff's lands. Declaration filed February 10, 1901. Upon trial of the case on May 19, 1904, a

verdict of \$800 was rendered in favor of the plaintiff. The plaintiff has stipulated to release the District from any and all further claims and damages on account of said nuisance, provided same is discontinued by July, 1905.

The following actions for damages, instituted in the supreme court of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year, are still pending. The amount claimed in these cases aggregates \$51,122.96.

Alice L. Riggs *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 46345. Action for \$1,122.96 damages claimed for money expended and obligations incurred in the attempted erection of automobile stable at Fifteenth street and Rhode Island avenue, the building permit therefor having been annulled by the Commissioners. Declaration filed July 18, 1903. Demurrer was filed by the District, setting forth that there was no breach of legal duty by it alleged which rendered it liable to the plaintiff.

George A. Davis *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 46355. Action for \$10,000 damages for loss of services of minor child, Lizzie Davis, by reason of injuries sustained by said minor child by the falling of a pile of lumber at Smith's lumber yard in Fourth street SE. Declaration filed July 28, 1903. Plea of not guilty filed by the District. On May 10, 1904, the case was tried before Mr. Justice Barnard and a jury, but before presentation of the case to jury a juror was withdrawn and plaintiff given leave to amend the declaration. Amended declaration filed May 27, 1903. Plea of not guilty filed. The case is now on the trial calendar.

Henrietta Gross, by T. Spencer Gross, *v.* District of Columbia and William Wheatley, at law, No. 46494. Action for \$6,000 damages for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by reason of the defective condition of sidewalk on Jefferson street near K street NW. Declaration filed October 17, 1903. Plea of not guilty filed by the District. The case is now on the trial calendar.

Araminta D. Easley *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 46570. Action for \$5,000 damages for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by reason of the defective condition of sidewalk (open man-hole) near Ninth and G streets NW. Declaration filed November 16, 1903. Plea of not guilty filed. The case is now on the trial calendar.

Annie G. Hambright *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 46651. Action for \$5,000 damages for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by reason of the defective condition of sidewalk on H street NW., between Third and Fourth streets. Declaration filed December 21, 1903. Plea of not guilty filed by the District. The case is now on the trial calendar.

Frank H. Hambright *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 46658. Action for \$2,000 claimed as damages for loss of services of his wife, Annie G. Hambright, who was injured by falling on defective sidewalk on H street NW., between Third and Fourth streets. Declaration filed December 23, 1903. Plea of not guilty filed by District. The case is now on the trial calendar.

Howard Allison *v.* District of Columbia and The Pacific Office Building Company, at law, No. 46701. Action for \$12,000 damages for alleged personal injuries caused by falling against projecting cellar door of Pacific Building, No. 622 F street NW. Declaration filed January 15, 1904. Plea of not guilty filed. The case is now on the trial calendar.

Amelia M. Jackson v. District of Columbia, at law, No. 47006. Action for \$10,000 damages for personal injuries resulting from a fall over alleged defective sewer top on Fifth street NW., between Q and R streets. Declaration filed June 14, 1904. Plea of not guilty filed. The case is now on the trial calendar.

The following law suits, other than actions for damages, were instituted against the District in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, viz:

James K. Murphy v. District of Columbia, at law, No. 46364. Action in debt for \$36,875.45 claimed as due on work done for the District on Tiber Creek and New Jersey avenue high-level, intercepting sewer. Declaration filed August 1, 1903. The District filed pleas specifically denying the debt and alleging payment. The case is now on the trial calendar.

Ann Boyland v. District of Columbia, at law, No. 46492. Petition filed October 16, 1903. This was an action of certiorari for the production of papers and records of the assessor and collector of taxes relating to the reassessment of taxes made in the name of the petitioner or Catherine Wallace against the west 36 feet 4 inches of original lot 3, in square 16, in the city of Washington. December 21, 1903, the District made its return alleging that the reassessment was made in proper form and with proper legal formalities. The court, however, on May 20, 1904, ordered the reassessment quashed on the ground that the return of the District did not show that the property mentioned was reassessed within the time prescribed by law, namely, ninety days after the original assessment was quashed, May 2, 1896. The reassessment appears to have been recommended by the special assessment clerk on July 25, 1896, within time, but the return did not show affirmatively that the reassessment was signed by the Commissioners before the expiration of the ninety days, while from a certificate furnished by the secretary to the Board of Commissioners it appeared that all of the Commissioners were not present at any time between the date of the receipt of the recommendation for reassessment and the date of the expiration of the ninety days, and that the papers relating to the reassessment were not returned to the assessment office until August 11, 1896.

Hyter Myers v. District of Columbia, at law, No. 46553. Action for \$7,064 claimed to be due for services rendered by plaintiff as janitor and assistant engineer at Manual Training School No. 2. Declaration filed November 11, 1903. Demurrer was filed by District, and at hearing of demurrer on March 4, 1904, Mr. Justice Barnard decided the case in favor of the District. The plaintiff elected to stand on his demurrer, and appealed from the judgment of the court to the court of appeals where the case is now pending.

Reuben Harris and Abraham D. Prince, trading as R. Harris & Co. v. Richard Sylvester, major and superintendent of police, and James Kemp, property clerk, at law, No. 26628. Declaration filed December 8, 1903. This was an action of replevin for the return of certain goods, diamonds, etc., in the custody of the defendant Kemp and held by him as proceeds of crime and until the detention of the criminal. Plaintiffs claim that these goods should be returned to them, the rightful owners. The defendants filed pleas alleging that they should be allowed to retain the goods. The case is now on the trial calendar.

Thomas R. Martin v. District of Columbia, at law, No. 46982. Filed

June 4, 1904. Certiorari for the production of records, etc., of the assessor's office and the collector of taxes office relative to the assessment of certain taxes against lots 42 and 43 in square 69 for the opening of Newport place. The District filed a motion to quash the writ.

Clarence A. Brandenburg *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 42961. Filed June 6, 1904. Certiorari for the production of records, etc., of the offices of the assessor and collector of taxes relating to the assessment of certain taxes against lots 42 and 43 in square 69 for the opening of Newport place. The District filed motion to quash the writ.

The following cases, besides cases for the cancellation of taxes, were instituted against the District of Columbia in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, holding an equity court.

Josiah Millard *v.* The United States Treasurer, Macfarland et al., Commissioners, and railroad companies, equity, No. 24131. Bill filed August 13, 1903. This was a bill for an injunction to prevent the payment of any money of the District of Columbia on account of the erection of the union railroad station according to the act of Congress approved February 28, 1903, entitled "An act to provide for a union railroad station in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes."

The bill claimed that the payment of the moneys appropriated for in the said act of Congress authorizing the erection of the union railroad station was an unconstitutional collection and disbursement of direct taxes against the citizens of the District of Columbia for a private or a Federal use, and therefore the said act was unconstitutional, null, and void. The District, as well as the other defendants, filed demurrers, and Mr. Justice Anderson in an elaborate opinion sustained the demurrers of defendants. The complainant has noted an appeal to the court of appeals.

Mary E. Wathen *v.* District of Columbia, equity, No. 24179. This was a bill for an injunction filed September 2, 1903, to restrain the Commissioners from entering upon the rear part of the lot situated at the corner of Seventh and G streets SE. and from tearing down the sheds and fences thereon. It was alleged that the District sought to remove these structures preparatory to the construction of a school-house on said site, and that the said land was the property of the complainant. The District filed an answer specifically denying complainant's ownership of the ground and claiming title thereto in itself. Upon argument the court discharged the rule.

Sarah Goodacre *v.* M. M. Gross et al., equity, No. 24595. This was a bill for the appointment of receivers and an accounting of the real and personal estate devised to one Ebenezer P. Gross. It is claimed that the defendant M. M. Gross illegally sold certain property mentioned in the bill to the District of Columbia, and one of the prayers of the petition is that said sales be canceled. The District filed a demurrer to the bill. The case is now on the calendar.

Orren G. Staples *v.* Commissioners of the District of Columbia, equity, No. 4658. This was a bill to enjoin the Commissioners from canceling and revoking a bar-room license at the National Hotel and from closing the same. The excise board refused to issue a liquor license for this hotel until certain changes had been made in the electrical wiring of the hotel. Before hearing was had on the bill counsel for the petitioners entered the bill dismissed.

The District of Columbia instituted two civil suits during the fiscal year, viz:

District of Columbia *v.* John C. Parker, at law, No. 46752. This was an action in debt for the recovery of \$600, claimed to be due for failure to furnish the District of Columbia maps called for on requisition of the school board. It was claimed that Parker collected the money due for these maps and turned the same over to a photographer for some work done by her for the school board and for which the auditor of the District had refused to pass her claim. This suit is commonly known as the "fraudulent voucher case." The declaration was filed January 23, 1904. Pleas were entered by the defendant. Before the case was called the defendant died. The case will be prosecuted against his administrator. The case is now on the trial calendar.

District of Columbia *v.* James T. Petty et al., at law, No. 46544. This was an action filed against James T. Petty and the sureties on his bond as auditor of the District of Columbia to recover the amount of his official bond, viz, \$20,000, on account of the defalcation of James M. A. Watson, formerly a clerk in the office of the auditor for the District of Columbia. Demurrers were filed by the defendants, and the case stands for hearing.

The following justice of the peace cases were tried during the year:

Joseph Mathy *v.* The District of Columbia. Action before Justice O'Neal for \$205.75 damages for injuries to horse and damages to carriage resulting from defective condition of Massachusetts avenue extended. Judgment for the plaintiff for amount claimed. Appeal by the District now pending.

John M. Spreckelmeyer *v.* District of Columbia. Action before Justice O'Neal for \$300 damages on account of personal injuries sustained by falling over a board on sidewalk at intersection of Massachusetts avenue and Delaware avenue. Judgment of nonsuit.

Michael P. Foley *v.* District of Columbia. Action before Justice O'Neal for \$185 damages on account of injuries to a horse of the plaintiff falling into a sewer in alley leading from F street, between North Capitol street and New Jersey avenue and Massachusetts avenue and F street NW. Judgment for the plaintiff for \$139. Appeal by the District now pending.

John D. Metz *v.* District of Columbia and E. Heidenheimer. Action before Justice Webb. Writ of replevin for return of watch alleged to have been stolen from Metz and pawned with Heidenheimer, who refused to surrender the property. The police department was interested in this case, and at their instance this suit was brought in behalf of Metz. As Mr. Metz subsequently failed to prosecute the case it was dismissed.

The cases tried during the year and in which new trials were granted are as follows:

Rose E. Maccubbin *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 45018. Action for \$15,000 damages for personal injuries sustained by stepping on lid of catch-basin at the corner of Second street and Indiana avenue NW. Declaration filed November 6, 1901. Upon trial of the case the court (Justice Barnard) directed the jury to return a verdict in favor of the defendant. Motion for a new trial is pending.

Mary B. Meetze *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 46228. Action for \$20,000 damages for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by falling on defective sidewalk on C street between Second and Third streets NW. Declaration filed May 20, 1903. Upon trial of the case a verdict was rendered for plaintiff in the sum of \$3,000.

Upon motion being made by the District for a new trial, and after hearing arguments upon the same, the court (Justice Barnard) granted a new trial. The case is now on the trial calendar.

The following cases were disposed of by the court of appeals during the fiscal year:

The District of Columbia *v.* Charles B. Cropley et al., and Charles B. Cropley et al. *v.* The District of Columbia, Nos. 1291 and 1292. Decided February 2, 1904. These were cross appeals from a judgment of the supreme court of the District of Columbia for an alleged nuisance in maintaining a certain sewer, and the diversion of water from a tailrace, the original sewer, of the city of Georgetown. The declaration contained three counts, to which the District pleaded the general issue of "not guilty" and the statute of limitations. Upon trial, verdict and judgment were rendered for the District on the first and third counts of the declaration, and for the plaintiff for 1 cent damages on the second count of the declaration. The court of appeals affirmed the judgment of the trial court, holding that the plaintiffs could not recover as for a nuisance against the District for allowing sewage to flow through sewers established at the time they purchased the property, nor for subsequent diversion of the sewage to a different point of discharge, and the court of appeals, in reviewing the action of the trial court in directing a verdict for the plaintiff for nominal damages of 1 cent under the second count of the declaration, said it was done "upon the theory, we suppose, that there had been an unlawful entry upon the plaintiff's premises to construct the covered sewer to the new point of discharge," and were, therefore, not disposed to interfere with the rulings of the court below, and affirmed the judgment on both appeals.

Frank Weigand *v.* The District of Columbia, No. 1307. Decided November 5, 1903. This was an appeal from the judgment of the police court, where the plaintiff in error was convicted of selling milk which contained less than 3.5 per cent of butter fat. The court of appeals, in affirming the judgment of the police court, held, among other things, that the act of Congress of 1898 not only changed the previous standard of milk that could be offered for sale in the District, but it made substantial changes in the method of examining and testing milk offered for or that could be offered for sale, and that the whole subject of the retail sale and disposition of drugs and articles of food, including milk, has, by the act of 1898, been placed under the supervision of the health department of the District of Columbia, subject to the control of the Commissioners. The court further held upon the point made—that the standard of purity prescribed by Congress was unreasonably high and oppressive and therefore void—that considerations of that nature must in general be addressed to the legislature, and that the court can not declare a statute void upon such grounds unless it be plainly violative of some provision of the Constitution. The court also held that the question of intent was not involved; that the party making the sale is bound to know, at his peril, that the article he is selling complies with the standard of excellence and purity prescribed by law.

Edwin Tobin *v.* District of Columbia, No. 1348. Decided November 4, 1903. This was an appeal from the judgment of the police court where the plaintiff in error was convicted upon an information charging him with failing to have his barroom closed on Sunday. Tobin

occupied two adjoining houses, in one of which, No. 456 Louisiana avenue, he had his barroom; the adjoining house he occupied with his family; in the front basement of this house he had a billiard table. The court of appeals reversed the judgment of conviction of the police court, and in the course of its opinion said: "Testimony in a prosecution for keeping a barroom open on Sunday in violation of the act of Congress of March 3, 1893, which shows that the owner was seen at 9 a. m. going with a bottle of beer into a billiard room adjoining his barroom, in which former room there were two men, is sufficient to support a conviction where the uncontradicted and unimpeached testimony for the defense is that the defendant had gotten the beer for his own use and did not know of the presence of the two men in the billiard room, into which he was going for the purpose of extinguishing the lights there, which had been burning all night, and that the two men were waiting to collect money due them for vegetables supplied the defendant's family the preceding week."

Lewis E. Smoot v. The District of Columbia, No. 1347. Decided March 1, 1904. This was an appeal from the judgment of the police court, where the plaintiff in error was convicted of employing a certain person as an engineer on his steam dredge used on the Potomac River within the District who had not to his (the said Smoot's) personal knowledge obtained a license as an engineer, as provided by the act of Congress approved February 28, 1887. The court of appeals affirmed the judgment of the police court, and held that the act was a police regulation intended as a means of protection to lives and property of the people of the District, and that the contention of plaintiff in error that it was not applicable to the Potomac River beyond the dock or pier lines was not well taken; that the entire river, within the lines of the District, is subject to the control of Congress, as well in respect to matters of police as to all other subjects of legislation; and that there was no ground for supposing that the Potomac River, a part of the District of Columbia, as defined in the act of cession to the United States, was intended to be excluded from the operation of said act of Congress. The court further said that while it might be conceded that the act was not intended to apply to cases of engineers employed in the navigation of steam vessels coming into the harbor from other ports beyond the District, or to engineers of steam railroads, the reasons upon which such engineers are exempt do not apply in such a case as this.

John W. Koontz v. The District of Columbia et al., No. 1344. Decided June 7, 1904. This was an appeal by the plaintiff from a judgment of the supreme court of the District of Columbia (at law, No. 44884), entered upon a verdict directed by the court in an action brought against the District of Columbia, James K. Murphy, and the Anacostia and Potomac River Railroad Company, to recover damages for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by the joint or concurrent negligence of the defendants. The facts in the case were these: Murphy, under a contract with the District, was engaged in constructing a sewer along and under certain streets in the city of Washington, on one of which streets was a railway, and in so doing had erected a barricade at the intersection of Canal, South Capitol, and E streets south, in close proximity to the railway tracks. Plaintiff was a passenger on one of the cars and, the cars being crowded, was, with other persons, riding on the footboard. In passing the

place of obstruction, which consisted of a post with a projecting plank attached erected as a barrier, it caught in his coat, pulled him from the car and injured him. The evidence tended to show that the obstruction had existed for a sufficient length of time to charge the District with notice. The court of appeals reversed the judgment of the lower court and remanded the cause for a new trial, holding that the question of defendant's negligence and plaintiff's contributory negligence was for the jury, and that a verdict for defendants was improperly directed.

Virgil G. Williams v. The District of Columbia, No. 1340. Decided October 21, 1903. This was an appeal from the judgment of the police court where the plaintiff in error, a deputy marshal of the United States for this District, was convicted of violating the police regulation which provides "that no person shall, without permit, construct, place, or leave or cause to be constructed, placed, or left, any obstruction to travel upon the streets, sidewalks, parking, or other public places in the city of Washington." The plaintiff in error, acting under orders of the marshal in the execution of a writ of restitution issued by a justice of the peace in a proceeding before him under the landlord and tenant acts of Congress for this District, removed some household goods of the tenant from the premises mentioned in the writ and placed them on the sidewalk in front of the premises near the curbstone, where they remained for three days, causing an obstruction of the space so occupied. The court of appeals reversed the judgment of conviction of the police court, and held that a deputy marshal, in executing a writ of restitution of premises to a landlord, has fully discharged his duty when he has removed the tenant's goods from the premises and placed them on the sidewalk; and if the goods are allowed to remain an unnecessarily long time on the sidewalk, thereby obstructing it in violation of a municipal regulation, the offense is that of the owner of the goods and not of the deputy marshal.

Nathan A. Springer v. The District of Columbia, No. 1367. Decided January 5, 1904. This was an appeal from the judgment of the police court where the plaintiff in error was convicted under an information charging "that on January 1, 1903, and divers other days thereafter, in the District of Columbia, he did then and there practice medicine and did then and there publicly profess to do so, without first having obtained a license so to do," in the manner prescribed by law. The facts in the case were as follows: The plaintiff in error claimed to be the discoverer of a system of treatment for drunkenness and other drug habits, and he was the president and manager of a sanitarium located at Laurel, Md., and professed to have offices in Baltimore and Washington. That on the day mentioned he had patients in the District of Columbia under treatment, using his medicines and in charge of local physicians, who only exercised their discretion as to the frequency of the doses and when any complication might ensue. The court of appeals affirmed the judgment of conviction of the police court and held that under the act of Congress approved June 8, 1896, upon which the information was based, it was for the court to determine what constituted "practicing medicine" and what it is to "publicly profess to do so," and from the facts disclosed at the trial of this case they were of the opinion that the judgment of the police court was correct.

The Willard Hotel Company v. The District of Columbia, and Wil-

liam Clement *v.* The District of Columbia, Nos. 1377 and 1378. Decided March 1, 1904. Both of these cases were carried to the court of appeals from the police court on writs of error. In the first of them information was filed in that court by the District against the hotel company, as the proprietor of a certain one-horse vehicle, hired and used for the conveyance of passengers for hire, without having procured a license so to do and paying the license therefor, in violation of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 590), and in the second case it was charged in the same court that the plaintiff in error, being the driver of a certain hotel vehicle, unnecessarily obstructed the free passage of Fourteenth street NW., in the neighborhood of the New Willard Hotel, and hindered and delayed the passage of other vehicles, in violation of the police regulations of the District of Columbia. Both cases were tried together in the lower court, and the testimony was the same in both. The main question raised by both cases was whether the hotel company had the right to maintain its own carriage stand on the street in front of its premises for the transaction of its own business and the accommodation of its own guests without violation of any existing law or regulation. The court of appeals reversed the judgments of conviction of the police court, and held that the plaintiffs in error had violated no law or regulation, and had the right to so use the streets, subject, however, to reasonable regulation by the public authorities to prevent the use from becoming excessive.

Frederick de B. Weston *v.* The District of Columbia, No. 1355. Decided April 5, 1904. This was an appeal from the judgment of the police court, where the plaintiff in error was convicted upon an information charging him with storing and keeping gasoline for sale without license. The evidence adduced at the trial tended to show that the defendant below was licensed to conduct a general automobile storage and repair business at No. 1319 L street NW.; that the building had been especially constructed for the purpose; that he had applied for a special license required for the storage of gasoline on said premises; yet said license or permit had been refused, and he was without the special license or permit required by the police regulations. The evidence also tended to show that gasoline is an absolute necessity (in that it is the motive power and force employed in automobiles and in cleaning the same) to the conduct of the business of defendant, for which he was duly licensed; that many times automobiles brought to the establishment for storage, etc., contained within their gasoline tanks more or less unused gasoline, and that such partially filled vehicles would be stored on the premises until their owners called for them. The evidence also tended to show that defendant held a license for the storage of gasoline in Stanton court, half a block away, in a tank buried under the ground, and that it was his custom to send to said tank and fill a 5-gallon can with gasoline and transfer the same to said premises on L street and there fill the tanks in the automobiles from said can. In some instances such prepared automobiles would be immediately taken away and at other times they would remain standing on the premises until called for by the owners, and that the period of time which they would thus stand filled upon the premises would vary from ten minutes to an hour. The court of appeals reversed the judgment of the police court, holding that there was no evidence to show that the plaintiff in error was engaged in selling gasoline; that the business

for which he had a license necessarily called for the use of gasoline, and that to store gasoline upon one's premises within the meaning of the regulation required something more than what the evidence disclosed, and therefore such evidence was insufficient to support a conviction.

District of Columbia v. Frederick de B. Weston, No. 1381. Decided April 5, 1904. This was an appeal by the District from the judgment of the police court quashing an information against Frederick de B. Weston charging him with storing gasoline in the city of Washington without having obtained a license therefor. The main question raised was the authority of the Commissioners to make and enforce a regulation requiring a license for such storage. The court of appeals reversed the judgment of the police court, and held that under the authority conferred upon them by the act of Congress approved January 26, 1887, the Commissioners have power to make and enforce a regulation requiring a license for the storage of gasoline in the city of Washington, and that section 3 of the regulations promulgated under the authority of that act is not void because of any unauthorized delegation of power; that it is not a delegation of their authority to commit to the expert agents of the District the duty of ascertaining and reporting information important to the exercise of their power to issue a license the propriety of which must depend upon the character and other uses of the building occupied and upon the surrounding conditions also; and that in the case at bar it was proper for the Commissioners to refer the application to the chief engineer of the fire department and the assessor for report and recommendation.

Jane O'Dwyer v. The District of Columbia and the Northern Market Company, No. 1401. Decided June 7, 1904. This was an appeal by plaintiff from a judgment of the supreme court of the District of Columbia (at law, No. 45215), entered upon a verdict directed by the court in an action for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff in falling on the sidewalk on Seventh street NW., between O and P streets, in consequence of slipping on some green vegetable matter claimed to have been on the sidewalk through the negligence of the defendants. The court of appeals reversed the judgment of the lower court in this case and granted a new trial, holding that the question of liability of both defendants was for the jury.

Frederick B. McGuire v. The District of Columbia, No. 1415. Decided May 24, 1904. This was an appeal from the judgment of the police court where the plaintiff in error was convicted on an information charging him with failing to remove snow and ice from the sidewalks in front of lots 62 and 63, square 555, in the city of Washington. This was a test case to determine the question which had been raised as to the validity of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the removal of snow and ice from the sidewalks of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved February 10, 1904, upon which the information was based.

The court of appeals reversed the judgment of the police court, holding that while the object of this legislation was in the highest degree humane and beneficent—that of saving life and limb from untoward accident from slippery sidewalks—and the cooperation of individual citizens is sought on the ground of convenience and of the great emergency of the case, and on this aspect of the matter every intendment should be indulged in favor of the validity of such legislation, yet another

aspect of this legislation could not be ignored in the interest of individual liberty and equal rights before the law; that this class of legislation is undoubtedly an attempt on the part of the municipality to shift to the shoulders of individual citizens the burden which is primarily incumbent on itself to bear, namely, that of keeping the streets and thoroughfares in proper condition for the purpose for which they are intended.

That the municipality can efficiently perform the duty in the respect contemplated by the enactment before us, as well as in other respects, is not to be doubted. This very enactment itself provides that the municipality shall do the work required, at least in part, in the event the individual citizens should fail to do it, and it is not apparent why, with proper organization, it should not do it in the first instance as well as in the last.

The court further held that it required no very rigid examination of the act to discover its gross inequalities and its "palpable invasion of natural rights;" that it was not apparent why the individual citizen should be required to remove the snow within four hours while the Commissioners were only required to remove such snow and ice from paved sidewalks adjacent to public buildings and public reservations "as soon as practicable;" that the act imposed no penalty upon the Commissioners, and "yet it can not be admitted that they are above the law." The court further pointed out the lack of any provision or requirement of the law for the removal of snow and ice from sidewalks adjoining improved property that happened to be vacant or untenanted at the time, and said that this class of property and its owners escape all liability under the act; that this exemption or omission itself would be fatal to the act if there were no other defect.

The court further held that the most glaring "infirmity" of the act was its sharp discrimination between the tenants and occupants of improved property; that there is no provision in the law requiring the Commissioners to perform the work if the tenant or occupant of improved property fails to remove the snow and ice; that "here again is gross inequality as well as utter failure to subserve the purpose of the law, for the intervention of the Commissioners is as necessary in the one case as in the other."

The court further held that the primary requisite of all such legislation is that it should be uniform and that it should be capable of universal enforcement, and, therefore, because of the inequality and unjust discrimination in the act between citizens similarly situated it held the act of Congress to be void.

District of Columbia *v.* Rowena T. Dietrich, No. 1410. Decided May 4, 1904. This was an appeal by the District of Columbia from a judgment of the supreme court of the District of Columbia (at law, No. 45852), for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by the appellee through a defect in the sidewalk on K street NW., between Fourth and Fifth streets. The court of appeals affirmed the judgment of the lower court, holding that it committed no error at the trial of the case. From the action of the court of appeals the District has noted an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The following cases, tried during the fiscal year, are now on appeal in the court of appeals of the District of Columbia:

William Henry Ward, jr., by next friend, *v.* The District of Columbia, at law, No. 45675. Action for \$10,000 damages for personal

injuries alleged to have been sustained by the falling of tree on Sixth street NW. near H street. Upon the trial of the case, upon motion of the attorneys of the District, the justice directed the jury to return a verdict for the defendant. The plaintiff thereupon noted an appeal to the court of appeals.

Benjamin Klopfer v. The District of Columbia, at law, No. 46243. Action for \$10,000 damages for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by reason of the defective condition of sidewalk on C street NW. between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. Verdict for District by direction of the court. Appeal noted by the plaintiff.

Ida Dotey v. The District of Columbia, at law, No. 46355. Action for \$20,000 for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by reason of the sunken condition of sidewalk and water box projecting in front of premises No. 1439 W street NW. Judgment for defendant by order of the court. Appeal by plaintiff.

J. Edward Chapman v. The District of Columbia. This was a suit brought before a justice of the peace to recover \$25 paid for a contractor's license under protest. Chapman was a coal and wood dealer and claimed he did not come within the designation of "contractor" according to the terms of the license law. In the trial of the case before the justice of the peace judgment was given in favor of the District, whereupon the plaintiff appealed. In the trial of the case before Mr. Justice Barnard judgment was given for the plaintiff. The District appealed from this ruling and the case is now on appeal before the court of appeals of the District of Columbia.

Elizabeth B. Smith, administratrix of the estate of Peter B. Smith, v. Georgetown and Tennallytown Railway Company and the District of Columbia, at law, No. 45257. Action to recover \$10,000 damages for the death of plaintiff's husband, who was struck by a trolley pole. Liability of the District is alleged for allowing the railway company to construct its poles too close to the car tracks. Declaration filed February 24, 1903. Upon trial of the case before Justice Barnard, a verdict was rendered in favor of the District by his direction. The plaintiff thereupon appealed.

The following cases were disposed of by the Supreme Court of the United States during the year:

Alice R. Mosheuvel and husband v. District of Columbia. This was an appeal from a judgment of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia affirming the judgment of the court below in directing a verdict for the defendant in an action brought September 7, 1889, to recover \$10,000 damages for personal injuries claimed to have been sustained by the female plaintiff because of a defect in the sidewalk in front of her residence, No. 113 E street NE., in the city of Washington, such defect being caused by the wrongful failure of the District to provide a cap for the water box or plug located in the sidewalk at that point. At the trial it appeared that the plaintiff had resided in said premises for about nine months; that she was entirely familiar with the uncovered water box; that she considered it to be a dangerous place and tried to be careful in order to avoid it; that she came down her front steps and saw the water box, and while she did not keep her eye on it all the time, she was perfectly conscious of its existence; that it was a dangerous hole; that she tried to take a step long enough to take her over the box, but miscalculated the distance

and her toe caught in the box, and she was thrown to the pavement and injured.

The trial court directed a verdict for the defendant, holding that the plaintiff, by her own testimony, was guilty of contributory negligence, which disentitled her from recovery. The court of appeals of the District of Columbia affirmed the judgment of the trial court, and from this judgment of affirmance the plaintiffs appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. The case was fully argued before that court at its October term, 1902, eight justices sitting, and the court, being equally divided in its opinion, affirmed the judgment of the court of appeals. Subsequently, on motion a reargument was ordered, which was heard October 13, 1903, and on November 30, 1903, the court reversed the judgment in favor of the District and directed a new trial. The court said that the sole question before it was whether the case was rightly taken from the jury, because, as a matter of law, contributory negligence on the part of the plaintiff was demonstrated; and, after an exhaustive review of the leading cases on the point, said:

"The act or attempt of the female plaintiff to step from the tread of the last step over the water box is to be tested by the general principle governing the right to use a highway with knowledge of a defect therein. Coming to apply such principle, the question is this, Was the situation of the water box and the hazard to result from an attempt to step over it so great that the plaintiff, with the knowledge of the situation, could not, as a reasonably prudent person, have elected to step across the box, instead of stepping to the sidewalk from either side of the tread of the last step? And this, we think, was, under the undisputed proof, a question for the jury, and not for the court."

Lindley E. Sinclair v. District of Columbia. Decided December 15, 1903. This was a writ of error to review a judgment of the court of appeals affirming the judgment of the police court imposing a fine on the plaintiff for violating the act of Congress entitled "An act for the prevention of smoke in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved February 2, 1899. The court of appeals in a series of cases had declared the constitutionality of this act of Congress, sustaining the several prosecutions had thereunder. In this case the effort was made, in effect, to review these decisions of the court of appeals, and renewing the assaults on the constitutionality of the law. Full briefs on the merits of the case were submitted and also a motion to dismiss the appeal for want of jurisdiction. Without discussing the merits of the controversy, the Supreme Court dismissed the appeal, holding that the case was a criminal case and was, therefore, not reviewable by that court on writ of error to the court of appeals. Thereafter the plaintiff applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari to the court of appeals, the object being to thus obtain a review of the case. The writ of certiorari in such cases is grantable within the sound discretion of the court. Briefs were filed in favor of and in opposition to the granting of the writ, and the court, on March 21, 1904, refused to grant the writ of certiorari and denied the application. It results from these proceedings in the Supreme Court that the decisions of the court of appeals are the final adjudications upon the subject of the constitutionality of the law and the liability of persons and corporations violating the same.

John M. Clapp v. Henry B. F. Macfarland et al., Commissioners;
Donald McPherson v. Henry B. F. Macfarland et al., Commissioners;
and Peter J. Heintz v. Henry B. F. Macfarland et al., Commissioners.
 These appeals grew out of the proceedings instituted by the Commis-

sioners in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, sitting as a district court, under the act of Congress of June 6, 1900, providing for the extension of Sixteenth street, in the city of Washington, from Columbia road to Park street, outside of the city limits, and also for the widening of Columbia road. In pursuance of the act, the jury was duly summoned and impaneled and entered upon the performance of their duties, and, on September 27, 1900, they returned their verdict. All persons acquiesced in the verdict, except a small number who filed exceptions, alleging the assessments against their property to be unreasonable, unjust, and unconstitutional. The exceptions were heard and overruled by the court below and appeal was taken to the court of appeals of the District of Columbia, and from the judgment of that court sustaining the court below appellants appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. For failure of the appellants to prosecute their appeals, the Supreme Court, at its October term, 1903, dismissed the cases.

The following cases are now on appeal in the Supreme Court of the United States:

Metropolitan Railroad Company v. Macfarland et al. This is an appeal by the railroad company from the judgment of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia affirming the order of the supreme court of the District of Columbia confirming a special assessment of \$25,000 for benefits against the railroad company by reason of the extension of Columbia road and Old Sixteenth street.

Abraham Wolff v. District of Columbia. This is an appeal by the plaintiff from a judgment of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia confirming the judgment of the lower court entered upon a verdict in favor of the District directed by the court in an action for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff by falling over a carriage step or stone in front of a residence on C street NW., between Third and Four-and-a-half streets, Washington, D. C.

Proceedings in street extension and other condemnation cases have been taken in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, holding a United States district court, as follows:

In re condemnation of land on line of Le Droit avenue extended, etc., for a water main (docket, No. 607). Petition filed October 21, 1903. Report and award of Commissioners filed January 13, 1904. Report and award confirmed by court and land condemned January 22, 1904.

In re condemnation of land in Barry farm, District of Columbia, for an outfall sewer (docket, No. 610). Petition filed December 1, 1903. Report and award of Commissioners filed April 26, 1904. Report and award confirmed and land condemned May 6, 1904.

In re extension of Eighth street, or Wrights road (docket, No. 615). Petition filed May 6, 1904.

In re extension of Twenty-third street from S street to California avenue (docket, No. 616). Petition filed May 6, 1904.

In re extension of Euclid place, so as to connect with Erie street (docket, No. 617). Petition filed May 10, 1904. June 30, 1904, jury impaneled and sworn and directed to proceed with the taking of testimony.

In re extension of Wyoming avenue to Twenty-third street (docket, No. 618). Petition filed May 10, 1904.

In re extension of Albemarle street (docket, No. 619). Petition filed May 16, 1904.

In re condemnation of land necessary for the joining of Kalorama avenue (docket, No. 620). Petition filed May 16, 1904.

In re widening of V street NW. (docket, No. 621). Petition filed May 17, 1904.

In re condemnation of lot 2, square 469, for a site for a new police-court building (docket, No. 623). Petition filed June 20, 1904. June 21, 1904, order requiring clerk of court to issue citations to interested parties.

In re condemnation of land in North Brightwood for a public street (docket, No. 625). Petition filed June 30, 1904.

Proceedings were had before a marshal's jury as follows:

In re opening of an alley through block 44, University Park. Verdict of jury returned December 4, 1903.

In re opening of an alley in square 1207. December 29, 1903, verdict of jury returned.

In re condemnation of land in square 552 for a minor street (Bates street). June 22, 1904, verdict of jury returned.

In re condemnation of land for an alley in square 669. June 15, 1904, application to marshal to summon a jury.

In re opening of a minor street in square 700. June 17, 1904, application to marshal to summon a jury.

There were three administration cases filed during the year in which the District of Columbia was directly concerned, viz:

In re Estate of Anjennette Dunster, deceased (adm., No. 11263). On April 20, 1903, the District filed a petition for the payment of a balance of \$375.21 due it under section 388 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, which provides that when there are no relatives of the deceased within the fifth degree counting from the ancestor down the estate shall go to the District.

In re Estate of Bertha Young, deceased (adm., No. 12150). On May 16, 1903, the District filed a petition for the balance of the estate of said deceased after the payment of debts, it being claimed that as there were no relatives within the fifth degree counting from the common ancestor down the estate escheated to the District under section 388 of the code.

In re Estate of Catherine Callan Egan, deceased (adm., No. 11147). Petition filed by Commissioners on June 11, 1904, for the payment of surplus of \$1,060 due it under section 388 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia.

During the year there were 373 lunacy cases instituted and tried upon petition of the Commissioners—an increase of 83 over the year previous and an average of more than one a day.

On April 27, 1904, Congress passed its act "to authorize the apprehension and detention of insane persons in the District of Columbia, and providing for their temporary commitment in the Government Hospital for the Insane," etc. This very important law has worked efficiently. Its provisions have supplied a desirable system for dealing with this subject.

Since March 3, 1903, proceedings for the formal determination of the mental condition of a person upon petition by the Commissioners have been by a marshal's jury, without a judge presiding. The experience of this office since this procedure has been in operation strongly

suggests that one of the justices of the supreme court of the District of Columbia should preside at these hearings, in order to preserve order and decorum and to rule on questions of law arising as to the admissibility of evidence and involving the rights of personal liberty. The desired object could be accomplished by inserting in the District appropriation bill or in the general deficiency bill the following provision:

Hereafter the proceedings, instituted upon petition of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, to determine the mental condition of alleged indigent insane persons and persons alleged to be insane with homicidal or otherwise dangerous tendencies shall be according to the provisions of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia relating to lunacy proceedings: *Provided*, That the jury to be used in case the said Commissioners are the petitioners shall be impaneled by the United States marshal for said district, upon order of the court, from the jurors in attendance upon the criminal courts of said District, who shall perform such services in addition to and as part of their duties in said criminal courts: *Provided further*, That during such time as jurors are not in attendance upon said criminal courts, the court may direct the said marshal to impanel the jurors in attendance upon the police court of said District, who shall perform such duties in addition to and as part of their duties in said police court; or the said court may direct a special jury to be summoned for such inquisitions. In case any such person adjudged to be of unsound mind has property, real or personal, the equity court of said District shall have full power, in the same cause, to appoint a committee or trustee of the person and estate of such person, according to the provisions of said code, and such committee or trustee shall reimburse the District of Columbia for all court costs expended or incurred by it and for all moneys by it expended or costs incurred in caring for and treating such insane person up to the time of such appointment.

Another needed reform in connection with the lunacy proceedings is, that after a person has been formally adjudged to be of unsound mind and is committed to the Government Hospital for the Insane and has recovered under the treatment there received, the record of the clerk's office should show the fact of recovery. This should be done for the benefit of the person so restored, as well as for the public who may afterwards have dealings with him. The desired object can be accomplished by legislation to the following effect:

In case any person adjudged to be of unsound mind in the District of Columbia, who is committed to the Government Hospital for the Insane, or any other institution, recovers his or her reason, and who is discharged from such institution as cured, the superintendent of said Government Hospital for the Insane, or the official in charge of any such other institution where such person has been under treatment and has been so discharged, shall immediately thereafter file with the clerk of the supreme court of the District of Columbia his sworn statement that such person, in his opinion, was at the time of his discharge of sound mind; and such statement shall be sufficient to authorize the court to pass an order declaring such person to be restored to his or her former legal status as a person of sound mind.

I have the honor to renew the following recommendations for legislation, namely:

To authorize the Commissioners to make suitable regulations in regard to the inspection of lumber.

To authorize the Commissioners to make suitable regulations in regard to the inspection of flour.

I append hereto the report of my assistant, Mr. James L. Pugh, jr., showing the cases tried, etc., in the District branch of the police court.

The volume of business in the District branch of the police court seems to be steadily increasing. For the year ending June 30, 1903, there were 18,888 cases tried and \$52,177.28 collected in fines. For this year, as shown by Mr. Pugh's report, there were 19,964 cases tried and \$59,386.67 collected in fines.

I take great pleasure in acknowledging the efficiency and industry of my assistants in the discharge of their respective duties during the year.

Very respectfully,

ANDREW B. DUVALL,
Corporation Counsel.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF ASSISTANT CORPORATION COUNSEL.

WASHINGTON, *September 24, 1904.*

DEAR SIR: I submit herewith my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1904.

The money collected in the District branch of the police court for the year amounted to \$59,386.67.

Very respectfully,

JAMES L. PUGH, Jr.,
Assistant Corporation Counsel.

Hon. A. B. DUVALL,
Corporation Counsel, District of Columbia.

The following is a list of cases, classified, as prosecuted in the District branch of the police court during the year ending June 30, 1904:

Barber shops open on Sunday.....	6
Barrooms open after hours.....	3
Barrooms open on Sunday.....	10
Bathing in the Potomac River.....	20
Carrying away others' property.....	50
Carrying dangerous and deadly weapons.....	260
Cruelty to animals.....	1,200
Dangerous dogs.....	40
Destroying private property.....	300
Destroying public property.....	15
Disorderly conduct and profanity.....	8,700
Failing to connect premises with sewer.....	50
Fast driving.....	510
Fast riding.....	65
Fast running horseless carriages.....	70
Fast running street car.....	27
Female dog at large while in heat.....	6
Gift enterprise.....	3
Indecent exposure.....	360
Larceny of dogs.....	9
Minors carrying firearms.....	3
Nuisance.....	480
Occupying public space.....	25
Playing ball in street.....	30
Refusing to pay hack hire.....	30
Selling fireworks to minors.....	7
Selling liquor to minors.....	2
Throwing missiles.....	130
Trespassing on parking.....	40
Turning in false fire alarm.....	12
Unlicensed apothecary.....	10
Unlicensed bar.....	69
Unlicensed boarding house.....	30
Unlicensed bill poster.....	12

Unlicensed general broker	1
Unlicensed cattle broker	15
Unlicensed cigar dealer	50
Unlicensed claim agent	20
Unlicensed commission merchants	6
Unlicensed confectioner	20
Unlicensed engineer	5
Unlicensed entertainment	50
Unlicensed florist	10
Unlicensed dogs	40
Unlicensed fish dealer	5
Unlicensed insurance agents	4
Unlicensed intelligence office	2
Unlicensed hotel	20
Unlicensed hucksters	40
Unlicensed junk dealer	5
Unlicensed laundry	10
Unlicensed livery stables	13
Unlicensed midwife	10
Unlicensed palmist	6
Unlicensed pawnbroker	3
Unlicensed peddler	18
Unlicensed physician	15
Unlicensed plumber	6
Unlicensed pool tables	4
Unlicensed produce dealer	16
Unlicensed real-estate dealer	53
Unlicensed second-hand dealer	27
Unlicensed restaurant	100
Unlicensed theater	4
Unlicensed ticket broker	2
Unlicensed vehicles (public)	62
Unlicensed undertakers	15
Unlicensed wholesale liquor dealer	2
Vagrancy	2, 150
Violating building regulations	60
Violating dairies and dairy-farm regulations	24
Violating food law	480
Violating game law	2
Violating garbage regulations	2
Violating hack regulations	40
Violating health ordinances	35
Violating license law	25
Violating plumbing regulations	40
Violating weight and measure law	48
Violating milk law	105
Violating police regulations	2, 800
Violating smoke law	110
Violating snow law	800
Total	19, 964

REPORT OF THE ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the electrical department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904:

STREET LIGHTING.

A change in the naphtha lighting system was made from the old-style flat-flame Wellington burner to one using an incandescent mantle. The contract was awarded to the Union Lighting Company, of this city, at the rate of \$23.20 per lamp per annum, which included the furnishing by the contractor of all lanterns and fixtures and all posts not already erected belonging to the District of Columbia.

The incandescent mantle gas lighting system was restored, as the limiting price was raised by Congress and a satisfactory bid was obtained. The contract was awarded to the American Lighting Company, of Baltimore, at the rate of \$25.75 per lamp per annum, which included the furnishing by the contractor of all lanterns and fixtures; these were placed upon posts belonging to the District of Columbia and already erected on the streets.

No painting was done during the year, as the entire plant had been painted and put in good condition during the previous year.

The following tables give the number of lamps erected, maintained, etc.:

GAS LAMPS ERECTED.

Northwest:

Alley between Q and R, Sixth and Marion streets	2
Alley between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, Rhode Island avenue and P street	1
Alley between Connecticut avenue and Seventeenth street, K and L streets	2
Southeast corner of Sixth and R streets	1
Northeast corner of Twelfth and N streets	1
Southeast corner of Twelfth and Q streets	1
Northeast corner of Twelfth and R streets	1
South intersection of Sixteenth street and New Hampshire avenue	1
East side of Eighteenth street between S street and Oregon avenue	1
Northwest corner of Twentieth and R streets	1
Northeast corner of Second street and Florida avenue	1
Northeast corner of Third and F streets	1
East side of Vermont avenue between R and S streets	1
East side of Vermont avenue between S and T streets	2
Northwest corner of Fourth and Washington streets	1
East side of New Hampshire avenue between Washington Circle and Twenty-fourth street	1
East side New Jersey avenue between D and E streets, front of No. 6 police station	2
Alley between I and K, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets	1
Alley between R and S streets, Connecticut avenue and Twenty-first street	1
Alley between P street and Massachusetts avenue, Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets	1

Northwest—Continued.

Northeast corner of Eleventh street and Massachusetts avenue	1
Alleys between W street and Florida avenue, Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets	2
New Hampshire avenue between U and W streets	11
Fifteenth street between V and W streets	1
V street between Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets	6
Seaton street between Seventeenth street and Florida avenue	2
Corners of Florida avenue and Eleventh street	2
Alley between Seventh and Eighth, G and H streets	1
Twenty-second street between D street and New York avenue	1
South side of New York avenue between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets	3

Northeast:

West side of Eleventh street between C and D streets	1
North side of M street west of Twelfth street	2
North side of K street between Tenth and Eleventh streets	2
East side of Second street between B and C streets	1
Duncan street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets	2

Southeast:

West side of Third street between D and E streets	2
South side of D street between Second and Third streets	1
East side of Eighth street between D and E streets, front of truck G	2
Northeast corner of Thirteenth and D streets	1
South side of North Carolina avenue between Sixth and Seventh streets	1

Southwest:

Alley between D and E, Seventh and Eighth streets	2
---	---

Northwest, county:

Rhode Island avenue between North Capitol and First street	8
Ontario avenue between Columbia road and Poplar avenue	3
Northwest corner of Seventeenth and Lowell streets	1
North side of Lowell street between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets	1
North side of Lowell street west of Eighteenth street	1
Southeast corner of Vermillion street and Carroll avenue, Tacoma Park	1
S street between Phelps place and Twenty-fourth street	11
East side of Twenty-fourth street between S street and Bancroft place	1
New Hampshire avenue between Rock Creek Church road and Newark street	3
Omaha street between Fourth and Seventh streets, Petworth	6
North side of Kenesaw avenue between Sixteenth and Mount Pleasant streets	1
Alley between Massachusetts avenue and R street, Twenty-second street and Sheridan Circle	1
Dearborn place between Brightwood and Sherman avenues	6
Sixteenth street between Park street and Howard avenue	6
Park street between Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets	2
Howard avenue between Fourteenth and Brown streets	3
Brown street between Sheridan street and Howard avenue	1
North side of Sheridan street between Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets	1
Northwest corner of Holmead and Lydecker avenues	1
Eleventh street between Clifton and Roanoke streets	3
Corner of Eleventh and Roanoke streets	1
Roanoke street between Eleventh and Thirteenth streets	1
Roanoke street between Eleventh street and Sherman avenue	1
Corner of Eleventh and Yale streets	1
Corners of Eleventh and Princeton streets	2
Princeton street between Eleventh and Thirteenth streets	2
Eleventh street between Princeton street and Whitney avenue	12
Kenyon street between Eleventh and Thirteenth streets	2
Kenyon street between Eleventh street and Sherman avenue	2
Quarry road north of Columbia road	3
Sixteenth street between Florida avenue and Park street	20

Northeast, county:

Twelfth street between Rhode Island avenue and Philadelphia street, Brookland	10
Corner of Nineteenth and Dover streets, Brookland	1
Dover street between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, Brookland	1

Northeast, county—Continued.

North side of Frankfort street, between Tenth and Twelfth streets, Brookland.....	1
Providence street between Thirteenth street and Bunker Hill road.....	8

Georgetown:

West side of Thirty-first street between N street and Dumbarton avenue....	1
U street between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.....	2

NAPHTHA LAMPS ERECTED.

Northwest:

North Capitol street between F and G streets.....	3
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Northeast:

Second street between I and L streets.....	5
Alley between East Capitol and B, Eleventh and Twelfth streets.....	2
South side of K street between Second and Third streets.....	1
Northeast corner of Second and K streets.....	1

Southeast:

South side of C street between New Jersey avenue and First street.....	2
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Southwest:

West side of One-half street between L and M streets.....	1
West side of One-half street between M and N streets.....	2
Alley between N and O, One-half and First streets.....	1
West side of One-half street between O and P streets.....	1
Southeast corner of One-half and P streets.....	1
West side of One-half street between P and Q streets.....	1
Southwest corner of One-half and Q streets.....	1
Southwest corner of One-half street and Georgia avenue.....	1
East side of One-half street between Georgia avenue and S street.....	2
Northeast corner of One-half and S streets.....	1
West side of One-half street between S and T streets.....	1

Northwest, county:

Shepherd road between Brightwood avenue and Rock Creek Church road..	33
South side of Erie street between Illinois avenue and Ninth street, Brightwood Park.....	1
New Hampshire avenue between Whitney and Brightwood avenues.....	8
Blair road between Riggs road and Takoma Park.....	33
Alley between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, Bacon street and Columbia road.....	4
Albermarle street east of Brightwood avenue, Brightwood Park.....	2
South side of Erie street between Seventh and Eighth streets, Brightwood Park.....	1
Corner of Des Moines and Fifth streets, Brightwood Park.....	1
Lydecker avenue between Holmead avenue and Fourteenth street.....	3
Eleventh street between Florida and Whitney avenues.....	15
Princeton street between Eleventh street and Sherman avenue.....	2

Northeast, county:

Eckington place between Florida avenue and R street.....	8
North side of Q street between First street and Eckington place.....	2
South side of O street between Twelfth street and Trinidad avenue.....	2
North side of R street between Twelfth street and Trinidad avenue.....	3
Alley between Q and Quincy streets, Lincoln avenue and First street.....	3
Trinidad avenue and R street.....	1
Trinidad avenue, south of R street.....	2
Twentieth street between Rhode Island avenue and Frankfort street.....	7
Corner of Twentieth street and Rhode Island avenue.....	1
Brentwood road between Twentieth street and Queens Chapel road.....	2
Southeast corner of Brentwood and Queens Chapel roads.....	1

Southeast, county:

Jefferson street, east of Taylor street, Anacostia.....	1
West side of Taylor street between Washington and Jefferson streets, Anacostia.....	1
East side of Taylor street between Jefferson and Madison streets, Anacostia....	1
Madison street, east of Taylor street, Anacostia.....	3

WELSHBACH GAS LAMPS ERECTED.

Northwest:

New Jersey avenue between B and C streets	5
North Capitol street between B and C streets	5
K street between Ninth and Twenty-second streets	60
L street between Thirteenth street and Connecticut avenue	10
M street between Thirteenth street and Connecticut avenue	12
N street between Thirteenth and Eighteenth streets	17
Thirteenth street between K and O streets	19
Vermont avenue between K street and Iowa circle	15
East and west sides of Fifteenth street, between I and K streets	4
Fifteenth street between K and P streets	18
Massachusetts avenue between Ninth and Q streets	59
P street between Kingman place and Eighteenth street	18
Around Iowa circle	14
Sixteenth street between H and W streets	64
Seventeenth street between I and P streets	15
Rhode Island avenue between Iowa circle and Connecticut avenue	20
De Sales street between Seventeenth street and Connecticut avenue	5
East parking (Fifteen-and-a-half street) opposite N street	1
Around Scott circle	12
U street between Fourteenth and Eighteenth streets	19
Eighteenth street between N street and Massachusetts avenue	3
New Hampshire avenue between Washington circle and U street	49
Bridge over parking between Seventh and Ninth streets, Pennsylvania avenue and B street	12
Northwest corner of Eleventh and L streets (north)	1
Northwest corner of Eleventh and L streets (south)	1

Northeast:

First street between B and C streets	3
Second street between East Capitol and B streets	2
A street between First and Second streets	5
B street between First and Third streets	4
East Capitol street between First and Second streets	4
Maryland avenue between First and Fifteenth streets	57
Massachusetts avenue between First and Fourth streets	18
Around Stanton square	12

Northwest, county:

Eighteenth street between U street and Columbia road	21
Massachusetts avenue between Q and S streets	17

INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LAMPS ERECTED.

Northeast, county:

West side of First street between Quincy and R streets	1
South side of Randolph street between Third and Fourth streets	1
Southwest corner of Randolph and Fourth streets	1
West side of Fourth street between Randolph and S streets	1
North side of Seaton street between Third and Fourth streets	1
South side of S street between Second and Third streets	1
South side of V street between Third and Fourth streets	2
South side of Cincinnati street west of Fourth street	3
Corner of Fourth street and Central avenue	1
Sixth street between T and Thomas streets, Eckington	3

Southeast, county:

Stanton avenue between Sheridan and Elvans avenues	15
Morris road east of Stanton avenue	3
Elvans avenue west of Stanton avenue	7
Douglas avenue west of Stanton avenue	2
Sheridan avenue east of Macedonian Church	3
Sheridan avenue east of Nichols avenue	18
Howard avenue	8
Sumner avenue	9
Stevens avenue	6
Wade avenue	4
Nichols avenue from Howard avenue to Hamilton road	46
Hamilton road from engine house to Seventh street	10
Randalls lane and vicinity	6

Southeast, county—Continued.

Congress Heights subdivision	8
Hamilton road between Seventh street and Wheeler road	2
Wheeler road south of Hamilton road	4
Fifth street, Congress Heights.....	2

STREET DESIGNATION LAMPS.

On fire-alarm posts, northwest:

South side of F street between Sixth and Seventh streets.....	1
Northwest corner of Third and G streets	1
Northeast corner of Fifth and D streets	1
Northeast corner of Sixth and G streets	1
Northeast corner of New Jersey avenue and F street.....	1
Northeast corner of Fourth and E streets	1
West side of Seventh street between G and H streets	1
Northeast corner of Twelfth and L streets.....	1
Northwest corner of Fourth and K streets	1
Southeast corner of Seventh and I streets	1
Northwest corner of Seventh and M streets.....	1
Northeast corner of Ninth and S streets	1
Southwest corner of Tenth and C streets.....	1
East side of Sixth street opposite B street.....	1
Southwest corner of Tenth street and New York avenue	1
Northwest corner of Twelfth and M streets	1
Northwest corner of Seventeenth and P streets.....	1
Southwest corner of Fifteenth and V streets.....	1
Northwest corner of Sixteenth and M streets.....	1
Northwest corner of Nineteenth and L streets.....	1
Northwest corner of Fifteenth and L streets.....	1
Northeast corner of Eighteenth and K streets	1
Northeast corner of Fourteenth and G streets	1
Northwest corner of Twenty-fourth and M streets	1
Southwest corner of Fifth and R streets.....	1
Northwest corner of Seventh and R streets.....	1
Northeast corner of Twelfth and Q streets.....	1
Northwest corner of Sixteenth and R streets	1
Southwest corner of Sixteenth and T streets.....	1
Southeast corner of Eighteenth and T streets	1
Southwest corner of Connecticut avenue and S street	1
Northeast corner of Nineteenth and R streets	1
Northwest corner of Twelfth and H streets.....	1
Southwest corner of Fifteenth and N streets.....	1
Southwest corner of Tenth street and Rhode Island avenue	1
Northeast corner of Twentieth street and Massachusetts avenue.....	1
Northeast corner of Eighteenth and Corcoran streets	1
Southeast corner of Seventh and K streets	1
Southwest corner of Eleventh and O streets.....	1
Southeast corner of Fourth and O streets.....	1
Southeast corner of Eighteenth and G streets.....	1
Northwest corner of Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue	1
Southwest corner of Fifteenth and Madison streets	1
Southwest corner of First and R streets.....	1

On patrol posts, northwest:

Southeast corner of Fifth and E streets.....	1
Southeast corner of Ninth and K streets	1
Southwest corner of Ninth and M streets	1
Northeast corner of Seventh street and Massachusetts avenue.....	1
Southeast corner of Ninth and S streets	1
Northeast corner of Seventh and O streets.....	1

On plain posts, northwest:

Southeast corner of Seventh street and Rhode Island avenue	1
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NAPHTHA LAMPS CHANGED TO GAS.

Northwest:

Twenty-second street between E street and New York avenue	7
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Northeast:

South side of Florida avenue east of North Capitol street.....	2
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Northwest, county:		
North side of Lowell street between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets . . .	1	
Northwest corner of Eighteenth and Lowell streets	1	
North side of Lowell street west of Eighteenth street	1	
Quarry road north of Columbia road	3	
Sixteenth street between Florida avenue and Park street	15	
Northeast, county:		
Corner of Twelfth street and Rhode Island avenue, Brookland	1	
Dover street between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, Brookland	2	
East side of Tenth street between Hartford and Frankfort streets, Brookland .	1	
Providence street between Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets, Brookland . . .	4	

NAPHTHA LAMPS CHANGED TO ELECTRIC INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

In Anacostia, Congress Heights, and vicinity	95
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ELECTRIC ARC LAMPS ERECTED.

Northwest, county:		
Columbia road between Sixteenth and Eighteenth streets	11	
Old Sixteenth street between Columbia road and Park street	12	
Georgetown:		
Northeast corner of Twenty-eighth street and Pennsylvania avenue	1	

The changes have been as follows:

	Added.	Discon- tinued.
Gas	251	662
Welsbach	601	0
Naphthas	168	164
Incandescent electrics	186	59
Arc	24	2
Street designation lamps:		
On fire-alarm posts	44	0
On patrol posts	6	0
On plain posts	1	3
On arc-light poles	0	0
Total	1,281	890

Increase during the year, 391 lamps.

Distribution of new lamps established during the fiscal year 1904.

Kind of light.	Northwest.		Northeast.		Southwest.		Southeast.		County.		Total.
	Streets.	Alleys.	Streets.	Alleys.	Streets.	Alleys.	Streets.	Alleys.	Streets.	Roads.	
Gas	68	12	11		9			2	143	6	251
Welsbach	497		104								601
Naphtha	3	4	25	5	12	1		2	50	66	168
Incandescent electric			15							171	186
Arc	1									23	24
Street designation lamps	51										51
Total	620	16	155	5	21	1	0	4	193	266	1,281

Lamps of all kinds in use July 1, 1904, as compared with July 1, 1903.

	1903.	1904.
Gas	7,070	6,659
Welsbach		601
Naphtha	1,373	1,377
Incandescent electric	771	898
Arc	965	987
Street designation lamps:		
On fire-alarm posts	28	72
On patrol posts		6
On plain posts	88	86
On arc-light posts	3	3
Total	10,298	10,689

Increase during the year, 391 lamps.

	Gas.	Naphtha.	Arc.	Incandescent electric.
New posts erected	{ a 145 b 11 }	a 133	1	17
Posts moved and reset	{ 47 c 135 }	8 c 12 }	17	5
Posts reerected	22	3		
Unused posts taken down	148	127	2	23
Private lamps erected	5	7	23	1,796

a Company's posts.*b* District of Columbia posts.*c* Paid from other appropriations and special deposits.

The following old material was condemned and sold at public auction June 28, 1904:

Bar iron	\$6.00
Copper	6.00
Glass	1.00
Paper	.10
Bar iron	24.00
50 lamps, at 6½ cents	3.25
1,091 lamps, at 7 cents	76.37
25 lamps, at 7 cents	1.75
Total	118.47

Number of lamps maintained by each company and the number reported out each month.

Month.	Washington Gaslight Co. (gas lamps).			Georgetown Gaslight Co. (gas lamps).			American Lighting Co. (Welsbach gas).		
	Number maintained.	Number reported out.	Maximum on any one night.	Number maintained.	Number reported out.	Maximum on any one night.	Number maintained.	Number reported out.	Maximum on any one night.
July	6,706	42	0	480	14	3	580	4	2
August	6,135	53	30	480	10	3	580	8	4
September	6,155	44	7	480	23	5	580		
October	6,195	67	8	481	36	4	580	4	1
November	6,212	59	8	483	51	8	580	1	1
December	6,222	60	8	483	50	10	581		
January	6,231	539	181	483	303	76	581	24	9
February	6,237	363	58	483	394	69	582	12	3
March	6,245	123	26	483	81	7	582	6	2
April	6,289	108	11	483	27	2	594	4	1
May	6,322	56	8	483	25	4	601	2	1
June	6,340	77	9	483	20	4	601	7	2

Number of lamps maintained by each company and the number reported out each month—
Continued.

Month.	Union Lighting Co. (naphtha).			Potomac Electric Power Co.					
	Number main- tained.	Number reported out.	Maxi- mum on any one night.	Arcs.			Incandescent electrics.		
				Number main- tained.	Number reported out.	Maxi- mum on any one night.	Number main- tained.	Number reported out.	Maxi- mum on any one night.
July	1,373	1,134	311	965	853	194	922	80	66
August	1,278	794	44	988	955	147	922	100	41
September	1,269	784	37	988	537	112	922	254	148
October	1,264	689	70	988	1,298	278	928	1,020	335
November	1,285	130	16	988	1,851	761	928	257	186
December	1,338	103	11	988	1,945	672	928	355	161
January	1,350	157	69	989	1,156	326	928	351	123
February	1,350	151	21	989	597	189	928	678	190
March	1,350	308	34	989	612	243	902	23	4
April	1,355	167	15	989	397	104	904	105	77
May	1,372	166	19	989	1,017	810	910	220	154
June	1,377	85	8	989	374	223	901	361	175

POLES AND OVERHEAD WIRES.

Under authority of the act of Congress approved June 20, 1902, regulating the use of telephone wires in the District of Columbia, the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company have reported the following amount of work done during the fiscal year:

WIRE.		Miles.	Miles.
Wire erected in alleys within prescribed area	326.73		
Aerial cable erected in alleys within prescribed area, 2,795 feet of cable containing	41.714		
			368.444
Wire erected in streets within prescribed area	32.56		
Aerial cable erected in streets within prescribed area, 1,948 feet of cable containing	30.189		
			62.749
Wire erected in alleys outside prescribed area	297.98		
Aerial cable erected in alleys outside prescribed area, 6,230 feet of cable containing	104.242		
			402.222
Wire erected in streets outside prescribed area	451.35		
Aerial cable erected in streets outside prescribed area, 29,487 feet of cable, containing	515.805		
			967.155
Total			1,800.570
Wire taken down in alleys within prescribed area	212.82		
Aerial cable taken down in alleys within prescribed area, 10,164 feet of cable containing	181.467		
			394.287
Wire taken down in streets within prescribed area	105.37		
Aerial cable taken down in streets within prescribed area, 10,476 feet of cable, containing	152.869		
			258.239
Wire taken down in alleys outside prescribed area	47.32		
Aerial cable taken down in alleys outside prescribed area, 2,109 feet of cable, containing	39.94		
			87.26

	Miles.	Miles.
Wire taken down in streets outside prescribed area	108.62	
Aerial cable taken down in streets outside prescribed area, 7,910 feet of cable, containing	74.905	
		<u>183.525</u>
Total		<u>923.311</u>
Net increase		<u>877.259</u>

POLES.

Poles erected in alleys within prescribed area:

Line	116	
Guy	24	
Anchor	23	
		<u>163</u>

Poles erected on streets within prescribed area:

Line	2	
Guy	1	
		<u>3</u>
		<u>166</u>

Poles erected in alleys outside prescribed area:

Line	163	
Guy	17	
Anchor	14	
		<u>194</u>

Poles erected on streets outside prescribed area:

Line	300	
Guy	37	
Anchor	24	
		<u>361</u>
		<u>555</u>

Total 721

Poles taken down in alleys within prescribed area:

Line	49	
Guy	36	
		<u>85</u>

Poles taken down in streets within prescribed area:

Line	83	
Guy	13	
		<u>96</u>
		<u>181</u>

Poles taken down in alleys outside prescribed area:

Line	13	
Guy	13	
Anchor guy	1	
		<u>27</u>

Poles taken down in streets outside prescribed area:

Line	89	
Guy	16	
		<u>105</u>
		<u>132</u>

Total 313

Net increase 408

While the above tables show an increase in the number of poles erected and wires strung, due to the great increase in the number of telephones installed by the company, it will be observed that on the streets within the area prescribed by Congress from which poles and wires must be removed the company has taken down 93 poles and 72.81 miles of wire.

This department has taken down 79 poles and 63 miles of wire belonging to the District.

Poles erected, taken down, moved, etc.

Owner.	Poles erected.			Poles moved.		Poles replaced.		Poles reset.
	Wood.	Guy.	Anchor.	Line.	Guy.	Line.	Guy.	Line.
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.....	581	79	66	48	^a 3	74	14	14
Western Union Telegraph Co.....	^b 21	5	5	1	1	53	11	4
Postal Telegraph Co.....	^b 3			1				3
Potomac Electric Power Co.....	45	2	1	1	1	2		5
District of Columbia.....	86			7		^c 13	^d 1	
Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co.....	13							
Total.....	749	86	72	58	5	142	26	26

Owner.	Taken down.				Increase.			Decrease.	
	Wood.		Iron.		Wood.	Guy.	Anchor guy.	Wood guy.	Iron.
	Line.	Guy.	Line.	Anchor guy.					
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.....	234	77			347	2	66		
Western Union Telegraph Co.....	2				19	5	5		
Postal Telegraph Co.....					3				
Potomac Electric Power Co.....					45	2	1		
District of Columbia.....	61	18			25			18	
Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co.....					13				
Total.....	297	95			452	9	72	18	

^a One anchor guy.

^b Three of the Western Union Telegraph poles owned in common with the Postal Telegraph Cable Company.

^c Twelve by Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company.

^d By Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company.

List of poles of all kinds, July 1, 1904.

	Wood.	Iron.	Guy.	Total.
District of Columbia.....	976	27	15	1,018
United States Government.....	297		1	298
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.....	3,371		562	3,933
Potomac Electric Power Co.....	906	839	13	1,758
Western Union Telegraph Co.....	1,383		19	1,402
Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.....	393		8	401
Brightwood Railway Co.....	330	10		340
Columbia Railway Co.....	371	90		461
Anacostia and Potomac River R. R. Co.....	3			3
City and Suburban Railway Co.....	54	32		86
Georgetown and Tenleytown R. R. Co.....	154	150		304
Capital Railway Co.....	132	76		208
Washington and Great Falls Railway Co.....	385	16		401
Washington and Baltimore Transit Co.....	22			22
Maryland and Washington Railway Co.....		158		158
Washington, Alexandria, and Mount Vernon R. R. Co.....	53			53
Capital Traction Co.....	157	44		201
Washington and Glen Echo Railway Co.....		8		8
Steam railroads.....	541			541
Total.....	9,528	1,450	618	11,596

DISTRICT UNDERGROUND CABLE SYSTEM.

The main cables of this system were extended on the following streets:

R street, from Twenty-second street NW. to Lincoln avenue NE.
 Twelfth street, from G to R streets NW.
 G street, from First to Twenty-second streets NW.
 Fifth and Sixth streets, from D to G streets NW.
 B street, Missouri avenue, and C street, from Fourth to Thirteenth streets NW.
 O street, from First to Twelfth streets NW.
 M street, from First to Fourteenth streets NW.
 K street, from Third to Twelfth streets NW.
 I street, from Sixth to Twelfth streets NW.
 Sixteenth street, from R street to Florida avenue NW.
 Seventeenth street, from K to R streets NW.
 Eighteenth street, from R to U streets NW.
 Twenty-first street, from P to R streets NW.
 Connecticut avenue, from R street to Wyoming avenue.

The following connections were made to these cables and to the others drawn in during previous years:

FIRE-ALARM POSTS (TOTAL, 48).

Eighteenth and K streets NW.
 Nineteenth and L streets NW.
 Third and G streets NW.
 Fourth and E streets NW.
 Fourteenth street and Rhode Island avenue.
 First and C streets NW.
 Second and D streets NW.
 Tenth and C streets NW.
 Fifth and D streets NW.
 Sixth and B streets NW.
 Sixth and C streets NW.
 New Jersey avenue and F street NW.
 Twelfth and L streets NW.
 Twelfth and M streets NW.
 Seventeenth and P streets NW.
 Sixteenth and M streets NW.
 First and R streets NW.
 Twelfth and Q streets NW.
 Fifteenth and L streets NW.
 Fifteenth and Madison streets NW.
 Fifteenth and V streets NW.
 Fifteenth and N streets NW.
 Fourth and K streets NW.
 Sixteenth and T streets NW.
 Twelfth and H streets NW.
 Tenth street and Rhode Island avenue NW.
 Tenth and I streets NW.
 Ninth and S streets NW.
 Seventh and R streets NW.
 Seventh and I streets NW.
 Seventh and K streets NW.
 Sixth and G streets NW.
 Seventh and M streets NW.
 Fifth and R streets NW.
 Seventh street between G and H streets NW.
 Eighteenth and T streets NW.
 Sixteenth and R streets NW.
 Nineteenth and R streets NW.

FIRE-ALARM POSTS—continued.

Twentieth street and Massachusetts avenue NW.
 Connecticut avenue and S street NW.
 Eighteenth and Corcoran streets NW.
 Thirteenth and N streets NW.
 Eighteenth and G streets NW.
 Eleventh and O streets NW.
 Fourth and O streets NW.
 Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue NW.
 Fourteenth and G streets NW.
 Twenty-fourth and M streets NW.

PATROL POSTS (TOTAL, 32).

Fourth and Washington streets NW.
 Third and F streets NW.
 Second street and Indiana avenue NW.
 Seventh and B streets NW.
 Fifth and E streets NW.
 Seventeenth and P streets NW.
 Seventeenth and M streets NW.
 Second street and Florida avenue NW.
 Twelfth and Q streets NW.
 Twelfth and R streets NW.
 Twelfth and N streets NW.
 Fifteenth and L streets NW.
 N street and Scott circle.
 Sixteenth and U streets NW.
 Third and K streets NW.
 Ninth and S streets NW.
 Sixth and R streets NW.
 Ninth and M streets NW.
 Seventh street and Massachusetts avenue NW.
 Ninth and K streets NW.
 Sixth and G streets NW.
 Seventh and H streets NW.
 Sixteenth and R streets NW.
 Eighteenth street between Oregon avenue and S street NW.

PATROL POSTS—continued.

Twentieth and P streets NW.
 Twentieth and R streets NW.
 Tenth and B streets NW.
 Nineteenth and G streets NW.
 Seventeenth street and Pennsylvania
 avenue NW.
 New Jersey avenue and O street NW.
 Seventh and O streets NW.
 Twenty-fourth and M streets NW.

CABLE TERMINAL POSTS (TOTAL, 6).

Nineteenth and K streets NW.
 Twelfth and K streets NW.
 Twelfth street and New York avenue NW.
 Seventeenth and R streets NW.
 Twenty-first and R streets NW.
 Eighteenth and R streets NW.

SCHOOLHOUSES (TOTAL, 5).

Hilton School.
 Gales School.
 Colored High School.
 Grant School.
 Weightman School.

FIRE ENGINE HOUSES (TOTAL, 6).

No. Six Engine.
 No. Eight Engine.

FIRE ENGINE HOUSES—continued.

No. Nine Engine.
 No. Twelve Engine.
 Truck A.
 Truck D.

POLICE STATION HOUSES (TOTAL, 2).

Sixth Precinct.
 Second Precinct.

PRIVATE BUILDINGS (TOTAL, 7).

Academy of Music.
 Atlantic Building.
 Columbia Theater.
 W. B. Moses & Sons.
 North Telephone Exchange.
 Saks & Co.
 Scottish Rite Temple.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS
(TOTAL, 7).

Geological Survey.
 City Hall.
 Pension Office.
 Treasury.
 United States Capitol.
 Weather Bureau.
 White House.

Connections made to the underground cable system.

	On July 1, 1903.	On July 1, 1904.
Fire alarm posts	25	73
Police patrol posts	27	59
Cable terminal posts		6
Schoolhouses	3	8
Fire engine houses	8	14
Police station houses	3	5
Miscellaneous District buildings	1	1
United States Government buildings	1	8
Private buildings	7	14
Cable-pole outlets	6	42
Total	81	230

In making the above connections 12,245.2 feet of conduit and 26 manholes were built by this department and 1,132.5 feet of conduit and 4 manholes were built under contract, a total of 13,377.7 feet (2.53 miles) of conduit and 30 manholes.

Average cost of construction work done by the electrical department.

Per linear foot of conduit only	\$0. 469
Per linear foot of conduit, including manholes	. 556
Per linear foot of conduit, including manholes and resurfacing pavements...	. 760

Average cost of construction work done by contract.

Per linear foot of conduit only	\$0. 605
Per linear foot of conduit, including manholes	. 735
Per linear foot of conduit, including manholes and resurfacing pavements...	. 940

Cable laid July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.

Size of cable.	Signal.		Telephone.		Combination.					Total.		
	Cable.	Conductor No. 14 B. & S.	Cable.	Conductor No. 19 B. & S.	Cable.	Pairs.	Conductor No. 14 B. & S.	Pairs.	Conductor No. 19 B. & S.	Cable.	Conductor No. 14 B. & S.	Conductor No. 19 B. & S.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	No.	Feet.	No.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
90-pair					480	30	28,800	60	57,600	480	28,800	57,600
80-pair					3,648	30	218,880	50	364,800	3,648	218,880	364,800
75-pair			299	44,850						299		44,850
70-pair					1,204	30	72,240	40	96,320	1,204	72,240	96,320
60-pair					2,580	30	154,800	30	154,800	2,580	154,800	154,800
50-pair					1,284	25	64,200	25	64,200	1,284	64,200	64,200
45-pair					2,013	20	80,520	25	100,650	2,013	80,520	100,650
45-pair					2,436	15	73,080	30	146,160	2,436	73,080	146,160
35-pair					7,682	15	230,460	20	307,280	7,682	230,460	307,280
33-pair					4,663	17	158,542	16	149,216	4,663	158,542	149,216
25-pair			190	9,500						190		9,500
20-pair					5,793	10	115,860	10	115,860	5,793	115,860	115,860
18-pair					4,962	8	79,392	10	99,240	4,962	79,392	99,240
15-pair					38	8	608	7	532	38	608	532
15-pair	488	14,640								488	14,640	
14-pair					1,991	6	23,892	8	31,856	1,991	23,892	31,856
12-pair	49	1,176			5,753	6	69,036	6	69,036	5,802	70,212	69,036
10-pair					11,769	5	117,690	5	117,690	11,769	117,690	117,690
8-pair					34,740	4	277,920	4	277,920	34,740	277,920	277,920
6-pair					3,574	4	28,592	2	14,296	3,574	28,592	14,296
5-pair					1,673	3	10,038	2	6,692	1,673	10,038	6,692
3-pair					14,245	2	56,980	1	28,490	14,245	56,980	28,490
Total	537	15,816	489	54,350	110,528		1,861,530		2,202,638	111,554	1,877,346	2,256,988

21.12 miles of cable containing 783.01 miles of wire.

Space occupied by District cables drawn in during the year.

Owner of space.	In buildings.	In conduits.	Cable.	Conductors.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
District of Columbia	1,365	18,253	20,478	350,676
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co		88,021	90,651	3,778,558
United States			425	5,100
Total	1,365	106,274	111,554	4,134,334

Cable drawn out during the year.

Size of cable.	Signal.		Telephone.		Combination.					Total.		
	Cable.	Conductor No. 14 B. & S.	Cable.	Conductor No. 19 B. & S.	Cable.	Pairs.	Conductor No. 14 B. & S.	Pairs.	Conductor No. 19 B. & S.	Cable.	Conductor No. 14 B. & S.	Conductor No. 19 B. & S.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	No.	Feet.	No.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
50-pair	350	35,000	48	4,800						398	35,000	4,800
10-pair					1,716	5	17,160	5	17,160	1,716	17,160	17,160
8-pair					696	4	5,568	4	5,568	696	5,568	5,568
6-pair					906	4	7,248	2	3,624	906	7,248	3,624
3-pair					580	2	2,320	1	1,160	580	2,320	1,160
Total	350	35,000	48	4,800	3,898		32,296		27,512	4,296	67,296	32,312

Total amount of cable laid to June 30, 1904.

Size of cable.	Signal.		Telephone.		Combination.					Total.		
	Cable.	Conductor No. 14, B. & S.	Cable.	Conductor No. 19, B. & S.	Cable.	Pairs.	Conductor No. 14, B. & S.	Pairs.	Conductor No. 19, B. & S.	Cable.	Conductor No. 14, B. & S.	Conductor No. 19, B. & S.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	No.	Feet.	No.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
100-pair			6,221	1,244,200						6,221		1,244,200
90-pair					480	30	28,800	60	57,600	480	28,800	57,600
80-pair					3,648	30	218,880	50	364,800	3,648	218,880	364,800
75-pair			5,125	768,750						5,125		768,750
70-pair					1,204	30	72,240	40	96,320	1,240	72,240	96,320
60-pair					2,580	30	154,800	30	154,800	2,580	154,800	154,800
50-pair			3,911	391,100	1,284	25	64,200	25	64,200	5,195	64,200	455,300
45-pair					2,013	20	80,520	25	100,650	2,013	80,520	100,650
45-pair					2,436	15	73,080	30	146,160	2,436	73,080	146,160
40-pair					900	15	27,000	25	45,000	900	27,000	45,000
35-pair					7,682	15	230,460	20	307,280	7,682	230,460	307,280
33-pair					4,663	17	158,542	16	149,216	4,663	158,542	149,216
30-pair	10,788	647,280	2,574	154,440						13,362	647,280	154,440
25-pair			13,823	691,150						13,823		691,150
20-pair			10,030	401,200	5,793	10	115,860	10	115,860	15,823	115,860	517,060
18-pair					4,962	8	79,392	10	99,240	4,962	79,392	99,240
15-pair	17,405	522,150	570	17,100	1,693	8	27,088	7	23,702	19,668	549,238	40,802
14-pair					1,991	6	23,892	8	31,856	1,991	23,892	31,856
12-pair	12,537	300,888			5,753	6	69,036	6	69,036	18,290	369,924	69,036
10-pair	570	11,400			14,142	5	141,420	5	141,420	14,712	152,820	141,420
8-pair					35,541	4	284,328	4	284,328	35,541	284,328	284,328
6-pair					6,881	4	55,048	2	27,524	6,881	55,048	27,524
5-pair					5,360	3	32,160	2	21,440	5,360	32,160	21,440
3-pair					28,711	2	114,844	1	57,422	28,711	114,844	57,422
Total....	41,300	1,481,718	42,254	3,667,940	137,717		2,051,590		2,357,854	221,271	3,533,308	6,025,794

41.91 miles of cables containing 1,810.43 miles of conductor.

Total space occupied by District cables, July 1, 1904.

	In build-ings.	In con-ducts.	Cable.	Conduc-tors.
			Feet.	Feet.
District of Columbia	2,764	25,162	34,853	949,820
Private parties	49		49	294
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.		139,438	180,127	8,545,330
Potomac Electric Power Co.: In company's ducts		1,323	1,323	12,736
In ducts reserved for the District		3,233	3,233	31,656
United States Government	111	1,425	1,536	11,766
Submarine cable			150	7,500
Total	2,924	170,581	221,271	9,559,102

FIRE-ALARM SYSTEM.

One signal circuit was added to the 24 in service on July 1, 1903.

Fifteen of the 24 boxes left over from the special appropriation for that purpose were placed in service. Each of the five theaters not already equipped was required to purchase and install a regular fire-alarm box on its stage, having direct connection with fire-alarm headquarters. In addition to these, 20 boxes were purchased and installed at cost for the following private parties:

No. 144, Department of Justice, K street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets NW.

No. 188, War Department, Tenth street between E and F streets NW. (Old Ford's Theater.)

No. 196, Geological Survey, No. 1330 F street NW.

No. 198, Atlantic Building, F street between Ninth and Tenth streets NW.

- No. 199, W. B. Moses & Sons, Eleventh and F streets NW.
 No. 349, Lemon Building, War Department, No. 1729 New York avenue NW.
 No. 355, Columbia Hospital, Pennsylvania avenue and Twenty-fifth street NW.
 No. 358, Depot Quartermaster's office, War Department, No. 532 Seventeenth street NW.
 No. 359, Branch Printing Office, War Department, No. 1725 F street NW.
 No. 365, Annex, Insular Bureau, War Department, No. 601 Eighteenth street NW.
 No. 366, War Department stables, alley between F, G, Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets NW.
 No. 367, War Department, Annex, No. 610 Seventeenth street NW.
 No. 368, War Department, Annex, No. 1712 G street NW.
 No. 369, War Department, Annex, No. 1814 G street NW.
 No. 377, Hygienic Laboratory, Twenty-fifth and E streets NW.
 No. 378, Museum of Hygiene, Twenty-third and E streets NW.
 No. 698A, Catholic University of America—Caldwell Hall.
 No. 698B, Catholic University of America—McMahon Hall.
 No. 699, Catholic University of America—Kane Hall.
 No. 863, United States Soldiers' Home.

The locations of the 15 new public boxes are as follows:

- No. 181, Fourteenth and G streets NW.
 No. 182, Twelfth and H streets NW.
 No. 192, F street between Sixth and Seventh streets NW.
 No. 274, Twelfth and M streets NW.
 No. 275, Rhode Island avenue and Tenth street NW.
 No. 283, Fifteenth and Madison streets NW.
 No. 313, Twenty-first and F streets NW.
 No. 322, Twenty-sixth and G streets NW.
 No. 348, Eighteenth and K streets NW.
 No. 752, Conduit road and Elliott street NW.
 No. 788, Tunlaw and Loughborough roads, American University Heights.
 No. 791, Connecticut avenue and Grant road NW.
 No. 951, Omaha street and Nichols avenue SE.
 No. 952, Good Hope.
 No. 953, Garfield.

The system was also extended to the new truck house on Eighth street, between D and E streets SE.

Number of fire-alarm boxes in service.

	On July 1, 1903.	On July 1, 1904.
Connected by overhead wires:		
Public boxes.....	265	232
Private boxes.....	44	58
Connected by underground wires:		
Public boxes.....	25	73
Private boxes.....	5	16
Total.....	339	379

Number of alarms received and transmitted.

Regular box alarms.....	525
Alarms from telephone stations.....	5
National automatic boxes.....	0
Local alarms.....	535
Second alarms.....	8
Third alarms.....	2
Fourth alarms.....	2
Fifth alarms.....	0
Sixth alarms.....	0
Special alarms.....	5
Total.....	1,082
False box alarms.....	65
False local alarms.....	40

Monthly.

Month.	Box.	Box (false).	Local.	Local (false).
1903.				
July.....	47	2	28	4
August.....	25	4	18	2
September.....	34	1	24	1
October.....	39	5	46	6
November.....	52	10	65	1
December.....	65	6	58	7
1904.				
January.....	48	4	73	3
February.....	58	10	61	7
March.....	42	12	47	5
April.....	49	4	60	3
May.....	41	2	28	0
June.....	30	5	27	1
Total.....	530	65	535	40

Special alarms.—August 22, 1903, No. 1 combination wagon, No. 5 and 9 and truck E, to box 783; December 13, 1903, No. 11 on box 893; December 29, 1903, No. 11 on box 893; January 5, 1904, No. 6 on box 831; April 17, 1904, No. 5 on box 782.

Number of alarms and tests from each box.

No. of box.	Alarms.	Tests.	No. of box.	Alarms.	Tests.	No. of box.	Alarms.	Tests.	No. of box.	Alarms.	Tests.
12.....	3	12	78.....	1	9	157.....	0	14	241.....	7	11
13.....	3	12	79.....	4	10	158.....	0	15	242.....	2	13
14.....	5	13	81.....	1	13	159.....	0	16	243.....	7	12
15.....	1	12	82.....	0	11	162.....	0	15	245.....	2	11
16.....	1	13	83.....	1	11	164.....	0	12	246.....	1	13
17.....	7	12	84.....	1	11	165.....	0	12	247.....	4	13
18.....	0	12	85.....	1	12	166.....	0	12	248.....	0	12
21.....	1	13	86.....	4	12	167.....	0	13	249.....	7	14
23.....	4	14	87.....	0	13	168.....	1	13	251.....	4	12
24.....	1	14	89.....	4	12	169.....	7	13	252.....	5	12
25.....	1	13	91.....	1	11	172.....	1	13	253.....	0	12
27.....	2	14	92.....	1	10	173.....	8	12	254.....	1	10
28.....	2	13	93.....	1	11	174.....	1	12	256.....	1	12
31.....	1	12	94.....	0	10	175.....	0	12	257.....	0	11
32.....	2	14	96.....	1	10	176.....	0	12	259.....	1	11
35.....	2	11	121.....	0	13	177.....	0	12	261.....	3	12
36.....	3	13	122.....	0	14	178.....	0	14	262.....	1	12
37.....	5	13	123.....	2	17	179.....	0	12	264.....	2	13
39.....	2	12	124.....	4	12	181.....	3	7	265.....		15
41.....	2	12	125.....	0	12	182.....	1	9	267.....	5	12
43.....	3	12	126.....	0	13	184.....	1	12	268.....	5	13
45.....	4	12	127.....	1	13	185.....	0	13	269.....	3	14
46.....	0	12	129.....	4	13	187.....	0	6	271.....	3	11
46.....	0	14	131.....	1	12	188.....	0	2	272.....	2	12
46.....	0	12	132.....	1	14	189.....	0	6	273.....		13
48.....	2	13	133.....	1	17	192.....	0	13	274.....		8
49.....	0	12	134.....	0	12	193.....	0	6	275.....		7
51.....	2	12	135.....	9	12	195.....	0	5	282.....	3	13
52.....	1	12	136.....	2	12	196.....	0	1	283.....	2	6
53.....	1	12	137.....	6	13	197.....	0	3	312.....	3	13
54.....	1	12	138.....	0	14	198.....	0	2	313.....		5
57.....	2	12	139.....	0	12	199.....	0	3	314.....	2	12
58.....	0	12	141.....	0	13	212.....	6	12	316.....		12
59.....	0	12	142.....	4	12	213.....	5	16	317.....	3	12
62.....	2	13	143.....	4	12	214.....	4	12	318.....	5	11
63.....	1	3	144.....	0	9	215.....	4	13	319.....		11
64.....	0	12	145.....	2	13	216.....	5	13	321.....	4	14
67.....	4	11	146.....	0	12	217.....	3	13	322.....		5
68.....	3	11	147.....	3	13	231.....	1	12	323.....	1	12
69.....	3	11	148.....	7	12	232.....	2	14	324.....	1	12
71.....	5	10	149.....	1	15	234.....	2	13	325.....	1	12
72.....	2	12	152.....	3	13	235.....	1	12	326.....	2	11
73.....	2	10	153.....	0	12	236.....	0	13	327.....	3	12
74.....	0	10	154.....	1	14	237.....	1	13	328.....	4	13
75.....	1	10	155.....	0	12	238.....	0	12	329.....	3	12
76.....	1	10	156.....	0	13	239.....	2	13	341.....	1	12

Number of alarms and tests from each box—Continued.

No. of box.	Alarms.	Tests.	No. of box.	Alarms.	Tests.	No. of box.	Alarms.	Tests.	No. of box.	Alarms.	Tests.
342.....	2	12	514.....	2	11	641.....	2	12	781.....	1	10
343.....	1	12	515.....		13	642.....	1	11	782.....	2	10
344.....		13	516.....	2	12	645.....		11	783.....	1	10
345.....		11	517.....		12	646.....	3	13	784.....		10
346.....	1	12	518.....	1	12	647.....	3	14	785.....		10
348.....	4	7	519.....	4	12	648.....	1	11	787.....		9
349.....		3	521.....	3	11	649.....		13	788.....		6
355.....		6	522.....	2	11	651.....	2	11	789.....		11
358.....		3	523.....	1	12	652.....	2	11	791.....		6
359.....		3	524.....	2	11	653.....	2	12	792.....		11
365.....		3	525.....		13	654.....		11	812.....	1	12
366.....		3	526.....	5	12	657.....	1	13	813.....		11
367.....		3	527.....	1	11	658.....	3	11	815.....		11
368.....		3	528.....	2	12	671.....		11	816.....		11
369.....		3	529.....	3	12	672.....		11	817.....		13
377.....		1	531.....	2	12	673.....		11	818.....		13
378.....		2	533.....		12	674.....	1	11	821.....	2	11
412.....	4	12	534.....		12	675.....	4	11	823.....	1	11
413.....	3	12	536.....		12	676.....	1	11	824.....		15
414.....	5	12	537.....	1	12	678.....	1	12	825.....	2	11
415.....	1	12	538.....	2	12	679.....	4	12	826.....	2	13
416.....		12	539.....		11	681.....		12	827.....	1	12
417.....	5	13	541.....		12	682.....	1	11	828.....		13
418.....	1	12	542.....	2	11	686.....		11	829.....		12
419.....	2	12	543.....		12	687.....	1	11	831.....	1	14
421.....		12	612.....	1	12	689.....	2	12	832.....	2	12
422.....		11	613.....	3	11	698 A.....		1	834.....	3	15
423.....	2	12	615.....		11	698 B.....		2	841.....	1	11
424.....	3	12	616.....	1	12	699.....		2	843.....		15
425.....	3	12	617.....	3	11	712.....		10	845.....		12
426.....	3	12	618.....	1	11	713.....		10	847.....	2	13
427.....	1	12	619.....	1	11	714.....	1	10	848.....		11
428.....	1	12	621.....	2	11	715.....	1	10	861.....	1	11
429.....		12	622.....	1	12	716.....		10	862.....		12
431.....	2	12	623.....	1	13	717.....		10	863.....		5
432.....	1	13	624.....		13	719.....	1	10	864.....		11
433.....	2	12	625.....		14	723.....		11	867.....		11
434.....	1	12	626.....		12	724.....		10	871.....		11
435.....	1	13	627.....	1	13	729.....	3	10	891.....		11
436.....		12	628.....	2	11	731.....	3	11	892.....		11
437.....	2	12	629.....	3	11	732.....	2	11	893.....	2	11
438.....	2	12	631.....	1	11	735.....	3	10	894.....		11
439.....		12	632.....	2	11	751.....	2	11	895.....		11
451.....	1	12	634.....	1	11	752.....		2	913.....		10
452.....	1	12	635.....		11	762.....		11	951.....		10
453.....	2	12	636.....	2	13	764.....		10	952.....		3
454.....		12	637.....	1	12	765.....		10	953.....		3
512.....		12	638.....		12	766.....		10	962.....		11
513.....	1	12	639.....		12	767.....		11			

TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

The following 27 telephones were added to the District switchboards:

Residence of Waldo C. Hibbs, secretary to Commissioner Macfarland, 1501 Park street NW.

Residence of Louis C. Wilson, secretary to Commissioner West, 1324 S street NW.

Residence of Moncure Burke, secretary to Commissioner Biddle, 1802 Wyoming avenue NW.

Residence of P. W. Nicholson, acting assistant to the fire marshal, 1619 New Jersey avenue NW.

Stables of the street cleaning department, alley between Ninth and Tenth, N and O streets NW.

Residence of Samuel T. Morsell, assistant assessor, No. 921 M street NW.

Office, superintendent water department, extension set.

Residence of Edwin W. W. Griffin, assistant assessor, 1721 First street NW.

Office, parking commission District of Columbia, B and Canal streets SW.

Extension set, office W. F. Rodrick, secretary to the board of education, Franklin School Building.

Office, Capt. Chester Harding, assistant to Engineer Commissioner.

Auditor's office.

Office, Thomas J. Fisher, inspector of electric lighting.

Inspectors' office, electrical department.

Tenleytown police substation.

Truck company G, District of Columbia fire department.

Residence, Capt. John A. Swindells, police department, 3313 R street NW.

Office, assistant superintendent of public schools, James A. Montgomery, Franklin School Building.

Residence of Maj. Richard Sylvester, superintendent Metropolitan police, 1223 Roanoke street NW.

Office, W. J. Douglass, engineer of bridges, District of Columbia.

Office, Walter C. Allen, electrical engineer.

Residence, Matthew Trimble, assistant assessor, 1320 Rhode Island avenue.

Residence, Alexander McKenzie, assistant assessor, 1004 East Capitol street NE.

Stables, Electrical department, Second and Canal streets SW.

Office, W. J. Douglass, engineer of bridges, Connecticut Avenue Bridge.

Extension set, office H. H. Darneille, assessor.

The following telephones were discontinued during the fiscal year:

Residence of James E. Heffner, captain, Metropolitan police, 1930 Eighth street NW.

Property yards, engineer department, Second and H streets NE.

Residence of watchman, Reno Reservoir.

Residence, Moncure Burke, ex-secretary to Commissioner Biddle, 1802 Wyoming avenue NW.

Five trunk lines between the District and the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company's systems were added to the ten previously maintained, two running direct to the company's north exchange, two to the east exchange, and one to the west exchange. A direct connection was also made between the District switch boards and the United States Capitol board.

Forty-seven telephones were installed in the following public schools with the special appropriation made for that purpose:

Abbot.	Douglass.	Jones.	Phillips.
Abby S. Simmons.	Eckington.	Langston.	Polk.
Adams.	Emery.	Magruder.	Slater.
Arthur.	Force.	Miner.	Stevens.
Banneker.	Garnet.	Monroe.	Taylor.
Berret.	Garrison.	Montgomery.	Thomson.
Blake.	Giddings.	Morgan.	Toner.
Brent.	Grant.	Morse.	Towers.
Briggs.	Harrison.	Mott.	Twining.
Bruce.	Henry.	Patterson.	Webster.
Carbery.	Hilton.	Peabody.	Weightman.
Corcoran.	Hubbard.	Phelps.	

Telephones connected to the District system on July 1, 1904.

Fire department	36
Police department	29
Offices in District Building	39
Outside District offices and institutions	35
Public schools	72
Residences of officials	18
Total	229

STORAGE-BATTERY SYSTEM.

The total number of cells in use on July 1, 1904, is shown in the following table:

Circuit.	Total number of cells.	Circuit.	Total number of cells.	Circuit.	Total number of cells.
No. 1.....	32	No. 14.....	30	No. 2 joker.....	40
No. 2.....	34	No. 15.....	42	No. 3 joker.....	56
No. 3.....	32	No. 16.....	24	No. 4 joker.....	54
No. 4.....	30	No. 17.....	36	Gong.....	60
No. 5.....	28	No. 18.....	38	Manual transmitter..	22
No. 6.....	24	No. 19.....	32	Telephone switch	
No. 7.....	30	No. 20.....	34	boards.....	16
No. 8.....	30	No. 21.....	40	Local.....	14
No. 9.....	26	No. 22.....	24	First patrol.....	18
No. 10.....	30	No. 23.....	30	Third patrol.....	20
No. 11.....	30	No. 24.....	24	Sixth patrol.....	20
No. 12.....	24	No. 28.....	28		
No. 13.....	38	No. 1 joker.....	56	Total.....	1,146

With the exception of 60 cells on the alarm, or gong circuits, each of the above circuits is operated with one-half of the number of cells mentioned, one-half being charged while the other is operating on the lines.

There were 992 cells in use on July 1, 1903, and 154 were added during the year.

All of the old cells from circuits numbers 18 and 20 were used to increase other circuits, new cells of the type 2-B chloride being substituted for them.

POLICE PATROL SYSTEM.

The following changes and new installations were made in the police patrol system:

First precinct.—One new wall box was installed at Tenth and B streets NW. Two boxes, Seventh and H streets and Ninth and K streets NW., were connected to the underground cable system.

Second precinct.—The following boxes were connected to the underground cable system: Ninth and M streets NW., Twelfth and N streets NW., Twelfth and Q streets NW., Seventh and O streets NW., Fourth and O streets NW.

The entire precinct was rewired, making two metallic signal and two metallic bridging telephone circuits. A new improved two-pen inking register and a three-circuit key telephone switch were placed in the station.

Third precinct.—All of the 20 boxes in this precinct, 14 of which were booths and 6 wall boxes (two of the wall boxes containing old booth movements), were replaced with improved Dawson wall boxes. These boxes are equipped with solid-back transmitters and bipolar receivers.

Two additional boxes were added, at Fifteen-and-a-half and N streets, and Nineteenth and B streets NW., and one telephone station at the Bathing Beach. This station is connected with the patrol service only, but is so arranged that either end can be called, the beach having an extra large extension gong which can be heard several squares.

The entire precinct was rewired, making two metallic signal and two metallic bridging telephone circuits.

Eight boxes were connected to the underground cable system: Fifteenth and L streets, Fifteen-and-a-half and N streets, Seventeenth and M streets, Seventeenth and P streets, Twentieth and P streets, Seventeenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, Nineteenth and G streets, Twenty-fourth and M streets.

Fourth precinct.—All of the 21 boxes in this precinct, 16 of which were booths and 5 wall boxes (one of the wall boxes containing an old booth movement), were replaced with new improved Dawson boxes. These boxes are equipped with solid-back transmitters and bipolar receivers. One additional box was added at Water and I streets SW. The eastern circuit was rebuilt with metallic signal and bridging telephone circuits.

Fifth precinct.—All of the 18 Gamewell boxes were rewired, cleaned, and equipped with new improved telephone switches. One additional box was added at Thirteenth and C streets SE. The entire precinct was rewired, making two metallic signal and bridging telephone circuits. The patrol circuits were transferred from the temporary station, No. 243 Tenth street SE., to the new building. The old hand telephones were replaced with bipolar receivers. The office desk cabinet was refinished and equipped with two improved punching registers, one four-circuit key telephone switch, and a new nickel-plated telephone desk stand.

Substation, Anacostia.—This subprecinct was rewired, making two metallic signal and bridging telephone circuits. The office was also rewired. A new two-pen inking register and a four-circuit key telephone switch were installed. Four additional boxes were established, located as follows: Freight yards between Bennings and Twining City, Hamilton road and Stanton avenue, Pomeroy street and Stanton avenue, Sheridan avenue near Pomeroy street.

Sixth precinct.—One new wall box was installed and located at Seventh and B streets NW. Eight boxes were connected to the underground-cable system, as follows: Second street and Indiana avenue NW., Third and F streets NW., Fourth and Washington streets NW., Third and K streets NW., Seventh and K streets NW., Sixth and G streets N. W., Fifth and E streets NW., Seventh and B streets NW. All of the old hand telephones were replaced with new bipolar receivers.

Seventh precinct.—A substation located at Tenleytown was placed in service and the two county circuits of the Seventh were rewired, making them metallic signal and bridging telephone circuits. They were then connected to the substation. Three additional boxes were established, as follows: Grant road and Connecticut avenue, Wisconsin avenue and District line, Forty-ninth and Chesapeake streets. The office was equipped with a new flat-top oak desk, an improved 2-pen inking register, two 50-ohm relays, a nickel-plated telephone desk stand, and one 2-circuit key telephone switch.

Eighth precinct.—Sixteen old boxes (1 booth and 15 wall), were replaced with improved Dawson boxes. These boxes are equipped with solid back transmitters and bipolar receivers. One additional box was established at First and V streets. Eleven boxes were connected to the underground cable system, located as follows: Second street and Florida avenue NW., Sixth and R streets NW., Ninth and S

streets NW., Twelfth and R streets NW., Sixteenth and R streets NW., Twentieth and R streets NW., Eighteenth, between S and T streets NW., New Hampshire avenue and U street NW., Fourteenth and W streets NW., Fourteenth and U streets NW., Fourteenth and S streets NW. The two circuits were rebuilt, making them metallic signal and bridging telephone circuits.

Ninth precinct.—Fourteen old boxes, 12 booths, and 2 wall (one of which contained an old booth movement) were replaced with improved Dawson boxes equipped with solid-back transmitters and bipolar receivers. One additional box was placed at the entrance to Bennings race track.

Tenth precinct.—Three additional boxes were established as follows: Fourteenth and Princeton streets NW., Fifteenth street and Columbia road NW., Rhode Island avenue and North Capitol street. The two county circuits, which were three-wire, were changed to metallic signal and bridging telephone circuits.

Of the 71 old boxes replaced by new improved Dawson boxes, 43 were booths and 28 wall, four of which were equipped with booth movements. These old booth boxes were unfit for further service and were turned over to the property clerk to be sold. The remaining 24 wall boxes were repaired and 14 of them used for additional extensions to the service. Five of the remaining 10 boxes have also been assigned to new locations, as follows: Kenilworth, D. C., North Langdon, Sargent and Bunker Hill roads, Eleventh street and Columbia road, Eighth and East Capitol streets. These boxes will be placed in service as soon as the necessary connections can be made. The remaining 5 will be used to replace old booths in the ninth and tenth precincts. The two-pen inking registers in the first, second, fourth, and sixth precincts were remodeled and put in good order.

On July 1, 1904, the distribution of boxes among the precincts was as follows:

Precinct.	Wall boxes.		Booths.	Telephone stations.	Total.
	Under-ground.	Overhead.			
First.....	18	2			20
Second.....	9	10			19
Third.....	10	12		1	23
Fourth.....		22			22
Fifth.....		19			19
Sixth.....	13	5			18
Seventh.....		16			16
Eighth.....	11	7			18
Ninth.....		21	3		24
Tenth.....		16	7		23
Substation, Anacostia, D. C.....		7	5		12
Substation, Tenleytown, D. C.....		7	5		12
Total.....	61	144	20	1	226

ELECTRIC WIRING.

THEATERS.

The electric wiring and devices in each of the seven theaters were thoroughly inspected during the winter and numerous changes made by the managers to bring the installations up to the best possible condition without putting in entirely new wiring.

This inspection was in addition to the regular weekly visits to each theater during the season (usually on Monday and Tuesday evenings), during performances, in order to insure the safety of the various electrical devices carried by the various traveling companies.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following is a list of various other inspections made:

	Places visited.	Inspections.
For arc lamps.....	29	87
For signs and outside lamps.....	114	372
Total.....	143	459

In addition to the above, the installation of electric wiring was supervised by this department in the fifth precinct police station and truck G house. Plans were also drawn up for electric wiring for the new business high school and No. 13 engine house.

Inspectors, assistants, laborers, and other employees of the electrical department temporarily employed and the appropriations from which they were paid.

Class.	Number.	Electric lighting.	Street lighting.	General supplies.	Extension of patrol.	Re-building patrol.	Telephone system, schools.	Wires, underground.	Total.
Electrical engineer	1	\$896.60	\$1,192.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$296.00	\$2,384.92
Inspectors.....	6	4,229.00	869.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	452.00	5,550.00
Telephone operators.....	7	.....	.....	\$2,272.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,272.00
Clerks.....	5	.....	3,174.61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,174.61
Laborers.....	7	.....	2,090.69	549.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,639.69
Painters.....	1	.....	463.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	463.60
Linemen.....	6	.....	.....	77.69	\$448.94	\$551.36	\$604.31	.....	1,682.30
Ground men.....	8	.....	.....	126.00	359.00	380.13	454.00	.....	1,319.13
Cable splicer.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,665.50	1,665.50
Assistant splicer.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	798.50	798.50
Assistant repair men.....	2	.....	.....	699.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	699.25
Telephone messenger.....	1	.....	.....	388.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	388.12
Total.....		5,125.60	7,790.22	4,112.06	807.94	931.49	1,058.31	3,212.00	23,037.62

^aIn addition to this amount this department paid from this appropriation \$123.50 toward the salaries of the office of the superintendent of property, and \$831.40 toward the salaries of three clerks in the office of the property clerk.

^bThis does not include \$5,864.35 paid for mechanics and laborers engaged upon underground conduit construction, nor \$97.50 paid toward the salaries of the office of the superintendent of property.

Respectfully submitted.

WALTER C. ALLEN,
Electrical Engineer.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 191

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903.^a

Street lighting.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation.....	\$200,000.00
Received from Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for maintenance of lamps along their tracks	438.41
Received from Baltimore and Potomac Railroad for maintenance of lamps along their tracks	2,975.04
Received from Washington Gaslight Company to cover cost of lanterns and lamp-posts.....	1,329.70
Total	204,743.15

EXPENDITURES.

Gas lighting:		
Washington Gaslight Company.....	\$132,457.03	
Deductions for defective service	106.66	
		\$132,350.37
Georgetown Gaslight Company	9,578.89	
Deductions for defective service	48.11	
		9,530.78
Naphtha lighting:		
American Development Company	24,351.61	
Deductions for defective service	118.64	
		24,232.97
Incandescent electric lighting:		
Potomac Electric Power Company.....	12,850.37	
Deductions for defective service	28.69	
		12,821.68
Welsbach lighting:		
Welsbach Street Lighting Company		208.28
Stable expenses		325.96
Moving and resetting lamps.....		6.50
Erecting lamp-posts		72.50
Replacing lamps.....		2.50
Taking down old posts.....		51.50
Lanterns.....		1,708.05
Street signs and frames		235.51
Repairs and maintenance		61.92
Repairs to cuts.....		133.56
Lamp-posts.....		7,134.12
Rent and cartage.....		1,759.14
Labor and services		6,919.08
Miscellaneous.....		31.97
Total		197,625.27

Electric lighting.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation	\$76,000.00
Received from Baltimore and Potomac Railroad for maintenance of lamps along their tracks	360.00
Total	76,360.00

^aOmitted from report for that year.

EXPENDITURES.

Lighting:	
Potomac Electric Power Company	\$64,857.12
Deductions for defective service	462.50
	\$64,394.62
Labor and services	5,432.50
Miscellaneous	78.50
Total	69,905.62

General expenses.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation	\$14,000.00
Repayment for telephone service (Doctor Vale)	71.00
Deposit for fire-alarm boxes, etc.	1,296.99
Construction of telephone line to Reno reservoir	44.55
Installation of telephone for street-cleaning department	27.00
Total	15,439.54

EXPENDITURES.

Tools and hardware	\$187.49
Batteries and battery supplies	1,260.49
Telephone rental and exchange service	4,068.48
Stable expenses	857.41
Office expenses	984.88
Repairs to cuts	25.10
Wire	770.55
Cable	550.80
Conduits	155.50
Line supplies	244.10
Poles	40.20
Rent of storeroom	120.00
Repairs and maintenance	424.29
Instruments and apparatus	1,568.69
Labor and services	3,847.99
Miscellaneous	297.21
Total	15,403.18

Wires underground.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation	\$9,000.00
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EXPENDITURES.

Posts	\$300.00
Apparatus and supplies	821.29
Repairs to cuts	121.40
Conduits	101.00
Underground cable	6,605.12
Labor and services	926.19
Cartage	40.75
Miscellaneous	78.70
Total	8,994.45

Extension patrol system.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation	\$5,000.00
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EXPENDITURES.

Wire	\$959.08
Line supplies	311.50
Posts and poles	54.50
Instruments and apparatus	2,709.75
Labor and services	922.17
Miscellaneous	30.00
Total	4,987.00

Erection of poles.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation	\$5,000.00
Received from water department for building telephone line to Reno reservoir	271.44
Total	5,271.44

EXPENDITURES.

Wire	\$953.20
Cable	1,918.11
Conduits	180.76
Line supplies	169.28
Posts and poles	755.82
Labor and services	1,260.62
Cartage	33.50
Total	5,271.29

Extension fire-alarm system.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation	\$6,250.00
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EXPENDITURES.

50 fire-alarm boxes	\$6,250.00
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STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

Street lighting.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation	\$209,000.00
Repayments	3,405.56
Total	212,405.56

EXPENDITURES.

Gas lighting:		
Washington Gaslight Company	\$121,395.06	
Deductions for defective service	148.95	
		\$121,246.11
Georgetown Gaslight Company	9,640.00	
Deductions for defective service	94.99	
		9,545.75
Naphtha lighting:		
Union Lighting Company	30,512.88	
Deductions for defective service	817.52	
		29,695.36

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Welsbach gas lighting:		
American Lighting Company.....	\$14,932.06	
Deductions	12.32	
		\$14,919.74
Incandescent electric lighting:		
Potomac Electric Power Company.....	18,225.81	
Deductions	59.82	
		18,165.99
Street designation lighting:		
Washington Gaslight Company		1,813.42
Taking down old posts.....		221.00
Erecting designation posts		423.47
Moving and reerecting posts.....		12.00
Labor and services		8,745.12
Stable expenses		12.80
Building stable and storeroom.....		2,610.16
Lamp-posts for designations		110.65
Street signs and frames		112.79
Repairs to pavements.....		174.31
Repairs and maintenance		89.64
Rents, cartage, and storage.....		842.35
Miscellaneous		63.31
Total		208,803.97

Electric lighting.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation	\$80,000.00
Deficiency appropriation.....	3,690.75
Repayments	474.25
Total	84,165.00

EXPENDITURES.

Electric lighting.....	\$78,916.76
Deductions for defective service	515.64
	\$78,401.12
Labor and services	5,125.60
Miscellaneous.....	24.25
Total	83,550.97

General supplies.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation.....	\$15,000.00
Repayments	3,815.27
Total	18,815.27

EXPENDITURES.

Tools and hardware	\$112.95
Batteries and battery supplies	1,027.25
Telephone rental and exchange service	4,868.41
Stable expenses	1,187.30
Office expenses.....	1,457.48
Repairs to pavements.....	30.43
Wire	197.76
Cable.....	345.00
Line supplies	210.09
Poles	371.86
Rent of shed	120.00

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 195

Repairs and maintenance	\$347.54
Instruments and apparatus	3,718.07
Labor and services	4,112.06
Miscellaneous	255.60
Total	18,361.80

Wires underground, 1903-4.^a

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation	\$43,950.00
Repayments	241.85
Total	44,191.85

EXPENDITURES.

Posts	\$1,331.42
Apparatus and supplies	4,496.14
Repairs to cuts	2,314.02
Conduit connection	105.00
Cable	26,059.23
Labor and services	9,173.85
Cartage	9.30
Miscellaneous	45.56
Horse and field wagon	398.00
Total	43,932.52

Extension patrol system.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation	\$5,000.00
Repayments	35.23
Total	5,035.23

EXPENDITURES.

Labor and services	\$807.94
Instruments and apparatus	185.24
15 patrol boxes	2,025.00
Posts and poles	438.00
Line supplies	236.31
Wire	1,252.50
Repairs to cuts	3.21
Miscellaneous	63.76
Total	5,011.96

Extension telephone service—public schools.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation	\$5,000.00
Repayments	490.52
Total	5,490.52

EXPENDITURES.

Labor and services	\$1,058.31
Instruments and apparatus	1,836.69
Posts and poles	58.65
Line supplies	157.80

^a This appropriation was made available March 3, 1903.

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Conduit connections.....	\$559.40
Underground cable.....	460.96
Wire	948.13
Repairs to cuts	139.90
Batteries and battery supplies.....	137.50
Miscellaneous	14.91
Total	5,372.25

Manual transmitter.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation	\$5,250.00
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EXPENDITURES.

1 four-dial, four-number manual transmitter	\$5,250.00
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Rebuilding patrol circuits.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation	\$10,000.00
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EXPENDITURES.

Apparatus and supplies.....	\$399.39
60 patrol boxes.....	8,100.00
Building conduit connections	96.00
Aerial cable.....	362.58
Erecting poles	63.58
Labor and services	931.49
Miscellaneous.....	31.50
Batteries and battery supplies.....	15.00
Total	9,999.54

REPORT OF THE PROPERTY CLERK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 15, 1904.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to report that the records of the executive department branch of the property clerk's office, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, show that during the year there was expended for supplies for the various departments of the District (other than the engineer department) \$525,295.63 from appropriations as indicated in statement No. 1, inclosed. The number of requisitions received by the office was 4,562, on which 12,558 orders were issued, and the number of bills presented for payment and passed by this office was 10,432.

Statement No. 2, also inclosed, shows the amount of salaries paid to employees of the office and the appropriations from which they were paid.

Very respectfully,

R. D. SIMMS,
Property Clerk, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

No. 1.—*Statement showing amount expended by property office, executive branch, for supplies during the fiscal year 1904.*

Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, District of Columbia	\$31,200.00
Advertising notice of taxes in arrears	1,641.44
Bathing beach, maintenance	1,361.83
Electrical department:	
General supplies	5,579.97
Manual transmitter	5,250.00
Extension police patrol system	4,200.00
Rebuilding police patrol system	8,500.00
Street lighting	351.25
Electric arc lighting	24.25
Wires underground	1,673.71
Emergency fund	5,204.57
Fire department:	
Contingent expenses	16,500.00
Apparatus	7,500.00
Forage	18,000.00
Fuel	5,000.00
Horses	11,000.00
Hose	9,000.00
Engine house, square 925	774.25
Freedmens Hospital:	
Miscellaneous	11,052.84
Subsistence	19,000.00
Harbor and river front	1,275.33
Health department:	
Scarlet fever and diphtheria service	4,261.72
Disinfecting service	2,052.00
Regulate sale of milk, etc.	806.81
Industrial Home School:	
Maintenance	13,635.00
Repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds	2,000.00
Fund	742.34
Pumping plant, etc.	260.00

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Judicial expenses	\$1,000.00
Public library:	
Contingent expenses	7,350.00
Purchase of books	5,000.00
Binding	3,000.00
Municipal lodging house	1,809.50
Police court:	
Repairs and replacement of furniture	155.75
Meals for jurors	15.70
Police department:	
Contingent expenses	28,888.30
Fuel	3,390.52
Flags	125.00
House of detention	2,924.40
Relief of poor:	
Board of Charities	504.66
Washington Asylum	400.00
Public schools:	
Contingent expenses	35,750.00
Industrial instruction	19,480.00
Fuel	66,025.29
Kindergarten instruction	2,415.01
Text-books, etc	50,000.00
Night contingent	500.00
Flags	1,000.00
Pianos	2,475.00
Extending telephone service	3,941.63
Fire escapes, etc	2,152.12
Furniture	11,374.04
Streets, District of Columbia:	
Cleaning, etc	14,752.70
Disposal of city refuse	68.58
Cleaning snow and ice, etc	127.62
Transportation of prisoners	732.37
Washington Asylum:	
Contingent expenses	57,837.12
Repairs to buildings	1,505.08
Deposit, Washington Gas Light Company	893.74
Deposit, Georgetown Gas Light Company	140.37
Coroner's office, horse hire, ice, etc	678.24
Soldiers and Sailors Temporary Home	3,700.00
Health department, rent of stable	105.00
Police department, house, furniture, etc., No. 5	1,028.28
Total	525,295.63

No. 2.—Statement showing the amount of salaries paid to employees of this office and appropriations from which they are paid.

	Annual salary appropriation.	Per diem.	Streets, D. C., cleaning of.	Streets, D. C., disposal of refuse.	Elec-trical depart-ment, street lighting.	Health depart-ment, scarlet fever and diphthe-ria serv-ice.	Health depart-ment disin-fecting service.	Public schools text-books, etc.	Total.
Property clerk	\$1,600.00								\$1,600.00
Deputy property clerk	1,400.00								1,400.00
Messenger	720.00								720.00
Clerk	600.00								600.00
Laborer	365.00								365.00
Clerk (2)		\$1.00	\$624.00		\$600.00			\$1,182.00	2,406.00
Clerk		2.30		\$180.00	180.00	\$180.00	\$180.00		720.00
Total	4,685.00		624.00	180.00	780.00	180.00	180.00	1,182.00	8,811.00

REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE BATHING BEACH.WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 12, 1904.*

GENTLEMEN: The committee on the bathing beach, appointed by the order of February 17, 1900, submits the following statement respecting the conduct of the public bathing service since its annual report for 1903:

OPENING AND CLOSING.

The bathing plant was opened for the season on the 4th day of June and closed on the 31st day of August.

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

Balance available from the appropriations:

"For the construction, maintenance, and repair of floating baths to be moored in the tidal reservoir or the water front of Washington, at such points as may be agreed upon by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the Secretary of War, to be immediately available, five thousand dollars; care, operation, maintenance, and repair of bathing beach, to be expended in the discretion of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, two thousand five hundred dollars; in all, seven thousand five hundred dollars," March 3, 1903.....	\$2, 172. 67
"For the care, operation, maintenance, and repair of bathing beach and floating baths," April 27, 1904	3, 000. 00
Total	5, 172. 67

The expenditures from October 31, 1903, to November 1, 1904, were as follows:

For compensation of officers and employees:

Superintendent	\$616. 70
Assistant superintendent.....	207. 50
Clerk.....	110. 00
Life guards	563. 37
Key boys.....	168. 00
Laundress	131. 25
Watchman.....	476. 25
Substitutes and extras.....	13. 50
	\$2, 286. 57

For labor:

Carpenter.....	3. 25
Painter	3. 75
Drivers	1. 61
Laborers	61. 36
	69. 97

For improvements, supplies, repairs, etc.:

Repairs and improvements.....	1, 248. 01
Hardware	235. 93
Lumber	147. 77
Bathing suits.....	72. 00
Paints, oils, etc.....	89. 79

For improvements, supplies, repairs, etc.—Continued.

Ice	\$34. 26	
Coal	41. 62	
Dry goods	12. 28	
Plumbing	18. 30	
Printing	11. 20	
Stationery	1. 30	
Miscellaneous	22. 77	
		\$1, 935. 23
		\$4, 291. 77

Unexpended balance November 1, 1904..... 880. 90

This balance will be subject to draft for payment of salaries of the superintendent and watchman and for incidental repairs, before the season of 1905:

RECEIPTS FROM FEES.

The receipts from all sources during the season were \$623.30; \$25 of which were for rent of refreshment-stand privilege, and were deposited in the Treasury of the United States as required by law.

The receipts from like sources during the fiscal year 1903 were \$412.85.

ATTENDANCE.

The superintendent reports that the attendance during the season of 1904 was 45,636, which is 12,140 more than reported by the same official for the season of 1903.

SWIMMING BATHS FOR LEARNERS.

In view of the indisputable value of acquiring the art of swimming as a life-saving accomplishment, as well as a form of healthful exercise, facilities for teaching it should be provided through the entire year, in suitable bath houses conveniently located.

Every child should be taught to swim as a part of its education, second only in importance to the mental and moral training needful to fit it for the intelligent discharge of the duties of citizenship. This committee has repeatedly recommended that this art be made a part of the public school curriculum, and renews that suggestion with increased emphasis. The expense would be comparatively insignificant and the result incalculably useful. Any child over 6 years could be taught to swim in one season, so that after the first course the new pupils would be the only ones requiring such instruction, while many of them would doubtless already be more or less proficient from having profited by opportunities for learning elsewhere. The teaching need not be restricted to public school pupils, but should be compulsory as to them, except in cases of abnormally delicate pupils, where the exposure and exertion would be hazardous to health.

PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS.

The committee also renews its recommendation for the establishment of interurban public playgrounds. The efforts to provide facilities of this nature by the playgrounds committee of private citizens are deserving of the highest commendation, both for the spirit which actuated them and for the wisdom and perseverance with which they have been conducted; but the Government has a paramount duty to at least supplement those efforts by establishing a sufficient number of places in the thickly settled sections to afford opportunities for the physical recreation and culture, under competent instructors and surveillance, for all the children in the District who are lacking in that respect.

In the report of this committee for the fiscal year 1898 it advanced some of the reasons in favor of such a policy, as follows:

Public playgrounds.—During the frequent visits of the members of the committee to the bathing beach they were impressed with the adaptability of portions of the Potomac Park in the vicinity for the purposes of a public playground. The spaces in the city and suburbs for youthful sports and other forms of diversion in the open air are becoming fewer and more restricted every year, and the opportunities to acquire large tracts in the city for that purpose without prohibitive cost have almost passed, even if the noise which must accompany such diversions would be tolerated in thickly populated localities.

The remoteness of the Potomac Park would obviate the latter objection and leave only the problem of providing cheap and abundant transportation facilities to and from it for the accommodation of the general public. The quantity of land is practically unlimited, and could be adapted to playground purposes at comparatively insignificant expense.

The severity and scope of the laws of the District with reference to minor offenses, it is said, exceed those of most other communities, and correspondingly restrict youthful freedom of action, or increase the liability to arrest for offenses often trivial in extent, but which it is deemed injudicious to permit without restraint. The public, therefore, owes it to the youthful element of the community to make suitable provisions for its physical exercise.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC COMFORT AND RECREATION.

The committee desires to thank the Commissioners for the unfailing support they have given it in the discharge of its duties, but is conscious that its efforts have not been attended with the best obtainable results. An adequate administration of this branch of the service could only be attained through an official who could give it a more constant and intimate attention than it is practicable for any member of this committee to do. It is therefore suggested that a department of public comfort and recreation, with a suitably equipped official staff, including the inspector of plumbing, in an advisory capacity, be created, to have surveillance of the public baths, and of public comfort stations and recreation grounds when they are provided, as they undoubtedly will be in the near future.

REPAIRS TO FLOATING BATHS.

The past winter was very injurious to the floating baths. The ice on the basin in which they are moored was nearly a foot thick for several weeks, and the rising and falling with the tides injured the floats and loosened the piles by which they are held in place. The repairs, while not very expensive, were difficult to make, and, in the matter of the float for colored persons, consequently delayed some days beyond the opening of the beach for the season.

REPAIRS TO THE FLUME.

The most embarrassing feature of the plant has been the flume through which the water of the inner basin is admitted and discharged. The flume was a wooden box about 70 feet long with a section 6 feet square. The unstable nature of the bottom of the inlet in which it was laid and the weight of the superimposed earth placed upon it to hold it in place and afford a driveway over it, caused the flume to sag and become otherwise disarranged, so that it did not adequately answer the purpose of its design.

Many plans were tried and a considerable amount of money expended in attempts to adjust it, but it is doubtful whether any improvement short of a new and more substantial structure will be duly efficient. Provision for such reconstruction is contemplated in the estimates for the bathing beach for 1906.

INNER BASIN.

The inner basin bathing beach was well patronized whenever the temperature of the water was suitable for bathing, but, like the summer of 1903, last summer was cooler than the average summer season here.

The growth of water grass was unusually prolific during the warm weather, and its bloom, although not offensive to the smell nor apparently deleterious in effect upon the health, was so unsightly as to give rise to much derogatory comment. Efforts were made to remove this vegetation, but they were only partially successful. It is believed that nothing short of draining the basin and grading its bottom will effectually extirpate it and keep it away, although it is proposed to make an experiment upon them with copper sulphate, which has been used with good effect in reservoirs elsewhere.

The sketch plan of the inner basin, accompanying the amended permit of November 25, 1902, for the location of a bathing beach on that basin, shows by a dotted line on the easterly end a space between that line and the eastern shore which should be filled both for the purpose of making a better shore line and of lessening the area to be cared for by the bathing-beach authorities. This space is under the jurisdiction of the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds.

ESTIMATE FOR 1906.

An estimate of \$10,000 to radically improve this inner basin by draining it and grading and sanding its entire bottom and increasing the bath-house accommodations, etc., has been submitted and is embraced in the Commissioners' annual estimates for 1906.

If the inner basin should be improved as contemplated, the committee believes it would afford a convenient and healthful bathing resort during the heated term.

The floating baths could then be located at Georgetown or elsewhere, as greatest need should appear.

RULES.

The rules governing the charges for use of bathing suits and other special advantages and defining the duties of the employees at the beach are in need of revision. The committee will give early consideration to the formulation of a set of such rules for the conduct of the beach during the coming bathing season.

ALL-YEAR BATHS.

The committee does not believe that it is advisable to establish swimming pools for adults in buildings or elsewhere than in large bodies of water, or where the whole body of water is in constant and rapid process of renewal.

The various forms of contamination and risk of contagion which promiscuous bathing would contribute to the water of an indoor pool are too readily discernible to need elaboration.

The attempt to maintain a bath of that kind in this city several years ago by private support failed because even with a select patronage and the strictest surveillance there were too frequent instances of disregard of the canons of health and good taste.

Indoor shower baths would not be amenable to this criticism, and would be much more accessible and efficient in contributing to personal cleanliness and comfort, and should be established, especially in those sections where the domestic bathing facilities are deficient.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

The annual report of the superintendent of the bathing beach for the bathing season of 1904 is herewith transmitted.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM TINDALL,
W. J. DOUGLAS,
H. B. DAVIS,

Committee on the Bathing Beach.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BATHING BEACH.

SEPTEMBER 12, 1904.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to make the following report concerning the Washington bathing beach for the season of 1904:

The beach was open to the public 89 days, beginning on Saturday, June 4, and ending on Wednesday, August 31. This was shorter than the usual season by about 20 days, because the unpropitious weather had reduced the patronage very low. The first day's attendance was 748, and the next day registered 1,584.

There were 10 scattered days on which the attendance was over 1,000, and on Sunday, June 26, the registry shows a record of 2,010, which is the highest in the history of the beach.

The attendance for the season was 521 ladies, 39,406 white males, and 5,709 colored; in all, 45,636. The amount received for the rental of bathing suits is \$598.30, which has been paid to the collector of taxes. The beach is free to all who have their own suits. The temperature of the air at the office has averaged 76.42° ; of the open water in the tidal reservoir, 75.87° ; of the swimming lake, 75° , and of the floating baths, 75.87° .

The floating baths were very much below the average in June, but were above the average in July and August. The temperature of the water in the swimming lake was more even through the whole season than anywhere else. There has been no drowning at the beach this season. There have been 28 rescues, some of which were unusual and greatly to the credit of the life guards.

There was one rescue in the colored floating bath on account of repeated slipping on the slimy floor, and one of a boy who fell from the wharf into deep water outside. There were three rescues, not counted in the above list, by outsiders in the open reservoir near the floating baths during the two days in which a notice was posted implying that bathing outside the floats was not prohibited. Some years ago, before the lake was open to the public, a swimmer became entangled in the matted weeds and was drowned. These weeds are still a source of danger to the venturesome, and they greatly restrict the free use of the swimming lake, but they do not render the water unhealthy for bathing. Such weeds grow in all the shallow waters of the Potomac and in nearly all inland waters where there is not a strong current. We have experimented with rakes and with a heavy chain, but the weeds can not be pulled out in bulk, yet means have been discovered whereby the lake can be kept entirely free of weeds at an expense of about \$100 a year. But it would be far better and more economical to execute the broad and comprehensive plan which I have repeatedly recommended, including the emptying of the basin and properly grading and sanding the bottom and increasing the depth a little at the diving places. This would eradicate the weeds and a little care would prevent any more growing.

The best people who patronize the beach have complained bitterly on account of the small number of dressing rooms and lockers for clothing and the bad odor of the premises. On hot days the dressing

stalls and aisles are so filled that there is hardly elbow room and privacy is impossible. At such times the lockers are wadded with clothing, and as the most crowded days are Sundays, when people are at leisure and in their good clothes, the close atmosphere of the great dark dressing house, saturated with malodorous moisture from the wringing of some bathing suits, and punctuated with profanity from some of the disgusted patrons, does not inspire happy expressions of sentiment toward those who make such provision for public comfort. Rebuilding of the houses on the lighter, more airy, and economical plan, with the switchboard locking system to quadruple the present accommodations, would more than double the present patronage of the beach, particularly of the class who care for proprieties.

From fifteen years intimate study of public bathing I think there are two main causes of drownings and of rescue demanded.

They are, first, getting into deep water unexpectedly by those who can not swim, or swim but little, and second, venturesome brags attempting to do more than they are capable of.

To remedy the first I would have the lake emptied and on the bare ground grade and sand the bottom like a great playground, as even as a floor. Then the water may be held at one depth, enough to swim in, yet not so deep but that the learner or those engaged in romping, invigorating sports may at any time stand on the bottom with head and shoulders out of water. For the second I would have deep water along beside the playground, but it should be separated therefrom by a wharf over which any person must climb to get into deep water. Our swimming lake would permit a straight swimming course of 220 yards, and long-distance swimmers might repeat this eighth of a mile as many times as they wish to and yet be at all times within easy reach of the life guards, and the contestants would always be directly in view of the spectators, so that even a mile race might be made interesting from beginning to end, whereas, if the course were a mile or even a half mile long the contestants would get so far away and be gone so long that all interest would be lost.

I do not expect that the means here suggested would cure the venturesome brag, but they would furnish facilities for him and others to do all they possibly can do in the water without making the beach a place for suicide or manslaughter.

My main contention is that for learning to swim and becoming familiar with the water and for the invigorating tonic of social sport in the water the bathing place should be made as safe as possible and the accessories should be "up to date" in the capital of the United States. I think it is just as bad policy to start the bathing beach on one-quarter of the money needed as it would be to build a sewer on Pennsylvania avenue on one-quarter of the amount required to do it right and then have to tear it out and alter it every year. A comprehensive plan looking to future development and covering the details required for handling great crowds rapidly and with satisfaction to the public should have been made and intelligently executed at the beginning, and the sooner this is done the less money will be thrown away on work that must be torn out.

Very respectfully submitted.

W. X. STEVENS,

Superintendent Bathing Beach.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF BOARD OF STEAM ENGINEERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 30, 1904.*

GENTLEMEN: We herewith submit to you the report of the board of examiners of steam engineers for the year ended June 30, 1904. The following table shows the work as it progressed from month to month:

Month.	Meet-ings held.	Appli-cants re-ceived.	Appli-cants ap-proved.	Appli-cants incom-petent.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Dinke-y class.	Special class.	Dupli-cate.
1903.										
July.....	5	21	10	11	1	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
August.....	4	24	19	5	1	2	16	.....	.....	.....
September.....	4	25	23	2	1	4	17	.....	.....	1
October.....	5	42	28	14	.....	2	25	.....	.....	1
November.....	4	38	28	10	5	.....	20	3	.....	.....
December.....	3	25	21	4	.....	.....	19	2	.....	.....
1904.										
January.....	4	23	17	6	.....	3	10	3	.....	1
February.....	4	20	17	3	1	1	13	.....	.....	2
March.....	4	42	32	10	2	2	26	1	.....	1
April.....	5	40	29	11	.....	1	20	4	2	2
May.....	4	37	31	6	.....	1	23	6	.....	1
June.....	4	39	30	9	.....	3	25	2	.....	.....
Total.....	50	376	285	91	11	19	223	21	2	9

In addition to the above, we beg to state that during the year there have occurred no accidents to any steam boilers or steam machinery involving loss of life, limb, or property due to the carelessness of steam engineers. The past year's work has been over double that of the preceding year. This is caused by the extensive improvements now in progress in this city—the Union station terminal and the District of Columbia filtration plant—upon which a large number of engineers are employed. The peculiar requirements of some of the steam engineering work on these improvements have made it necessary to establish two additional grades of licenses, viz, the “dinkey” license and the “special” license. Dinkey licenses are issued to the operators of small locomotives on the above-mentioned construction work. Of special licenses only two were issued, and these were granted to the operators of small hoisting or pile-driving engines on the river front only.

It was found necessary during the year to revoke for six months the license of one steam engineer of the District of Columbia. This action was brought on, however, not by incompetency of the engineer, but upon the complaint of his employer, who preferred the charge of misdemeanor while on duty against the defendant. The case was given several hearings before the board of examiners and the honorable Commissioners, and upon the testimony of witnesses and the confession of the accused sentence was imposed as stated above.

Our estimate of expenses for the year ending June 30, 1906, will be found herewith attached upon the blanks provided for such purpose. We most respectfully ask that the amounts set forth be appropriated: Respectfully submitted.

E. F. VERMILLION,
H. BOESCH, *Secretary*,
DANL. JOHNSON,

Board of Examiners of Steam Engineers.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE AUTOMOBILE BOARD.

WASHINGTON, *October 11, 1904.*

SIRS: I have the honor to submit the first annual report of the automobile board, covering the entire time from the hearing given by the Commissioners, April 14, 1903, to the end of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

The number of applicants examined from August 11, 1903, to the end of the fiscal year was 858. Of these, 852 were recommended as competent to operate motor vehicles and were given permits; 5 were rejected as incompetent, and 1, to whom a temporary permit had been issued, surrendered it before the regular permit was issued. Twelve permits were issued to tourists temporarily in the city.

There were 26 meetings held from August 11, 1903, the date of the first meeting for examination of applicants, and which was advertised in the Washington papers, to the end of the fiscal year, an average of 33 examinations each meeting of the board.

At the hearing held April 14, 1903, Commissioner Macfarland, president of the Board of Commissioners, informed those present that—

The hearing is on the question of the adoption of a police regulation with respect to automobiles, locomobiles, and motor vehicles; and, as you are aware, this entire matter has been under discussion by the Commissioners for more than two years; that a bill has been recommended and introduced by Senator McMillan for the regulation of such vehicles. The corporation counsel had advised that legislation from Congress was not necessary, as it was within their power to meet this question under the police regulations.

The proposed regulations were read and very strong objections were offered by many of those present.

These proposed amendments to the police regulations were subsequently published in the daily papers, as required by law; but before the time fixed for them to become operative the Commissioners were temporarily enjoined from promulgating and enforcing said proposed automobile regulations, it being claimed "that they were without authority to do so, and that the regulations themselves were unconstitutional in that they were oppressive and unreasonable and illegally interfered with private rights and property." This was denied by the corporation counsel, and the court refused the injunction, holding that "the Commissioners had authority to make regulations, and that the regulations themselves were wholly unobjectionable."

An order was issued May 19, 1903, that—

In pursuance of article 24 of the Police Regulations, E. F. Vermillion, Henry Boesch, and Daniel Johnson, now composing the board of examiners of steam engineers; Walter C. Allen, electrical engineer, District of Columbia; W. A. McFarland, superintendent of the water department, and Charles E. Foster, vice-president of the National Capital Automobile Club, are hereby appointed a board to consider applications from persons who desire to operate motor vehicles of any kind, except railroad locomotives and electric cars, in the District of Columbia; and that E. F. Vermillion is hereby designated to act as temporary chairman of said board, for the purpose of

fixing the time and place for the first meeting of the board, when its organization shall be effected; and that said board shall, after due examination, make report to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia as to the competency or incompetency of each applicant.

In compliance with the above order, a meeting was called for and held at 6 p. m., May 28, 1903, with Mr. Vermillion temporary chairman, and the full membership present. Mr. Vermillion was, on motion of Mr. Foster, elected permanent chairman, and Mr. McFarland was elected secretary. After discussion, it was agreed that three types of license were needed, viz, first, steam motors; second, gasoline motors, and third, electric motors; and that blanks be left on printed form that the kind of motor could be inserted therein when permits were issued. It was decided that steam motor license cover the other two types; that gasoline motor license cover electric also, and that electric license be for that type of vehicle only.

The laws governing the use of automobiles or motor vehicles are much more stringent in the different States than in the District of Columbia. In Connecticut the owners must file in the office of the secretary of state a statement of his name and address, with a brief description of every such vehicle owned by him, and obtain a numbered certificate for each of such vehicles. Each motor vehicle must have the initial letter of the State and the number of the certificate for such vehicle displayed upon the back thereof in a conspicuous place and manner, the letter and figures to be at least 3 inches high. A fee of \$1 is charged for each certificate issued. The law does not require those who have complied with the law of any other State or Territory which has in effect a law similar to take out number and license in the State, but does require the display of the initial letter or letters of such State or Territory in place of the Connecticut initial letter. Speed is limited to 12 miles an hour in cities and 15 miles an hour in country.

The laws of Massachusetts require all automobiles and motor cycles to be registered by the owner or person in control thereof. The registration is made by the State highway commission or any agent thereof designated for the purpose, upon blanks prepared under its authority. The application must contain a statement of the name, place of residence, and address of the applicant, with a brief description of the automobile or motor cycle, including the name of the maker, the number, if any, affixed by the maker, the character of the motor power, and the amount of such motor power stated in horsepower, and with such application shall be deposited a registration fee of \$2. Registration is made and there is given to such automobile or motor cycle a distinguishing number, and there is issued to the applicant a certificate of registration, giving therein the name, place of residence and address, and the required number, and prescribes the manner in which such number must be inscribed or displayed. This certificate of registration is required to always be carried in some easily accessible place in the automobile or motor cycle. Upon the sale of such vehicles the registration expires, and the vendor must immediately return the certificate to the highway commission, with notice of the sale and the name, place of residence, and address of the vendee.

Manufacturers of or dealers in automobiles or motor cycles, upon application upon a blank provided by the highway commission, have granted them a distinguishing number or mark, of which a record is made of such number or mark assigned, and all automobiles or motor

cycles owned or controlled by said manufacturer or dealer, until sold or let for hire or loaned for a period of more than five successive days, are regarded as registered under such number or mark. The fee for every such license is \$10.

The registered number or mark of every motor vehicle must be displayed thereon at all times plainly, in Arabic numerals not less than four inches long.

Licenses for operating motor cycles and automobiles are also issued. The application is somewhat different from that of the owner and operator; registration of a motor vehicle by the owner or person in control thereof does not give such person the right to operate the vehicle upon the highways; each person who operates a motor vehicle must have an operator's license; any licensed person may operate any registered motor vehicle; to operate for hire, however, that is in another's employ, a special (professional chauffeur's) license is necessary. A private operator's license continues in force until revoked for cause; a professional chauffeur's license expires one year from the time it is issued.

The registration fee for each machine is \$2; the license fee is \$2; the amount to be paid, therefore, by a person who registers one vehicle and takes out a license to operate is \$4.

All statements in applications must be made under oath or affirmation, and certification as to the character and habits of the applicant must be signed by three persons of good character and standing in the community in which they reside. If related to the applicant, the relationship must be stated.

Automobiles or motor cycles owned by nonresidents of the State of Massachusetts and driven by a person holding a license to operate and residing in some other State may operate such vehicle on the roads and highways, subject to the speed limitations, and must conform to the laws of the State.

The law in New Jersey requires every resident who is an owner of a motor vehicle and every nonresident member whose motor vehicle is driven in the State to file in the office of the secretary of state a duly verified statement that such owner is competent to drive the motor vehicle for which application for license is made and a written statement containing the name and address of such owner; also a brief description of the character of such motor vehicle, including the name of the maker and manufacturer's number, if number there be, and the rated horsepower of the motor vehicle. The registration fee is \$1 for each motor vehicle.

The regulations or laws in regard to numbers are very similar to those of the District of Columbia; the speeds allowed vary from 1 mile in six minutes upon the sharp curves of a street or highway to 1 mile in three minutes, provided nothing shall permit any person to drive a motor vehicle at any speed greater than is reasonable, having regard to the traffic and use of highway. Upon signal, by putting up the hand or otherwise from a person riding or driving a horse or horses, the motor vehicle must come to a stop and remain stationary so long as may be necessary to allow said animal or animals to pass.

The law of New York requires a person buying a motor vehicle to file with the secretary of state a statement containing his address, a brief description of the vehicle, including name of maker, factory number, and motive power and style of vehicle. There is issued to

the applicant an aluminum seal bearing the number as registered. This seal must be at all times conspicuously displayed upon said motor vehicle. The registration number must be also carried on the back of the motor vehicle, the numbers to be "Arabic numerals, black on white ground, not less than 3 inches in height, and each stroke to be not less than one-half inch wide, followed by the initials 'N. Y.;' numbers must also show on lamps."

Chauffeurs are required to file a statement which contains his name, address, the trade name of and motive power of the motor vehicles he is able to operate. He is furnished with an aluminum badge bearing the registration number, which must be conspicuously worn at all times while operating a motor vehicle.

Nonresidents are not required to register in the State, provided they have complied with a similar law in the State or Territory of their residence and display upon their motor vehicle the registration number showing the initial of the State or Territory.

When a motor vehicle is sold, the registration seal must be returned to the secretary of state within ten days.

The fees are \$2 for owners, chauffeurs, and manufacturers, \$1 for renewal of chauffeurs license, and 50 cents for each duplicate seal issued to manufacturers.

The laws of Pennsylvania require all vehicles commonly called automobiles, whether propelled by steam, gas or electricity, operated upon or driven upon any highway in the Commonwealth, to register in the office of the prothonotary of one of the counties, setting forth in writing the name and residence of the owner or owners, the name of the manufacturer, and the manufacturer's number of the motor vehicle to be registered. Every such application is entered in a book kept for that purpose, and if all requirements are complied with a certificate is issued to the applicant or applicants, for which a fee of \$2 is paid, which is the full cost of filing, entering, and issuing the registration certificate. Every registration certificate must contain the name of the owner or owners, the name and number of the manufacturer of the vehicle, the date of registry, the name of the prothonotary issuing it, and the name and seal of the county in which the registry was made, with the number of the book and page in which it is entered. The registration of such motor vehicle is not valid until the certificate so issued is posted in a place in the motor vehicle, so registered, where it can be readily examined, and the registration number posted in a conspicuous place on the back of said vehicle; and the registry is null and void if the motor vehicle is used or operated upon the public highways when either the certificate or number is removed therefrom.

Speed upon any of the public highways is limited to 8 miles an hour within the corporate limits of any of the cities and boroughs; outside the corporate limits of the cities and boroughs the speed must not exceed 20 miles an hour, provided that upon sharp curves, sharp declines, the immediate approach of any person or team, and the intersection of any crossroad the speed shall not exceed 10 miles an hour.

No person is allowed to use or operate a motor vehicle upon the public highways aforesaid until the owners thereof have procured a license from the treasurer of one of the cities or counties of the Commonwealth; such license is issued upon the 1st day of January or any time thereafter, and expires on the 31st of December next ensuing.

The annual fee is \$3, paid to the city or county treasurer. No person is required to pay a license fee in more than one city or municipality in any one year.

Every person using or operating a motor vehicle upon the public highways shall have displayed in a conspicuous place on the back of such motor vehicle, in large numerals, not less than 3 inches square, the number under which it is registered. Every such automobile shall carry, during the period from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise, at least two lighted lamps, showing white lights, visible at least 100 feet in the direction toward which such automobile is proceeding, and shall also exhibit at least one red light, visible in the reverse direction.

Every person licensed shall carry with him his license, and when so required by any constable or police officer shall produce the same and the certificate of registration for inspection.

The law of the State of Rhode Island requires—

All automobiles, motor cars, and motor cycles to be registered by the person in control thereof; the application for such registration may be made, by mail or otherwise, to the secretary of state upon blanks prepared under his authority. Said application must contain a statement of the name, place of residence, and address of the applicant, with a brief description of the vehicle, including name of maker, the number, if any, affixed by the maker, the character and amount of motive power stated in figures of horsepower, and with such application shall deposit a registration fee of \$2. The secretary of state then registers such vehicle and issues a certificate of registration, giving a distinguishing mark or number. This certificate prescribes the manner in which the registered number or mark must be displayed upon the vehicle. Record of all applications and of all certificates issued is kept by the secretary of state and is open to the inspection of any person during reasonable business hours. The certificate of registration is required to be at all times carried in some easily accessible place in the motor vehicle for which issued. Upon the sale of a motor vehicle its registration immediately ceases, and the vendor must immediately return the certificate to the secretary of state, with notice of the sale and of the name, place of residence, and address of the vendee.

The number or mark registered shall at all times be plainly displayed on the vehicle in Arabic numerals not less than 3 inches long, conforming in all details to the requirements prescribed in the certificate of registration.

Such lights as are approved by the secretary of state are required to be displayed from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise. Automobiles and other motor vehicles, owned by nonresidents of the State or driven by persons residing and registered in some other State, may be operated on the roads and highways of the State, except that town councils may exclude automobiles from certain roads on which they have placed signs giving such notice.

The law of Virginia does not require registration, fees, numbers, or lamps, but requires the "operator, owner, driver, or occupant of any such vehicle or the rider of any such motor bicycle or tricycle to keep a careful look ahead for the approach of horseback riders or vehicles drawn by horses or other animals, to check speed and keep his vehicle under thorough and careful control, giving ample roadway to such rider or vehicle, and if signaled by such rider or occupant of such vehicle, or be otherwise requested thereto, to immediately bring his motor vehicle to a full stop and allow ample time for such rider or animal-drawn vehicle to pass." Should the vehicle or traveler not stop, and the said operator, owner, conductor, driver, or occupant of such vehicle, or rider of any such bicycle or tricycle, desire to pass, he shall do so at a rate of speed not greater than may be necessary, and shall in all cases use due diligence and care not to frighten the horse or other animal.

The law does not apply to incorporated towns or cities which now or hereafter shall have ordinances regulating speed of the vehicles mentioned above.

The Maryland law is so well known to all owners and operators of motor vehicles in the District of Columbia that I have made no extract from it, other than this:

That every resident of this State who is the owner of a motor vehicle, and every nonresident owner whose motor vehicle shall be driven in this State shall pay to the secretary of state a registration fee of \$1 for each vehicle registered.

With the exception of Virginia, every State from whose laws I have quoted exacts a fee from the owner of a motor vehicle, and it is recommended that a fee of \$1 be paid for registration of and assigning a number to motor vehicles owned in the District of Columbia, and also that a fee of \$1 be paid for a permit to operate motor vehicles in the District of Columbia. This is not intended to apply to motor vehicles, or to the operator thereof, provided that such owners or operators have complied with the law of any other State or Territory in the United States which shall have in effect similar law.

On account of the similarity of numbers carried, especially on motor vehicles owned in the District of Columbia and also registered in Maryland, it is recommended that all motor vehicles, "the motive power for which is electricity, steam, gas, gasoline, oil, naphtha, or other similar source of energy," required by the police regulations to carry a number for identification purposes have added the letters "D. C." to the assigned number (thus 1000 ^D/_C), this being required in several of the States from whose laws extracts have been quoted. This is the only way that the police will be able to identify those who violate the regulations.

On account of clerical work of keeping the records and other duties incident thereto it is earnestly requested that Congress be urged to allow the secretary of the automobile board the same salary as is paid the members of the board of examiners for steam engineers and the plumbing board. It is also recommended that the electrical expert be paid the same salary, viz, \$300 per annum.

The changes in the personnel of the board have been the resignation as secretary and a member of Mr. W. A. McFarland and the appointment of Mr. H. M. Woodward to the vacancy; the resignation of Mr. W. C. Allen and the appointment of Mr. H. L. Thornton.

Very respectfully,

H. M. WOODWARD,
Secretary Automobile Board.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF GAS AND METERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 29, 1904.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the operations of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

WASHINGTON GASLIGHT COMPANY.

ILLUMINATING POWER AND PURITY.

Seven hundred and eighty-nine official photometric tests of the gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company gave an average illuminating power equal to 22.66 standard candles, which is 0.66 of 1 candle above the legal requirement.

The average of 306 photometric tests made in the central laboratory, located at the corner of Tenth and D streets NW., was 22.74 candles. The highest was 25.12 and the lowest was 19.84 candles.

The average of 218 tests in the northwest laboratory, located at 1335 Fourteenth street NW., was 22.74 candles. The highest was 24.67 and the lowest 20.32 candles.

The average of 265 tests in the southeast laboratory, located at the corner of Fifth and D streets SE., was 22.49 candles. The highest was 25.41 candles and the lowest was 17.90 candles.

On fifty-one occasions during the year the candle power was below the legal requirement of 22 candles, as shown by the tests in one or more laboratories.

Most of the defaults occurred during the months of December, January, and February, at the time that the gas company was using as an enricher a gas oil heavier than the grade of naphtha formerly employed for this purpose. Representatives of the company stated that they were unable to secure the grade of naphtha formerly used, and were obliged to use the heavier oil instead. It was soon evident that satisfactory results could not be obtained with the new oil without some changes in the gas works. Minor changes were made from day to day in the hope of overcoming the difficulties. Some of the changes gave promise for a time of yielding satisfactory results, but each one showed after a thorough trial that it could not be relied upon to convert this heavy oil into a fixed gas of satisfactory illuminating power. To accomplish this result it would be necessary to make extensive changes in the plant, changes which it would be impossible to make and meanwhile maintain the daily output of gas demanded at that season of the year.

About this time a representative of the gas company stated that the company had been able to again secure the grade of naphtha formerly used, and since then the only defaults in candle power have been temporary ones due to unavoidable accidents.

AMMONIA.

The average amount of ammonia found in 100 feet of gas at the central laboratory was 0.13 of 1 grain. The highest amount found was 2.10 grains. On ninety-seven occasions the test showed no ammonia present.

The average amount of ammonia found in 100 feet of gas at the southeast laboratory was 1.19 grains. The highest amount found was 5.58 grains on November 2, 1903. This was the only time during the year when the test in any laboratory showed more than the legal limit of 5 grains in 100 feet. On nineteen occasions the test in this laboratory showed no ammonia present.

SULPHUR.

The average amount of sulphur in any form found in the gas at the central laboratory was 8.30 grains in 100 feet. The largest amount found was 11.92 grains, and the smallest was 3.32 grains.

The average amount of sulphur found in the gas at the southeast laboratory was 6.95 grains in 100 feet. The largest amount was 12.78 grains, and the smallest 3.11 grains.

At no time during the year did the gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company contain more than the legal limit of 20 grains in 100 feet.

SULPHURETED HYDROGEN.

On twenty-two occasions sulphureted hydrogen was found in the gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company. Nineteen of these defaults occurred in January and were traced to a defective valve in the purifying house.

PRESSURE OF THE GAS.

A continuous record of the pressure of the gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company was obtained in each laboratory by means of automatic registers moved by clockwork. This pressure is expressed in height in inches of a column of water which would be supported by the gas. The mean and extreme pressures recorded in the three laboratories are as follows:

Laboratory.	Location.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.
		<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
Central.....	Tenth and D streets NW	1.71	2.30	0.62
Northwest.....	1335 Fourteenth street NW.....	1.78	2.46	1.00
Southeast	Fifth and D streets SE	1.91	2.90	1.10

SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

Determinations of the specific gravity of the gas compared with air as 1,000 were made at frequent intervals in each laboratory. The means and extremes of these determinations are as follows:

Laboratory.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.
Central.....	0.635	0.680	0.600
Northwest.....	.643	.690	.534
Southeast.....	.636	.717	.538

GEORGETOWN GASLIGHT COMPANY.

ILLUMINATING POWER AND PURITY.

Three hundred official photometric tests of the gas supplied by the Georgetown Gaslight Company were made in the laboratory at 1226 Thirty-second street NW., with a mean illuminating power of 23.34 standard candles, which is 1.34 candles above the legal requirement. The maximum was 26.57 candles and the minimum 18.50 candles. On twenty-one occasions during the year the candlepower fell below the legal requirement of 22 candles.

AMMONIA.

The average amount of ammonia found in 100 feet of gas supplied by the Georgetown Gaslight Company was 0.74 of 1 grain. The largest amount was 4.38 grains. On twenty-one occasions the test showed no ammonia present. At no time during the year did the test in this laboratory show ammonia present in excess of the legal limit of 5 grains in 100 feet.

SULPHUR.

The mean amount of sulphur in any form found in the Georgetown gas was 13.36 grains in 100 feet. The maximum amount found was 21.47 grains, on March 24, 1904. This was the only time during the year that the total sulphur exceeded the legal limit of 20 grains in 100 feet. The minimum amount of sulphur found was 5.07 grains.

SULPHURETED HYDROGEN.

Tests for sulphureted hydrogen showed this objectionable compound present on sixty-six occasions during the year. The fault seemed to be in the limited capacity of the purifying department of the works. To remedy this defect the company in the latter part of the winter made arrangements to practically double the purifying capacity, but the new purifiers were not completely installed and ready for use before the end of the fiscal year. It is believed that the purifying department as now equipped will be able to remove the last trace of sulphureted hydrogen from the gas.

PRESSURE.

The pressure of the gas at the Georgetown laboratory varied from 0.38 of an inch to 5.30 inches, with a mean pressure of 2.21 inches.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

The specific gravity of the gas compared with air as 1 000 was as follows:

Mean.....	0.512
Maximum.....	.654
Minimum.....	.413

Monthly statements of the candlepower, purity, and pressure of the gas supplied by the two companies will be found in Tables I to VIII accompanying this report.

GAS SUPPLY.

The gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company is a mixture of coal gas and water gas, while that supplied by the Georgetown Gaslight Company is a coal gas enriched with naphtha.

The gas supplied by both companies was of good quality and up to the statutory requirements, with the exceptions noted in this report.

INSPECTION OF GAS METERS.

During the past year this office inspected and proved 5,449 gas meters for the Washington and Georgetown gaslight companies and consumers of gas in the District of Columbia. Of this number 2,766 were new meters, 1,005 repaired, and 1,678 complaint meters.

Nine hundred and three of the complaint meters were tested at the request of the Washington Gaslight Company. Of this number 21 were found correct; 10 were fast, average error 4.26 per cent; 562 were slow, average error 24.24 per cent, and 310 failed to register any of the gas passing through them.

Seven hundred and twenty-nine complaint meters were tested at the request of the consumers in Washington, with the result that 379 were found correct; 284 were fast, average error 5.08 per cent, and 65 were slow, average error 4.68 per cent.

On complaint of consumers in Georgetown, 45 meters were tested. Of this number 13 were found fast, average error 5.50 per cent, one was 3.33 per cent slow, and 31 were found correct. One meter was tested at the request of the Georgetown Gaslight Company and proved to be 10 per cent fast.

Of the 904 complaint meters tested at the request of the gas companies, 21, or 2.32 per cent, were correct; 11, or 1.22 per cent, were fast; 562, or 62.17 per cent, were slow, and 310 or 34.29 per cent failed to register any of the gas passing through them.

Of the 774 complaint meters tested at the request of the consumers, 410, or 52.97 per cent, were correct; 297, or 38.37 per cent, were fast, and 66, or 8.53 per cent, were slow.

Monthly statements of the meters tested will be found in Tables IX and X, accompanying this report.

FEES RECEIVED.

The sum of \$2,420 was collected during the year as fees for testing the meters. This amount was paid to the collector of the District of Columbia to be placed to the credit of the United States and the District of Columbia in equal parts, as directed by act of Congress.

In compliance with Commissioners' order No. 241807, dated September 28, 1903, an assistant inspector from this office since that date has accompanied the representative of the gas company when taking monthly statements of gas meters in buildings occupied by the District government, and the meter statements have been recorded by each separately. Beginning with November, 1903, the District gas bills have received the certification of this office.

It is my pleasant duty to testify to the skillful assistance willingly rendered at all times by the employees of this office.

Respectfully submitted.

E. G. RUNYAN,
Inspector of Gas and Meters.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

TABLE I.—*Illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company from June 24, 1903, to June 23, 1904 (central laboratory).*

Month.	Num-ber of obser-va-tions, ^a	Illuminating power in sperm candles.			Quantity of ammo-nia in 100 cubic feet.			Quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet.			Num-ber of occa-sions that sulphu-reted hydro-gen was pres-ent.
		Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.	High-est.	Low-est.	
					Gr.	Gr.	Gr.	Gr.	Gr.	Gr.	
July	25	22.98	25.12	22.09	0.19	1.75	0	7.57	9.73	4.93	.....
August	26	22.85	23.96	22.06	.17	.83	0	6.41	9.04	4.38	.....
September	26	22.85	23.68	22.05	.33	1.25	0	7.57	10.28	3.32	.....
October	25	22.61	23.95	22.02	.22	2.10	0	8.69	11.23	3.97	.....
November	26	22.59	24.09	19.84	.09	.38	0	9.00	11.37	4.66	.....
December	25	22.55	23.98	20.72	.04	.15	0	6.97	8.91	5.48	5
January	25	22.43	23.81	21.50	.06	.40	0	8.30	11.92	6.44	12
February	25	22.20	23.18	20.18	.05	.25	0	10.47	11.78	8.91	2
March	25	22.32	23.93	20.31	.07	.40	0	10.06	10.96	8.49	.....
April	27	22.93	23.74	22.10	.10	.38	0	9.28	10.28	7.12	.....
May	25	23.61	24.80	22.13	.15	1.12	0	8.72	10.28	6.58	.....
June	26	23.01	25.00	22.06	.13	.40	0	6.57	7.54	3.56	.....

AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR.

Illuminating power in sperm candles:		
Mean of 306 observations ^a		22.74
Highest		25.12
Lowest		19.84
Quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet:		
Mean	grains..	0.13
Highest	do.....	2.10
Lowest	do.....	.00
Quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet:		
Mean	do.....	8.30
Highest	do.....	11.92
Lowest	do.....	3.32
Number of times sulphureted hydrogen was present during the year		19

^a Each observation consists of ten readings on the Bunsen photometer, at intervals of one minute

TABLE II.—*Illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company from June 24, 1903, to June 23, 1904 (southeast laboratory).*

Month.	Num-ber of obser-va-tions, ^a	Illuminating power in sperm candles.			Quantity of ammo-nia in 100 cubic feet.			Quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet.			Num-ber of occa-sions that sulphu-reted hydro-gen was pres-ent.
		Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.	High-est.	Low-est.	
					Gr.	Gr.	Gr.	Gr.	Gr.	Gr.	
July	20	22.99	25.07	22.04	2.13	4.93	1.00	6.73	8.22	4.56	.....
August	17	23.13	24.57	22.04	.63	1.42	.00	5.56	6.85	4.56	.....
September	17	22.86	23.73	22.04	.53	2.90	.00	5.88	7.40	4.93	.....
October	20	21.95	23.34	17.90	1.85	3.00	1.25	6.58	7.88	3.66	.....
Novembr	26	22.53	24.05	20.15	3.27	5.58	.40	5.58	7.30	3.11	.....
December	22	21.07	22.93	18.30	2.62	4.69	1.69	5.63	6.67	4.70	.....
January	21	21.75	22.85	20.23	1.03	1.70	.67	6.38	8.22	4.52	.....
February	23	22.15	24.38	19.31	.44	1.14	.00	8.78	12.78	6.66	1
March	24	22.64	24.08	20.29	.42	1.58	.00	10.49	11.99	9.14	.....
April	25	22.66	24.62	20.93	.37	1.40	.00	7.85	12.06	4.26	.....
May	25	23.29	25.41	22.13	.35	1.42	.00	8.02	9.86	5.93	2
June	25	22.82	24.90	21.03	.66	2.00	.00	5.94	7.04	4.11	.....

AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR.

Illuminating power in sperm candles:		
Mean of 265 observations ^a	.....	22.49
Highest	.....	25.41
Lowest	.....	17.90
Quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet:		
Mean	grains..	1.19
Highest	do.....	5.58
Lowest	do.....	.00
Quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet:		
Mean	do.....	6.95
Highest	do.....	12.78
Lowest	do.....	3.11
Number of times sulphureted hydrogen was present during the year		3

TABLE III.—Illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Washington Gas-light Company, from June 24, 1903, to June 23, 1904 (northwest laboratory).

Month.	Num-ber of obser-va-tions. ^a	Illuminating power in sperm candles.			Number of occa-sions that sulphu-reted hy-drogen was pres-ent.
		Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	
July	19	22.58	23.37	22.16	.....
August	16	22.80	23.36	22.08	.....
September	16	22.85	23.68	22.28	.....
October	20	22.48	23.18	22.15	.....
November	18	22.88	24.12	22.10	.....
December	12	22.55	23.43	22.17	.....
January	13	23.06	24.15	21.34	1
February	19	22.64	24.49	22.05	3
March	21	22.55	23.44	22.01	.....
April	22	22.52	23.55	20.32	.....
May	25	22.96	24.67	22.00	.....
June	17	23.02	24.38	22.21	.....

AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR.

Illuminating power in sperm candles:		
Mean of 218 observations ^a	.....	22.74
Highest	.....	24.67
Lowest	.....	20.32
Number of times sulphureted hydrogen was present during the year		4

TABLE IV.—Illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Georgetown Gas-light Company from June 24, 1903, to June 23, 1904.

Month.	Num-ber of obser-va-tions. ^a	Illuminating power in sperm candles.			Quantity of ammo-nia in 100 cubic feet.			Quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet.			Number of occa-sions that sul-phureted hydro-gen was present.
		Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.	High-est.	Low-est.	
July	21	24.06	26.57	22.26	Gr ^s . 1.02	Gr ^s . 1.90	Gr ^s . 0.00	Gr ^s . 14.49	Gr ^s . 18.73	Gr ^s . 10.04	1
August	26	23.46	24.60	22.05	1.09	4.12	.13	11.58	16.44	6.85	5
September	26	23.28	25.00	22.02	1.01	1.64	.20	10.29	15.07	5.75	11
October	26	22.54	24.24	19.16	.58	1.43	.00	10.71	16.44	5.07	6
November	26	23.49	25.60	20.23	.74	1.50	.00	13.21	15.34	10.96	4
December	25	23.35	25.52	20.05	.41	1.13	.00	13.48	15.90	11.78	4
January	22	22.97	24.41	20.54	.42	.97	.00	13.36	15.89	10.41	2
February	25	22.98	25.32	21.28	.36	1.00	.00	13.84	16.89	11.51	6
March	25	23.02	24.71	18.71	.95	4.38	.00	16.78	19.73	13.70	16
April	27	23.96	25.27	20.53	.77	1.97	.00	14.58	21.47	10.27	9
May	25	24.16	25.87	20.15	1.03	2.40	.00	13.56	16.99	8.96	.....
June	26	22.78	24.74	18.50	.49	1.08	.00	14.44	19.18	9.98	2

^a Each observation consists of ten readings on the Bunsen photometer, at intervals of one minute.

AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR.

Illuminating power in sperm candles:			
Mean of 300 observations ^a			23.34
Highest.....			26.57
Lowest.....			18.50
Quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet:			
Mean.....	grains..		.74
Highest.....	do....		4.38
Lowest.....	do....		.00
Quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet:			
Mean.....	do....		13.36
Highest.....	do....		21.47
Lowest.....	do....		5.07
Number of times sulphureted hydrogen was present during the year.....			66

TABLE V.—*Pressure of the gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company, as registered in the central laboratory, from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.*

Month.	Mean pressure.	Maximum pressure.	Minimum pressure.
July.....	1.73	2.10	1.30
August.....	1.66	2.04	.96
September.....	1.67	2.10	.92
October.....	1.70	2.14	1.24
November.....	1.71	2.18	1.00
December.....	1.76	2.22	1.34
January.....	1.76	2.26	1.36
February.....	1.77	2.30	1.26
March.....	1.76	2.30	1.40
April.....	1.73	2.14	1.18
May.....	1.62	2.18	.62
June.....	1.76	2.18	1.34
Inches.			
Mean pressure.....			1.77
Maximum pressure.....			2.30
Minimum pressure.....			.62

TABLE VI.—*Pressure of the gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company, as registered in the southeast laboratory, from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.*

Month.	Mean pressure.	Maximum pressure.	Minimum pressure.
July.....	1.92	2.48	1.64
August.....	1.81	2.10	1.50
September.....	1.82	2.42	1.42
October.....	2.00	2.90	1.54
November.....	1.94	2.56	1.48
December.....	1.99	2.60	1.50
January.....	1.99	2.70	1.36
February.....	1.92	2.26	1.64
March.....	1.98	2.40	1.50
April.....	1.95	2.48	1.56
May.....	1.92	2.46	1.00
June.....	1.65	2.24	1.10
Inches.			
Mean pressure.....			1.91
Maximum pressure.....			2.90
Minimum pressure.....			1.10

^a Each observation consists of ten readings on the Bunsen photometer, at intervals of one minute.

TABLE VII.—Pressure of the gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company, as registered in the northwest laboratory, from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.

Month.	Mean pressure.	Maximum pressure.	Minimum pressure.
July	1.80	2.12	1.40
August	1.77	2.12	1.22
September	1.79	2.30	1.18
October	1.77	2.16	1.36
November	1.76	2.34	1.28
December	1.86	2.44	1.40
January	1.82	2.46	1.40
February	1.81	2.34	1.40
March	1.79	2.38	1.40
April	1.77	2.22	1.36
May	1.70	2.28	1.00
June	1.77	2.30	1.32

	Inches.
Mean pressure	1.78
Maximum pressure	2.46
Minimum pressure	1.00

TABLE VIII.—Pressure of the gas supplied by the Georgetown Gaslight Company, as registered in the Georgetown laboratory, from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.

Month.	Mean pressure.	Maximum pressure.	Minimum pressure.
July	2.16	4.54	0.94
August	2.11	4.00	1.14
September	2.10	5.30	.62
October	2.36	4.52	1.10
November	2.32	4.18	1.18
December	2.33	4.18	1.06
January	2.21	4.30	.38
February	2.22	3.60	.96
March	2.20	3.32	1.16
April	2.16	3.14	1.18
May	2.14	3.86	1.22
June	2.17	3.58	1.10

	Inches.
Mean pressure	2.21
Maximum pressure	5.30
Minimum pressure	.38

TABLE IX.—Meters inspected and proved for the Washington Gaslight Company and for consumers of gas in Washington, from June 24, 1903, to June 23, 1904.

Month.	Whole number of meters tested.	New meters for company.	Number fast.	Per cent fast.	Number slow.	Per cent slow.	Number correct.	Did not register.	Repaired meters for company.	Number fast.	Per cent fast.	Number correct.
July	164	4					4		77			77
August	149								72	2	2.66	70
September	387	270	1	3.00			369		56			56
October	729	596	2	3.24	2	19.50	591	1	55			55
November	487	312					312		65	1	3.00	64
December	529	361					361		51			51
January	566	284					284		51			51
February	660	287					287		87			87
March	382	34					34		128			128
April	492	200					200		115			115
May	227	24					24		103			103
June	348	200					200		56			56
Total	5,120	2,572	3		2		2,566	1	916	3		913
Average				3.12		19.50					2.83	

TABLE IX.--Meters inspected and proved for the Washington Gaslight Company and for consumers of gas in Washington, from June 24, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Month.	Consumers' meters on complaint of consumers.	Number fast.	Per cent fast.	Number slow.	Per cent slow.	Number correct.	Did not register.	Consumers' meters on complaint of company.	Number fast.	Per cent fast.	Number slow.	Per cent slow.	Number correct.	Consumers' meters on complaint of company that did not register.
July.....	57	22	4.56	4	7.29	30	1	26	.....	.....	20	24.87	.....	6
August.....	32	8	4.57	4	4.33	20	.....	45	1	4.00	26	23.94	1	17
September..	24	4	4.62	2	3.33	18	.....	37	.....	.....	22	28.07	1	14
October.....	37	7	4.61	5	3.46	25	.....	41	1	2.50	26	19.19	3	11
November....	94	28	4.59	10	3.57	56	.....	16	1	8.00	8	23.90	1	6
December....	86	35	5.85	7	10.69	44	.....	31	.....	.....	23	22.26	.....	8
January.....	102	48	5.75	9	3.28	45	.....	129	1	3.33	75	24.65	.....	53
February....	97	51	5.29	8	3.39	38	.....	189	1	5.33	97	23.52	5	86
March.....	82	42	5.22	8	6.10	32	.....	138	2	3.00	84	32.16	.....	52
April.....	65	21	4.60	5	3.27	39	.....	112	1	3.16	77	26.92	5	29
May.....	37	15	5.28	2	3.16	20	.....	63	.....	.....	53	22.72	1	9
June.....	16	3	5.99	1	4.33	12	.....	76	2	4.83	51	18.79	4	19
Total.....	729	284	.....	65	.....	379	1	903	10	.....	562	.....	21	310
Average....	.....	.....	5.08	.....	4.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.26	.....	24.24	.....	.....

TABLE X.—Meters inspected and proved for the Georgetown Gas Light Company and for consumers of gas in Georgetown, from June 24, 1903, to June 23, 1904.

Month.	Whole number of meters tested.	New meters for company.	Number fast.	Per cent fast.	Number correct.	Repaired meters for company.	Number fast.	Per cent fast.	Number correct.	Did not register.
July.....	44	24	1	3.33	23	18	1	4.00	16	1
August.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
September..	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October.....	51	48	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November....	53	48	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	13	.....
January.....	31	24	.....	.....	24	1	.....	.....	1	.....
February....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1	10.00	14	.....
March.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	1	4.00	11	.....
April.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May.....	80	50	.....	.....	50	28	.....	.....	28	.....
June.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	329	194	1	.....	193	89	3	.....	85	1
Average....	.....	.....	.....	3.33	.....	.....	.....	6.00	.....	.....

Month.	Consumers' meters on complaint of consumers.	Number fast.	Per cent fast.	Number slow.	Per cent slow.	Number correct.	Consumers' meters on complaint of company.	Number fast.	Per cent fast.
July.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
August.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
September..	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
October.....	3	1	3.00	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
November....	5	1	9.66	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
December....	10	3	3.44	1	3.33	6	.....	.....	.....
January.....	5	3	6.66	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
February....	5	3	4.94	.....	.....	2	1	1	10.00
March.....	3	2	5.33	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
April.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
May.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
June.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	45	13	.....	1	.....	31	1	1	.....
Average....	.....	.....	5.50	.....	3.33	.....	.....	.....	10.00

REPORT OF THE HARBOR MASTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 6, 1904.*

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully submit the following report of the operations and expenditures of this department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, together with estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

In my previous reports the principal duties which have been devolved upon this department have been enumerated and classified, and during the year just ended the operations of the harbor master's force have been along the lines of the duties thus enumerated. In each class there has been greater activity, demanding greater efforts on the part of the force, due in part to the extension by Congress of the laws and regulations for the government of the harbor and river front and in part to the growth of the District and to the increased number of vessels entering and leaving the harbor. Especial attention has been given to the enforcement of the laws against gambling and of the fish and game laws. Many reports of violations of the latter have been brought to the attention of the department during the year, and in every case the most thorough investigation has been made. This service alone has necessitated much work and many hours of extra labor on the part of the harbor master and his force.

A detailed report of the various operations of the department has already been made to the major and superintendent of police, and, in accordance with his practice of former years, the same will probably be made a part of his report to you for the past year. Your attention is respectfully invited thereto. A brief examination of the same will demonstrate the varied and extensive character of the duties devolving upon this department. In this connection I desire to acknowledge the valuable aid and cooperation given me by Major Sylvester in the performance of the duties of my office. I am indebted to him for assistance in many ways, and wish to place on record here my appreciation of the same.

During the past winter, which was unusually severe, this department was called upon to clear the Potomac River of ice and so prevent the flooding of the lower sections of the city which would have followed the formation of ice gorges at the forks of the channel and at the Long Bridge. An appropriation of \$5,000 for the purpose named was obtained by your honorable body in accordance with my request, and after much arduous work the river was cleared of ice. Subsequently, a second long-continued period of cold weather again closed up the river, and a second appropriation of \$3,000 was found necessary and was obtained. The work performed in this connection, and the expenditure of the appropriations named, have been made the subject of a special report to you and I wish in this report only to state that, owing to the thickness of the ice and the immense depth of the gorges formed in the upper river, the work of clearing the river was one of

the most difficult duties that ever fell to the lot of this department. The tugs employed were for a time able to make but little progress in the work, and it was found necessary to resort to the use of powerful discharges of dynamite to break up the gorges.

There is no doubt that the work done prevented much damage to property in the low-lying sections of the city and saved many thousands of dollars to the citizens of the District of Columbia. The department was in receipt of many hearty words of commendation for its efforts, and I desire herein to record my appreciation of the work of your honorable body in securing the necessary appropriations and so rendering possible the performance of the work. I beg to renew my recommendation of former years that an annual appropriation of \$5,000 be secured, to be used as an emergency appropriation for clearing the Potomac River of ice when necessary to prevent a flood, believing that with such a standing appropriation the work will be better done than when the department must wait until a special appropriation is hurriedly made.

Acting under the orders of the Commissioners the harbor boat *Vigilant* was also used to break up the ice on the bathing beach and basin, so as to prevent a recurrence of the lamentable accident thereon, whereby several skaters were drowned. On account of the lightness of the boat considerable repairs are needed to be made after each time when she has been used for this purpose. However, a special allotment was made for the needed repairs, and it is believed that the expense incurred in said work is an expenditure of the highest practical value.

Reference has been made to the largely increased number of vessels arriving at anchorage in the Washington Harbor. This has been especially the case with pleasure yachts of all descriptions, and their presence has added largely to the duties of the department, it being necessary to see that they are kept within suitable and proper anchorage grounds, so that their presence will not interfere with the free ingress and egress of shipping.

In my report of last year a recommendation was made to the effect that the provisions of section 895 of the Code of Laws of the District of Columbia be extended to all navigable waters within the limits of this jurisdiction, and by act of Congress approved February 8, 1904, the legislation recommended was obtained. No difficulty has been experienced in enforcing its provisions.

A source of much complaint from vessels arriving at and leaving the harbor is the lack of a display of lights by small craft on the river. With the increase in number of these vessels the liability to accident unless proper lights are carried has also increased, and to remedy this matter I recommend that an effort be made to secure the enactment of the following regulations:

All boats under ten tons, whether under way or anchored in any portion of the waters of the District of Columbia, shall be required to display from sunset to sunrise a bright, white light, visible all around the horizon.

All sandscows, barges, or other vessels while lying at anchor in any portion of the navigable waters of the District of Columbia shall be required to display from sunset to sunrise a bright, white light, visible all around the horizon.

Any person or persons failing to comply with any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in the police court of the District of Columbia shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such punishments, in the discretion of the court.

The enactment of this legislation will not only relieve shipping of much trouble but will tend to prevent the use of these small vessels for unlawful purposes, such as theft and violation of the game and fish laws.

There have been detailed for service in this department during the entire fiscal year four privates of the Metropolitan police force, each of whom is paid \$1,080 per annum. None of the employees of the department have been detailed to any other office or department for any period whatever.

No overseers, inspectors, or other employees of the department have been engaged in the performance of clerical duties, nor of any other service but such as pertains solely and properly to the positions to which they were appointed.

In compliance with your orders, I inclose herewith, on separate sheet, a statement showing in detail the number of persons, other than day laborers, who were employed during the fiscal year 1904, under authority and paid out of the general appropriation for said year.

Following is a statement of the expenditures of the department during the last fiscal year:

Engineer, at \$65 per month	\$780
Watchman, at \$30 per month	360
Deck hand, at \$35 per month	420
Fireman (ten months at \$25 per month, two months at \$30 per month)	310
Extra deck hand, at \$12 per month, twelve days in each month	144
Repairs to office, wharf, and boat; fuel, oil, paint, brushes, waste, and other miscellaneous expenses	1,386
Total	3,400

It should be noted that in the total amount of \$3,400 is included an allowance of \$400 for extraordinary repairs to boat.

The attention of your honorable body is invited to the accompanying estimate of appropriations required for the river and harbor front for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906. In accordance with your instructions, the changes proposed are fully explained in footnotes under each head.

I desire, however, to invite particular attention to the item contained therein of \$1,000 for extraordinary necessary repairs to the wharf and office building. These were built thirteen years ago, and then in a cheap and unsubstantial manner. The natural decay and deterioration have reduced both wharf and building to a condition such that it is absolutely necessary that they be replaced. As they are at present they are really in a dangerous state and may collapse at any time. It has been found that the Virginia pine used in their construction has in many places become decayed through three-fourths of its thickness. Much of the money now spent annually in repairs and patching would be saved by rebuilding these structures entirely, a course which it will readily be seen would be more economical than the making of small appropriations from year to year. The need of the appropriation can not be too strongly urged. For these reasons your approval of the item is earnestly requested. Regarding the other items, I wish only to add that the proposed increases are absolutely necessary to maintain the department at an efficient standard.

In their reports to Congress in former years, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia have seen fit to recommend that the harbor master be made a captain of the police department, a change which

would carry with it an increase of salary to \$1,800 per annum. The legislation necessary to secure this change has not been enacted and the salary of the harbor master remains the same as it has been since my assignment to that office in 1883, namely, \$1,200 per annum.

When it is considered that since that date (1883), a period of more than twenty years, the duties and responsibilities of the position have increased more than fivefold, and that to the original duties of harbor master there was added in 1888 the charge of the police harbor boat, it will readily be seen that the compensation received, being that of the position of harbor master simply, is wholly inadequate for the performance of the duties of the two positions. The increased tonnage which now comes to this harbor, the extended area which it is necessary to guard and over which jurisdiction is exercised, making a total of 56 miles for one entire trip, the enforcement of the many laws enacted by Congress in recent years for the government of the harbor and of vessels arriving therein, and of the fish and game laws, have made the duties which now fall to my office very onerous and exacting. They require my presence at the river front on every day of the year, Sundays and holidays included. The performance of some of the duties can only be effectively carried on at night, and the occasions upon which it is necessary for me to remain on duty until long into the night are numerous and frequent.

For these reasons it is believed that the present salary of the harbor master should be increased to \$1,800 per annum, and a request is hereby respectfully submitted to you to incorporate in your estimates of appropriations for the next fiscal year an item which will secure the desired increase.

In closing this report, I wish on behalf of myself and the members of this department to acknowledge the receipt of many kindnesses and courtesies at your hands, and to express the hope that the future conduct of the affairs of the department may be such as to merit their continuance.

Very respectfully,

J. R. SUTTON,
Harbor Master, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE CORONER.

JULY 18, 1904.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the report of the coroner's office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, classified as to the cause of death as follows:

Natural deaths.

Abortion (accidental).....	2	Influenza	1
Ænemia	2	Indigestion (acute).....	5
Alcoholism	6	Infantile convulsion	2
Angina pectoris	2	Malaria	1
Apoplexy	38	Meningitis	1
Bronchitis	13	Malnutrition	7
Cholera morbus	1	Nervous shock	1
Childbirth	2	Nephritis	22
Colitis	1	Pertussis.....	5
Cancer of the liver.....	2	Premature birth.....	52
Cerebral congestion.....	1	Pneumonia	42
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	1	Peritonitis	1
Cerebral softening.....	1	Pleurisy	1
Cancer of the stomach	1	Pulmonary congestion	5
Diphtheria.....	2	Pulmonary hemorrhage.....	13
Exposure	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	31
Epilepsy	6	Rachitis	1
Empyemia.....	2	Rupture of the heart.....	1
Enteritis.....	2	Senile debility	29
Enterocolitis	1	Septicemia.....	13
Fatty heart	5	Syphilis	1
Gangrene	1	Thermic fever.....	1
Gastritis	20	Typhoid fever.....	1
Gastro-enteritis	48	Scarlet fever	1
Heart disease.....	104	Strangulated hernia	1
Hepatitis.....	1		
Intestinal obstruction.....	1	Total	507
Intestinal hemorrhage.....	1		

Violent deaths.

Accidental injuries, falls, blows, etc.	84	Accidental poisoning by—	
Gunshot wounds, accidental.....	4	Strychnine.....	1
Steam railroad accidents in District of Columbia.....	27	Opium.....	5
Steam railroad accidents not in District of Columbia.....	1	Carbolic acid.....	2
Street railroad accidents in District of Columbia.....	7	Ptomaine	1
Elevator accidents	3	Gasoline	1
Electric shock	1	Wood alcohol	1
Lightning, struck by.....	1	Nicotine	1
Burns of body, accidental	37	Illuminating gas.....	10
Drowning, accidental	26	Stove gas.....	2
Scalds, accidental.....	2	Ethernarcosis	1
Smothering, accidental.....	5	Total	25
Strangulation, accidental.....	1		
Tetanus.....	14	Suicides:	
Total	213	Gunshot wounds	29
		Jumping.....	2
		Hanging.....	9
		Cutting throat.....	2
		Steam railroad	2

Suicides—Continued.		Number of autopsies, District of Columbia cases.....	52
Opium poisoning	10	Number of autopsies, United States cases	24
Rough on rats	1	Number of inquests.....	47
Illuminating gas.....	1	Number of bodies in the morgue..	342
Drowning.....	2		
Carbolic acid.....	10	Number of natural deaths.....	507
Arsenic.....	2	Number of stillbirths	190
		Number of violent deaths.....	326
Total	70		
Homicides in the District	15	Deaths from all causes	1, 023
Homicides not in District	2		
Legal hanging	1		
Total	18		

Expenses of the coroner's office for fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Salary of coroner	\$1, 800. 00	Ice	\$95. 00
Jurors' fees	540. 00	Harness, wagon, and repairs ..	53. 20
Taking testimony.....	235. 00	Stationery	30. 01
Horse hire and livery.....	240. 00	Making autopsies.....	520. 00
Witness fees	420. 00	Telephone	62. 50
Drugs	25. 50		
Laundry	1. 26	Total	4, 051. 47
Horseshoeing	29. 00		

Your attention is respectfully invited to the comparative increase of the work of this office over the preceding year. Ten per cent more bodies were viewed by the coroner. Of these the number of deaths by violence, the investigation of which is the most important province of this office, showed an increase of over 30 per cent. Likewise there was an increase of over 25 per cent in the number of inquests held.

Since my last annual report the new morgue, for which Congress appropriated \$15,000, has been erected and occupied. This was done on the 1st of July, and all the materials for the preservation of bodies removed from the temporary quarters in the rear of the sixth precinct station house to the new building. The morgue is well equipped for present designs. It is evident, however, that the force employed is insufficient to properly care for the building and to attend to the numerous calls and other matters incident to the proper conduct of the morgue. At the present time there are two men employed at the morgue—one the morgue keeper, at \$720 per annum, and the assistant morgue keeper, at \$480 per annum. The duties of these men are many. It is necessary that one of these men be on duty at the morgue at all hours of the day and night to answer telephone calls, receive undertakers, and be ready to remove bodies throughout the city. In my last annual report on the estimates for the care of the new morgue, I made a recommendation for three employees, namely, the morgue keeper, assistant morgue keeper, and janitor and hostler. The last item was disallowed by Congress, the assistant morgue keeper being also named as janitor. His duties require his presence at the morgue at all hours. When a call is made for the removal of a body, the morgue wagon must go to the place immediately and remove the same. Two men are required for this work. Frequently the bodies have to be removed from the top of tall buildings. With the addition of a laborer or hostler the work would be better accomplished.

Sometime ago the subject of coroner's juries was considered by me and an effort made, if practicable, to secure from the regular panel of

the district attorney's office a list of names that could be utilized. I consulted the United States district attorney with this view in mind, because of the fact that the coroner's office is more or less closely identified with the judiciary, and my desire was to cooperate with him in every possible way to the end that the office services be bettered. The District attorney at that time expressed himself as satisfied with the juries that I had summoned, and said that they compared most favorably with the regular panels, and he saw no reason for drafting coroner's juries from the Federal panel. The coroner's office is more or less handicapped in the selection of juries. It has been my purpose as far as possible to secure the very best men for jury service. My system has been to have a new jury for each case, but as far as practicable I have endeavored to secure the services of representative men from time to time. Some of these men have served a number of times, and I have never found occasion to criticise their verdict. It would be in a measure possible to secure a different panel at each inquest, but the present system seems to work satisfactorily. In this connection it might be well to consider the inability to draw from the Federal panel because of the fact that for several months in the year there are no juries drawn, and the coroner's office, with its inquests every month, would be embarrassed if this system was resorted to.

Permit me to again call attention to the importance and necessity of providing the coroner's office with a stenographer and clerk. The creation of this office has been recommended in former reports, and as the office grows so does the importance of a stenographer and clerk become more apparent. That a record should be kept of all inquests there should be no question. In many of these inquests the District has a direct interest in the testimony adduced. The accidental death of a person at one of the public institutions illustrates the importance of a complete record of the inquest, in order that the District Commissioners may be fully acquainted with the circumstances in the case. I have been impressed with the fact that much valuable testimony could be secured by the presence of a stenographer to accompany the coroner in his preliminary examination at the scene of the homicide, and record such evidence as is given by witnesses. This would be of material benefit both at the inquest and when the case is presented to the grand jury. The manifold advantages of securing reliable testimony before the witness has been tampered with seems to me to emphasize the importance of this office. The duties of a stenographer and clerk would be to keep the records of the office and to record the testimony taken at the inquest.

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks for the valuable services rendered my office by the police department. It has ever been prompt and efficient in its investigations, and has rendered most excellent services during the year.

Very respectfully,

J. RAMSAY NEVITT, M. D.,
Coroner District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PHARMACY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 21, 1904.*

GENTLEMEN: Your commissioners of pharmacy beg to submit the following report for the year ending June 30, 1904:

The report of the secretary, Henry A. Johnston, Ph. D., shows that 46 applicants, having diplomas "from an incorporated college or school of pharmacy that requires a practical experience in pharmacy of not less than four years before granting a diploma," were, according to law, registered without examination. At the quarterly examinations, held by the commissioners during the year, there were in all 48 applicants examined, of whom 11 attained a satisfactory grade. The papers of many of these candidates show clearly the need of an even more careful scrutiny of their preliminary attainments. Certainly an applicant for license to practice in the District of Columbia, or elsewhere, should at least be thoroughly familiar with the subject titles of the United States Pharmacopœia, and yet those particularly who have not had thorough training in a reputable school of pharmacy are woefully lacking in this regard.

A set of questions, used in a recent examination, is herewith submitted with the request that they be made a part of the printed report of the commission. Frequent requests are made for copies of these questions, but it has been deemed inadvisable to publish them, save through this medium. You will note in these questions a sincere effort to test the practical, as well as the theoretic, capacity of the applicants. A new feature, introduced during the past year, was the identification of a series of drug specimens, such as are in more or less constant demand. A further development of this practical side of the examinations is greatly to be desired, for it is evident that the actual making of standard preparations, *secundum artem*, is a better test of ability than a mere written description of the process.

The report of the treasurer, Francis P. Morgan, M. D., follows:

Balance, June 30, 1903.....	\$1, 096. 55
Received:	
Registration fees	442. 50
Interest on deposits	22. 39
Total	<u>1, 561. 44</u>
Disbursed:	
Clerical services	215. 80
Safe	40. 00
Rent, April 1, 1903, to April 1, 1904	60. 00
Card index	15. 40
Expenses of secretary	26. 79
Miscellaneous	49. 65
Unexpended balance, June 30, 1904	1, 153. 80
Total	<u>1, 561. 44</u>

At your request the commissioners of pharmacy were engaged during the past year in the preparation of a new pharmacy law for the District. In order that all interests concerned might, in so far as possible, be met, the medical societies, the college of pharmacy, and the local organization of pharmacists were invited to send delegates to meet the commissioners of pharmacy in joint conference on the various questions involved. At this general conference the work was referred to a subcommittee, consisting of the commissioners of pharmacy and the chairmen of these several delegations, which was unanimous in its approval of the draft finally submitted to you and now in the hands of the respective Congressional committees.

One of the proposed items, which at first aroused considerable opposition, is that all applicants for licensure shall have graduated from a reputable college or school of pharmacy in order to be eligible for examination by the local board. Your attention is called to the fact that such a requirement has been enacted by the legislature and signed by the governor of New York and becomes effective January 1, 1905. It seems highly probable that the State of Pennsylvania will soon have a similar law. It is an almost universal rule that the physician must have graduated from a reputable school before he can be licensed to practice.

It is obvious that the pharmacist, who stands between the physician and his patient, needs no less careful and thorough training, both technical and practical. While it is true, as has been alleged, that many of the older pharmacists of the day are not graduates, it is still more true and capable of statistical proof that graduates are to-day more and more in demand. While there is yet much to be desired in the standards and curricula of the colleges of pharmacy, that the latter are doing good work is easily demonstrable in the examination papers of applicants who have spent a year or two therein, even though they may not have actually graduated.

Another item of great importance in this proposed bill is that with regard to the sale of poisons. Legislation, per se, can not be expected to prevent suicide, but much can be done to increase the difficulty with which the would-be suicide procures the means of his undoing. The coroner reports 70 cases of self-destruction in the past year, of these 23 were by poison. An even more urgent phase of this question is referred to in your report for 1903 (vol. 1, p. 29) as the "increase in the number of persons addicted to drug habits." Chief among the drugs used in this way are opium and cocaine, with their derivatives. Some idea of the appalling increase in the use of these drugs may be gained from the statistics of imports.

In 1901 the value of the cocaine salts imported was \$176,948; for nine months of 1903 the figures rose to \$199,826. Crude opium, 1901, 491,448 pounds; for nine months of 1903, 338,937 pounds. Smoking opium, 1901, 139,519 pounds; 1902, 163,441 pounds; for nine months of 1903, 140,964 pounds. Morphine salts, 1901, 50,698 ounces; for nine months of 1903, 119,697 ounces. These figures are, of course, for the country at large; but, we quote again from your report, "there is no reason to believe that conditions in the District of Columbia are different."

We would respectfully urge that Senate bill 4177 be pushed with the utmost vigor at the opening of the next session of Congress, and pledge our earnest endeavors in its behalf. When it is known that

part of the opposition to this bill comes from the manufacturers of proprietary articles containing opium and cocaine, you will understand why we feel that such opposition should be ignored as coming from questionable sources and through demands inimical to the public good.

At the fifty-first annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, held at Mackinac Island, Michigan, August, 1903, a committee was appointed to arrange for a "conference of boards of pharmacy of the United States." In response to an official invitation the commissioners of pharmacy have delegated Dr. Murray Galt Motter to represent the District of Columbia at this conference, which is to be held at Kansas City September 5-10, 1904.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

FRANK C. HENRY, Phar. D., *President*,
HENRY A. JOHNSTON, *Secretary*,
FRANCIS P. MORGAN, M. D., *Treasurer*,
MURRAY GALT MOTTER, M. D.,
FRED. T. HAFELFINGER,
Commissioners of Pharmacy.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

CHEMISTRY.

1. *a.* What is an atom; a molecule; a basic salt?
b. What is meant by quantivalence; fluorescence; deliquescence; efflorescence?
2. *a.* What are chemical reactions, and to what uses are they put in the study of chemistry?
b. Mention the different kinds of reactions that can occur.
3. *a.* Give common names of the following: KClO_3 ; NaHCO_3 ; H_2SO_4 ; CaCO_3 ; $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7$.
b. Complete the following equation, stating what reaction takes place: $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl} + \text{KOH} =$
4. What is Fehling's test (solution of potassio-cupric tartrate) used for, and upon what does the result depend?
5. *a.* How is ammoniated mercury prepared?
b. How would you distinguish it from calomel by chemical means?
6. *a.* What is the difference between calcium chloride and chloride of lime sold as a disinfectant?
b. How is the latter prepared, and to what is its virtue as a disinfectant due?
7. *a.* What is the difference between carbolic acid and creosote?
b. How is each prepared?
c. Define them chemically.
8. Sulphur: *a.* How found in nature? *b.* Mention the allotropic forms in which it exists. *c.* State what is meant by Sulphur Lotum; Sulphur Sublimatum; Milk of Sulphur. *d.* Give atomic weight and quantivalence of sulphur.
9. *a.* Define specific gravity.
b. If a specific gravity bottle, graduated to 1,000 grains, will weigh 1,022 grains (outside of its tare) with 23.6 grains of a solid insoluble in water in it, what will be the specific gravity of the mentioned solid?
10. *a.* What is petrolatum? State what you know of its manufacture.
b. What products may occur during the process of manufacture?

PHARMACY.

1. Infusion of digitalis: *a.* Name all substances used in its preparation. *b.* State per cent of active substance.
2. Given 3 unlabeled bottles how could you prove, by physical and chemical tests, which contained commercially pure sulphuric acid, which commercially pure hydrochloric acid, and which commercially pure nitric acid?

3. *a.* What is collodion and how is it prepared?
b. How many are official and what are their names?
4. *a.* What are oleates?
b. How would you prepare a 20 per cent oleate of quinine?
c. How would you prepare a 10 per cent oleate of mercury?
5. Liniments: Give *unabbreviated*, Latin, official names and mode of preparation of the following: *a.* Liniment of soft soap; *b.* carron oil; *c.* sassa liniment; *d.* camphor liniment; *e.* volatile liniment.
6. *a.* Give *unabbreviated*, official name of tinct. nux vomica.
b. How is it prepared?
c. State total amount of alkaloids the official tincture should contain.
7. *a.* What is pepsin?
b. What strength of pepsin is required by the U. S. P.?
c. What is ichthyol?
d. To what element does it owe its value in medicine?
8. Give the strength of the following: Acetum opii, tinctura aconiti, tinctura colchici seminis, tinctura digitalis, tinctura iodi, tinctura physostigmatic, vinum ipecacuanhæ.
9. *a.* In 1 pound how many grammes?
b. In 1 grain how many milligrammes?
c. In 1 fluid ounce how many cubic centimeters?
d. In 1½ pints how many cubic centimeters?
10. Ten specimens are submitted for identification; concerning them state the following: *a.* official title; *b.* synonym or common name.

MATERIA MEDICA.

1. *a.* Name the active principle of the vegetable astringents.
b. With what is it incompatible?
2. *a.* State five characteristics of alkaloids.
b. What is a glucoside?
3. Name the five most powerful cathartics, and give dose of each.
4. Give *unabbreviated*, Latin, official name of each of the following: Spirit of mindererus; Lugol's solution; Monsell's solution; biniodide of mercury; bichloride of mercury; white arsenic; sweet spirit of niter; Fowler's solution; Dover's powder; laudanum.
5. Name the active principle, or active principles, of each of the following: Podophyllum; jaboranda; nux vomica; belladonna; cinchona.
6. State the average adult dose of each of the following: Dilute hydrocyanic acid; tincture of aconite; camphor; caffeine; atropine; phosphorus.
7. Explain the botanical origin of each of the following: Ergot; veratrum viride; quinine; nux vomica; belladonna.
8. Express the following metric terms: Gr. 1-6th.; ʒss; gr. 1-20th.; zij; Oj.
9. Name drugs which may deflagrate when rubbed together in a mortar.
10. Name drugs which have an acid reaction, and may therefore injure the teeth.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 19, 1904.*

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request of the 28th ultimo, I have the honor to submit for your consideration the transactions of the board of dental examiners of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

Certificates entitling holder to registration with the health officer as legally qualified to practice dentistry in the District of Columbia have been granted to 34 persons, viz, 18 persons presenting evidence as having graduated from recognized dental colleges, whose graduates were, by the law approved June 6, 1892, entitled to certificates without examination, as to their qualifications by this board.

One person presenting a certificate from his State board certifying as to his having been in legal practice eight years; also as to his competency and moral character, which person, under the law approved February 5, 1904, is entitled to a certificate for registration with the health officer without examination as to his qualifications by this board.

Eighteen persons were examined, under the law approved February 5, 1904, as to their qualifications by this board. Fifteen were certified for registration and 3 were disqualified, having failed to pass their examination.

By these additions the list of certificates now numbers 622.

Receipts during the year have been.....	\$190. 00
Disbursements during the year have been.....	187. 80
Balance in hand of the secretary	2. 20

Very respectfully,

W. E. DIEFFENDERFER,
Secretary Board of Dental Examiners, District of Columbia.
 The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 30, 1904.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the fire department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904:

Scarcely ever in the history of the country have there been recorded in one year so many calamities from fire as have occurred during the past twelve months. There has been an unusually large number of disasters of exceeding magnitude, many of them startling in their frightful destruction of life and property, and, as would be anticipated from the current reports of immense conflagrations, the annual reports of the fire departments of many of the large cities throughout the country will show enormous increases in losses from fire over the losses of the preceding years. The records of fatalities and devastation of property caused by fire during the fiscal year 1904 will be notable in the fire annals of the country.

While the losses from fire in the District of Columbia during the past twelve months were greater than for the preceding year, yet Washington has been particularly fortunate in being spared from any great holocaust or fire disaster in which there were appalling fatalities or inordinate destruction of property, such as have visited other great cities of the United States during the past twelve months.

The annual report for the fiscal year 1904 shows a total estimated loss from fires in the District of \$250,924, or an increase over the losses of the preceding year of \$93,663. It should be kept in mind, however, that while the losses of the past year were greater than those of the fiscal year 1903, the damage from fire in the latter year (deducting the loss of \$85,000 by a single fire) was less than for any year in the past twelve, with the exception of the fiscal year 1902.

In connection with the increase in the losses from fire this year over those of the fiscal year 1903, it should be mentioned that the department responded to 246 more alarms during the past twelve months than were responded to in 1903. In fact, a greater number of alarms were received during the past year than in any previous year in the history of the department. The loss by a single fire of \$85,000, referred to above, occurred during the month of October—the burning of the Daish grain elevator.

The total estimated loss, \$250,924, was incurred per month as follows:

July	\$13,640	January	\$38,584
August	6,883	February	24,816
September	6,412	March	12,568
October	92,943	April	19,365
November	4,139	May	16,430
December	8,567	June	6,577

The alarms, numbering 1,065, were received per month as follows:

July.....	75	January.....	121
August.....	43	February.....	119
September.....	58	March.....	89
October.....	85	April.....	109
November.....	117	May.....	69
December.....	123	June.....	57

Of the 1,065 alarms, 530 were bell alarms and 535 local or silent alarms. The false alarms numbered 105.

Of the 960 fires that occurred during the fiscal year, 524 were in brick buildings, 295 in frame buildings, 15 in stone structures, while the other fires were the burning of rubbish, leaves, etc.

The total estimated loss for the year was a fraction over 10 per cent of the total insurance, \$2,071,370, on the property.

The appended report of the fire marshal gives a detailed report of the losses, alarms, causes, etc.

FOREIGN FIRES.

The department responded on several occasions during the past fiscal year to fires outside of the District of Columbia. In all but one instance the fires were small and readily extinguished, and near the District line.

On the morning of February 7, the department received a telegram from Chief Engineer George W. Horton, of the Baltimore fire department, stating that there was a large fire in that city and requesting aid from this department. Engine companies 3 and 6 were directed to report at once at the Baltimore and Ohio depot, and in one hour's time the apparatus and horses were loaded on cars provided and the train departed for Baltimore, and in two hours' time from the receipt of the message the department was assisting in extinguishing what proved to be one of the largest, if not the largest conflagration recorded in fire records. The detail was reenforced by order of your honorable board, and engine companies 2, 7, and 8 were directed to report at once to Baltimore to assist, making the total number of representatives from this department as follows: About 100 men, 5 engines, 5 hose apparatus, and 25 horses.

Several sections of hose with appliances were lost in the débris of the fire, but through the prompt action of Chief Horton they were at once returned or replaced.

During the progress of the fire, the men suffered greatly from exposure to cold, burning timber, and intense smoke, but I am happy to state that no serious casualties occurred to any of them. In this connection I wish to again express the department's thanks to Dr. Thomas Dowling, of this city, for the timely medical assistance he rendered to the men of this department while in Baltimore.

A letter of thanks was received from the Baltimore officials thanking the department for the efficient work it rendered during its forty hours of service in that city. This, together with the expressions of gratitude and encouragement from your honorable board, amply compensated this department for its efforts.

INSTALLATION OF TRUCK COMPANY G.

Truck company G, provided for by the Fifty-seventh Congress, was placed in commission April 28, on Eighth street between D and E streets SE.

The addition of this company greatly strengthens the fire-fighting force of this department. Truck company A, located on North Capitol between B and C streets, had covered this territory for many years, and was compelled to make many long runs in order to reach the scene of the fires.

Foreman J. E. Hopper, formerly of truck company A, was placed in command of the company, and since its organization it has responded to quite a number of alarms, and many words of commendation have been expressed by the citizens of that vicinity for their work.

The department has recommended that a truck company be provided for northeast Washington, and if this company is allowed, the eastern section of the city, it is believed, will be adequately protected so far as truck companies are concerned.

FIRE BOAT.

The fire boat provided by Congress will prove a valuable adjunct in the matter of protecting the river front and property lying near there. For a long time the absolute necessity of a fire boat has been realized, and when it has been built and placed in commission the liability of a disastrous fire in that locality will be greatly reduced.

STRENGTH OF DEPARTMENT.

The department now consists of 14 engine companies, 7 truck companies, and 5 chemical engine companies.

On October 9, 1903, the department received the three combination chemical engine and hose wagons and the 65-foot aerial hook and ladder truck. The machinist was directed to immediately make a thorough examination and test of the apparatus for the purpose of ascertaining if they were built in accordance with the specifications. This he did and recommended that the apparatus be accepted. The truck was placed in service at truck company E, and the wagons at Nos. 2, 6, and 14 engine companies, respectively. The department's first-class Clapp & Jones steam fire engine was rebuilt during the year and placed in commission at No. 1 engine house.

Chemical engine company No. 1 is now being converted into an engine company, and the plans will be completed not later than August 1, 1904. It is believed that changing this company from a chemical engine company into an engine company will greatly promote the efficiency of the department in the central or congested portion of the city. It will entail very little expense, and at the same time it will add greatly to the force.

The building for No. 13 engine company, now in the course of erection, will be completed not later than September 15, 1904, and about October 1, 1904, the engine now being built for the house in Brookland will be delivered, and the truck now being built for Congress Heights will be completed. Arrangements are being made for the construction of the engine house recently provided for southeast Washington.

When these apparatus are built and the new houses placed in commission, which will be not later than July 1, 1905, the department will consist of the following companies: Eighteen engine companies, 7 truck companies, 3 chemical engine companies, and 1 combination chemical and truck company.

The truck when placed in commission at Congress Heights will protect the Government Hospital for the Insane, where there are so many helpless inmates entirely dependent upon the fire department in case of fire, and will protect Anacostia and its vicinity, thereby saving truck company G from responding in that locality.

REPAIRS TO ENGINE HOUSES.

Attention is respectfully invited to the condition of several of the engine houses of the department, especially engine company No. 4, located on Virginia avenue near Four-and-a-half street SW.

In its estimates for the next fiscal year the department asks for an entirely new house for this company, as it is deemed inadvisable, on account of its dilapidated condition, to expend money in trying to repair it. I do not believe it to be safe for the men to reside in on account of its insanitary condition, and also the uncomfortable accommodations afforded the men. There are other houses of the department that are in bad condition, and it has been found that the limited appropriations provided by Congress are insufficient to improve them as they should be.

These houses are what might be called the homes of the firemen. They spend the majority of their time there, and it is respectfully submitted that they should be as comfortable as it is possible to make them.

UNIFORMS.

The uniforms of the men were changed during the year, the dropvisor cap being changed to that of a straight visor, and the shirts with collars substituted for those with detachable collars. A black necktie was also introduced, and the men are much neater in appearance than they were in the old uniforms. In fact, the department has heard numerous comments in regard to the improvement of the appearance of the men.

DISCIPLINE OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The conduct of the members of the department for the past twelve months has been excellent. Of course, in a few cases, it has been necessary to recommend the removal of a man, the majority of the causes being intoxication. The department has, however, given the men to understand that this practice will not be tolerated.

For trivial offenses the department has deprived the men of their days off for certain periods, and it is believed that this practice has had the desired effect of making them less careless in the performance of their duties.

GASOLINE.

During the past fiscal year 71 fires have occurred as a result of gasoline. The department has insisted that rigid inspections be made of the premises where this dangerous fluid is stored and kept for sale.

Several casualties have occurred during the year as a result of its use, and it is earnestly recommended that some regulation be adopted by your honorable board that will insure greater protection to persons using highly inflammable oils.

INSPECTIONS.

The inspection of mercantile houses, apartment houses, theaters, etc., has been continued during the past year, and in every case the laws providing for the protection of life and property have been rigidly enforced. Particular attention has been given to the theaters, the department directing the fire marshal to visit the playhouses at least three times a week, to ascertain if the regulations were being complied with.

Many of the Government buildings and reservations have been inspected by request of the authorities in charge of each and reports submitted in each case, and it is very gratifying to state that in almost every case the recommendations were carried out to the letter.

The inspection of mercantile houses has been continued with good results, the fire marshal, who makes such inspections, rarely ever reporting that he found the condition of the premises other than good. When he does find, however, that there are conditions on or about the premises that are liable to promote fire, the owner or occupant is at once directed to cause the same to be abated.

HORSES.

The department has 162 horses and the District veterinarian reports that 118 of them are in good condition and fit for the service required; 30 are in fair condition, and 14 in bad condition. Three horses were destroyed during the year, they having been injured while in service to such an extent that it was deemed an act of humanity to relieve them of their suffering.

Forty-four horses were purchased during the year and 32 condemned.

Whenever a horse is condemned by this department he is turned over to the property clerk for disposal and it is often the case that he is again placed in service by one of the other departments which require only light and slow service.

The price of horses has greatly increased and the department finds no little trouble in obtaining just such animals as it requires.

There has not been a single death from natural causes during the year to the horses, but the veterinarian reports the usual amount of sickness.

REPAIRS TO APPARATUS.

The machinist reports that he made 261 repairs to the apparatus during the year and responded to 155 telephone calls for his service to some injured piece of apparatus that had just returned from an alarm.

The machinist is very much handicapped in the performance of his duties by not having a proper place in which to do his work. The annex at No. 8 engine house has been assigned to him for such purpose. It is very small and entirely unfit for the purpose used. Whenever an accident is incurred to one of the department trucks or engines it is compelled to have the repairs done, unless it is slight, at one of the local shops, not because the machinist is unable to do the repair-

ing, but for the reason that he has no place in which to work. It is believed that if a repair building is provided for this department it will pay for itself in the way of saving expense in a very short time.

The appropriation for repairs to the apparatus is not large enough to allow the department to keep its apparatus in such condition as it would like to, and it is hoped that Congress will be impressed with the absolute necessity of an increase in this appropriation.

ANNUAL PARADE.

The annual parade of the police and fire departments was held November 4, 1903, the following companies representing this department: Engine companies 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 10, and 14; truck companies A, D, and E, chemical engine company No. 1, and the following extra pieces of apparatus: Fuel wagons 1 and 4, supply wagon 2, and the water tower.

The companies assembled at Seventeenth and K streets and marched to Twentieth and Pennsylvania avenue, where the Macfarland flag was presented by its donor, Hon. Henry B. F. Macfarland, to engine company No. 10, to which company it had been awarded for general excellence. The company consisted of the following: Foreman C. E. Schrom, Asst. Foreman J. T. Rossiter, Engineer G. Bohlayer, Fireman P. McGarry, Driver Alex Savoy, Privates A. C. Perry, H. W. Hollidge, C. C. Logan, H. D. Burch, L. G. Myers, and Watchman L. C. Schneider.

After the parade had passed the reviewing stand, engine company No. 14, under the command of Foreman John W. Smith, made a run down Pennsylvania avenue from Twentieth street to Madison place and connected to the fire hydrant located at that point and prepared to connect to the water tower, which had also made a run and was stationed directly in front of the reviewing stand. Exhibitions of water throwing and ladder drills by truck company E were given.

During the time the companies were on parade the central companies who participated left reserve companies in their quarters until their return, thereby protecting the property in the congested portions of the city.

CISTERNS.

During the year a 6-inch main with cut-off valves was run and connected to each one of the two cisterns, one located at Seventh street and Louisiana avenue and the other at Tenth and D streets NW. These cisterns have a capacity of 8,000 and 13,000 gallons of water, respectively. There is also a cistern located at Eleventh and F streets, or rather on Eleventh street about 14 feet above F. It is owned by the firm of Messrs. Woodward & Lothrop, and through their courtesy the department is allowed to use it should a fire of any magnitude occur in that vicinity. It has a capacity of 23,000 gallons of water. The two cisterns mentioned above will amply supply two engines, and are so arranged that they can both pump from it at the same time. The cistern at Eleventh and F streets will supply three engines at one time. A practical demonstration of the usefulness of these cisterns has proven that in case of large conflagrations they will afford the department ample water supply. At the tests, eight effective fire streams were thrown by each engine, pumping at the same time. The water in the cistern was not reduced during the time the engines worked from them.

PENSIONS.

There are now 46 pensioners on the rolls of the department whose pensions range from \$10 to \$100 per month. There is, however, but one who receives \$100, an ex-chief engineer.

Members of this department, with the exception of the chief engineer, are all pensioned alike. The officers receive the same pension as is paid a private regardless of his rank and service. This, it is respectfully submitted, should not be. The police department, who receive pensions from the same fund, distinguish between its members in matter of the amount of pension according to the rank of man retired; but not so in this department. A foreman who has served the department for years is entitled, under the existing regulations, to no more consideration than the private who may after a few years' service become disabled in the line of duty. The work of firemen is indeed as important as that of policemen, the hours assigned to them are a great deal longer, and they face danger twice as often, and it is earnestly recommended that some regulation be adopted to increase the pensions of the department's officers.

DEATH OF MEMBERS.

The department regrets very much to report during the past twelve months the death of Driver H. W. Lusby and Pensioners John D. Kurtz and Francis P. Donnelly.

Driver Lusby was appointed a member of this department January 1, 1898, and served the department faithfully until the time of his death, July 4, 1904. His widow, Mamie E. Lusby, was granted a pension of \$35 per month.

John D. Kurtz, a pensioner of this department and ex-assistant chief engineer, was appointed January 2, 1879, and retired September 12, 1902. His record while in the department was excellent, and his retirement was occasioned by his failing health. He died November 21, 1903.

Francis P. Donnelly, pensioner and ex-engineer of the department, was appointed July 16, 1870, and retired August 1, 1903. He died on November 2, 1903, after a long illness. At the time of his retirement he was serving in the capacity of engineer, and his efficiency and willingness as a member of the department was keenly felt when he was retired.

RECORDS OF DEPARTMENT.

During the past year the card system has been continued and many improvements have been introduced toward condensing the records of the department, at the same time making them as explicit as possible.

In conclusion I desire to express to your honorable Board my sincere thanks for your hearty supports and consideration you have given me in all matters, and to the men of the department who are responsible for whatever success my first year's administration has proven to be.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

WM. T. BELT, *Chief Engineer.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF BOARD OF SURGEONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 29, 1904.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of work done by the board of surgeons for the fire department for the past year:

Number of sick cards issued.....	194
Number of visits made.....	364
Number of office visits.....	581

Very respectfully,

W. THOMPSON BURCH, M. D.,
Secretary.

Mr. WM. T. BELT,
Chief Engineer Fire Department.

REPORT OF THE VETERINARIAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 30, 1904.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report to your department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904:

On July 1, 1903, we had on hand 153 horses. Of these 32 have been condemned by me as unfit for further fire service and turned over to the property clerk for disposal, all that were fit going to other departments where they were needed. Three horses were destroyed, they having been injured so that they were useless for any service and were killed to prevent their further suffering.

Forty-four new horses were purchased during the year to replace those destroyed or condemned and to equip the two new houses that were installed during the year. The total number of horses on hand at the present time is 162. Of these 118 are in good condition and fit for any service required; 30 are in fair condition and 14 are bad.

The usual amount of sickness and injuries have occurred during the year without a death from natural causes.

The increase of the department has materially increased the duties required of your veterinarian.

Very respectfully,

C. B. ROBINSON,
District Veterinarian.

Chief Engineer WILLIAM T. BELT,
District of Columbia Fire Department.

REPORT OF THE MACHINIST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 30, 1904.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ended June 30, 1904:

There was but one serious accident to the apparatus during the year. No. 14 engine, while responding to a fire for which box 135 was sounded, January 15, 1904, turned over at Ninth and E streets, and as a result of the same considerable damage was incurred to the left rear wheel, rear axle, and front gear. The accident was due to the slippery condition of the street at the point where the engine was endeavoring to make a turn.

During the twelve months I have inspected and tested all new apparatus, appliances, and hose received by the department, and reported the result in each case. I also tested all of the hose in service in the department and condemned such as was unfit for further service.

I have overhauled and placed new valves on the pumps of the following engines: Nos. 5, 7, 9, 12, and extra No. 1. A heater and all necessary connections for an engine company was installed at chemical engine house No. 1, which will soon be converted into an engine house.

Couplings were made, by order of the department, to conform with the hydrant connections in use in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Alexandria. Uniform hose couplings were also made by me for the same cities.

Truck company A was thoroughly overhauled and placed in service at truck G house upon the installation of that company and the department's first-size Clapp & Jones engine was rebuilt and placed in service at No. 1 engine house. Double

hydrant connections were placed by me on engines numbered 1, 2, 5, 6, 14, and extra No. 1.

I have responded to 155 emergency calls for my services and I have made 261 repair jobs to the various pieces of apparatus of the department. I have also supervised 140 repair jobs done in the local shops in the city to the apparatus. I also responded to the fire in Baltimore, as well as to 2 fourth alarms, 2 third alarms, and 3 second alarms for fires in the District of Columbia.

I also desire to renew my request for a repair shop and its equipment. The necessity of such a place is more and more realized every day by me, and if it is provided the work of my department can be done quicker and better, and the many repairs that are now done in the local shops can then be done by your machinist.

Very respectfully,

THOS. M. ROBINSON, *Machinist.*

Chief Engineer WILLIAM T. BELT,
District of Columbia Fire Department.

Description of engines.

Engine.	Style of engine.	Class.	Built by—	Weight drawn to fire.	Placed in service.	Cylinders.	Ins.	Gallons per minute.
No. 1, Clapp & Jones.....	Double upright crane-neck piston.	First.....	Clapp & Jones ^a	Pounds. 9,100	Dec. 16, 1891	Inches 9×8	Inches. 5½×8	900
No. 2, Metropolitan.....	do.....	Extra first.....	American Fire Engine Co.....	10,000	Jan. 17, 1903	9½×9	5½×9	1,150
No. 3, Clapp & Jones.....	do.....	Second.....	Clapp & Jones.....	7,940	Nov. 18, 1889	8½×7	5×7	700
No. 4, Silsby.....	Crane-neck rotary with Fox boiler.	Third.....	American Fire Engine Co.....	7,640	Nov. 7, 1892	10½	7½	600
No. 5, Amoskeag.....	Double upright crane-neck piston.	Second.....	Manchester Locomotive Works.....	8,900	Nov. 28, 1896	6½×8	4½×8	700
No. 6, Metropolitan.....	do.....	Extra first.....	American Fire Engine Co.....	10,000	Jan. 21, 1903	9½×9	5½×9	1,150
No. 7, Clapp & Jones.....	do.....	Third.....	do.....	8,300	Feb. 4, 1898	7×7	4½×7	600
No. 8, La France.....	do.....	do.....	La France Fire Engine Co.....	7,400	May 7, 1895	6½×8	4½×8	600
No. 9, Clapp & Jones.....	do.....	do.....	American Fire Engine Co.....	7,855	Sept. 16, 1893	7½×7	4½×7	600
No. 10, Clapp & Jones.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7,950	Nov. 9, 1896	7×7	4½×7	600
No. 11, Clapp & Jones.....	do.....	do.....	Clapp & Jones.....	7,965	Nov. 16, 1889	7×7	4½×7	600
No. 12, Clapp & Jones.....	do.....	do.....	American Fire Engine Co.....	7,946	Nov. 24, 1896	7×7	4½×7	600
No. 14, Metropolitan.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	10,000	Jan. 16, 1903	9½×9	5½×9	1,150
No. 15, La France.....	do.....	Extra first.....	La France Fire Engine Co.....	7,730	June 1, 1898	7½×7	4½×8	600
Reserve engine, Amoskeag.....	do.....	Third.....	Manchester Locomotive Works.....	8,200	Dec. 9, 1886	6½×8	4½×8	700
Reserve engine, Clapp & Jones.....	do.....	Second.....	Clapp & Jones.....	8,005	Oct. 30, 1888	8½×7	5×7	700

^a Rebuilt by the American Fire Engine Company, December 23, 1903.

Description of chemical engines.

Engine.	Style.	Class.	Built by—	Weight drawn to fire.	Placed in service.	Capacity of tanks.
				<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Gallons.</i>
No. 1, Holloway.....	Double tank..	First....	C. T. Holloway & Co.	6,707	Sept. 6, 1891	160
No. 2, Holloway.....	do	do	do	7,200	June 22, 1895	170
No. 3, Holloway.....	do	do	do	7,719	May 18, 1901	170
No. 5, Holloway.....	do	do	do	7,200	July 23, 1903	170
Hand Chemical, Holloway.	do	do	do	1,200	Mar. 7, 1901	70

Description of combination chemical and hose wagons.

Location of wagon.	Style.	Class.	Built by—	Weight drawn to fire.	Placed in service.	Capacity of tanks.
				<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Gallons.</i>
Engine Co. No. 2....	Double tank..	First....	C. T. Holloway & Co.	7,200	Oct. 14, 1903	70
Engine Co. No. 6....	do	do	do	7,200	do	70
Engine Co. No. 14....	do	do	do	7,200	do	70
Truck Co. F.....	do	do	do	6,020	Apr. 1, 1901	70
Chemical Engine Co. No. 4.	do	do	do	6,200	Aug. 22, 1901	70

Description of trucks.

Truck.	Ladders.	Built by—	Placed in service.	Weight drawn to fire.
	<i>Feet.</i>			<i>Pounds.</i>
A	305	Seagrave Co.....	Dec. 18, 1902	10,000
B	361	La France Fire Engine Co.....	Nov. 8, 1898	9,000
C	343	do	Sept. 6, 1891	9,800
D	347	do	Mar. 1, 1896	9,000
E	301	do	Nov. 12, 1900	9,000
F	347	do	May 13, 1901	9,000
G	332	do	July 3, 1891	9,000
Extra truck	372	do	Nov. 12, 1900	9,000

Description of water tower.

Champion: Built by the Fire Extinguisher Manufacturing Company; 75-foot extension; 12 inlets and 2 turrets; placed in service April 15, 1901.

Number of 3-gallon Underwriter extinguishers on hand June 30, 1904.

Company.	Num-ber.	Company.	Num-ber.
Engine Co.:		Engine Co.—Continued.	
No. 1.....	2	No. 15.....	2
No. 2.....	2	Chemical Co.:	
No. 3.....	2	No. 1.....	4
No. 4.....	2	No. 3.....	2
No. 5.....	4	No. 5.....	2
No. 6.....	2	Truck Co.:	
No. 7.....	2	A	4
No. 8.....	2	D	2
No. 9.....	4	F	2
No. 10.....	2	Office.....	1
No. 11.....	2	Machinist	1
No. 12.....	2		
No. 14.....	2	Total	50

Number of 6-gallon Holloway extinguishers on hand June 30, 1904.

Company.	Num-ber.	Company.	Num-ber.
Engine Co.:		Chemical Engine Co.—Continued.	
No. 1.....	1	No. 3.....	3
No. 3.....	1	No. 5.....	2
No. 4.....	2	Truck Co.:	
No. 5.....	2	C.....	5
No. 7.....	1	D.....	3
No. 8.....	1	E.....	2
No. 10.....	1	F.....	4
No. 11.....	1	G.....	2
No. 15.....	1	Machinist.....	5
Chemical Engine Co.:		Total.....	40
No. 2.....	3		

Number of 15-gallon Holloway extinguishers on hand June 30, 1904.

Company.	Number.
Truck Co. E.....	2
Machinist.....	4
Truck Co. B.....	2
Total.....	8

Miscellaneous.

Machinist, 3-gallon Holloway extinguisher.....	1
Truck B, 4-gallon Holloway extinguishers 1.....	2
Chemical, 4, 5-gallon Holloway extinguishers.....	2
Machinist, 6-gallon Underwriter extinguishers.....	2
Total.....	7

Hose on hand and tested June 30, 1904.

Company.	Quality.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.
		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
No. 1.....	Cotton.....	2,500	400	100
No. 2.....	{do.....	2,150	700	150
	{Rubber.....	500		
No. 3.....	{Cotton.....		950	150
	{Rubber.....	2,000	200	
No. 4.....	Cotton.....	2,000	1,200	50
No. 5.....	do.....	1,900	1,500	250
No. 6.....	Rubber.....	1,900	1,350	450
No. 7.....	{Cotton.....	2,150	50	50
	{Rubber.....	1,450		100
No. 8.....	Cotton.....		2,650	400
No. 9.....	Rubber.....	1,000	1,150	450
No. 10.....	do.....	1,350	1,800	300
No. 11.....	Cotton.....	1,900	1,000	50
No. 12.....	do.....	2,150	550	50
No. 14.....	{do.....	1,050	850	250
	{Rubber.....	2,400	50	50
No. 15.....	Cotton.....	1,200	1,700	350
Truck E.....	do.....	300	1,250	
Chemical No. 1.....	{do.....	1,500		
	{Rubber.....	900		
Chemical No. 2.....	{Cotton.....		1,900	75
	{Rubber.....		1,000	50
Chemical No. 3.....	Cotton.....		850	150
Chemical No. 4.....	do.....	1,500	2,000	100
Extra carriage department stable.....	do.....		600	50
Extra carriage chemical No. 4.....	{do.....		750	
	{Rubber.....		200	
Total.....		31,800	24,650	3,625

Hose on hand and tested June 30, 1904—Continued.

SUMMARY OF HOSE ON HAND.

	Feet.
Good.....	31, 300
Fair.....	24, 650
Bad.....	3, 625
Total.....	60, 075

	Good.	Fair.	Bad.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
Maltese Cross, 2½-inch.....	10, 000	5, 750	1, 400
Maltese Cross, 3-inch.....	1, 500		
Paragon.....	17, 300	18, 900	2, 225
Keystone.....	3, 000		
Total.....	31, 800	24, 650	3, 625

Hose purchased during the year ended June 30, 1904.

	Feet.
Maltese Cross brand.....	3, 900
Paragon brand.....	2, 500
Keystone brand.....	3, 000
Total.....	9, 400

Number of local alarms responded to by each company.

Month.	Engine companies.															Chemical com-panies.					Truck companies.							Water tower.	Hose wagon.	Runs.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 9.	No. 10.	No. 11.	No. 12.	No. 14.	No. 15.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.				
1903.																														
July	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25		
August	1	1	1	4	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17		
September	1	1	1	3	3	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	25		
October	3	1	2	3	5	3	3	1	1	2	2	5	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	46		
November	5	1	2	6	4	4	7	1	3	2	4	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	7	1	2	1	1	1	2	61		
December	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	5	6	4	2	2	4	1	2	1	4	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	56		
1904.																														
January	16	1	4	3	6	2	6	3	6	2	1	3	3	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	67		
February	4	4	4	2	3	3	2	3	7	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	3	1	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	60		
March	2	2	2	2	2	5	3	2	2	1	3	1	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	45		
April	4	2	3	1	1	1	3	1	2	3	4	1	9	2	5	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	55		
May	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	2	1	1	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	23		
June	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23		
Total	41	17	19	28	29	32	35	23	31	23	22	17	38	12	21	10	16	5	12	6	29	12	12	2	1	1	9	503		

Number of bell alarms responded to by each company.

Month.	Engine companies.												Chemical companies.					Truck companies.						Water tower.	Hose wagon.	Runs.		
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 9.	No. 10.	No. 11.	No. 12.	No. 14.	No. 15.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	A.	B.	C.	D.				E.	F.	G.
1903.																												
July	14	6	14	10	8	15	17	9	13	5	2	9	12	1	3	...	...	1	...	16	11	7	14	2	...	...	...	197
August	10	2	7	2	6	4	7	6	10	6	2	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	9	3	5	1	...	...	...	100
September	9	8	9	11	5	13	8	13	6	4	1	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	6	9	11	1	...	...	...	156
October	9	5	15	9	3	9	9	16	8	11	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	6	6	6	2	...	...	...	154
November	23	9	15	7	7	17	17	11	15	6	2	7	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	14	7	18	...	...	...	...	219
December	25	9	18	7	9	24	23	6	19	8	4	10	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	19	9	23	3	...	...	...	270
1904.																												
January	21	13	10	10	5	17	16	13	18	5	2	8	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	15	9	14	1	...	...	...	217
February	29	11	15	11	6	14	18	14	19	5	4	4	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	16	10	...	...	...	...	246
March	18	10	10	10	10	12	12	7	11	5	1	9	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	12	12	11	2	...	...	...	190
April	17	6	15	12	9	13	19	8	18	3	4	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	12	6	12	3	...	...	...	206
May	13	7	15	12	3	15	12	12	12	1	2	5	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	8	9	8	1	...	...	...	193
June	11	5	12	7	3	16	10	6	6	4	...	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	7	10	1	...	...	...	141
Total	199	91	155	108	74	169	168	121	155	63	25	74	129	18	59	3	4	5	1	157	136	100	142	17	34	12	70	2,289

Working time of engines, number of feet hose laid, number of feet hose burst, number of feet ladders raised, etc.

Company.	First alarms.	Second alarms.	Third alarms.	Fourth alarms.	Fifth alarms.	Sixth alarms.	Special alarms.	Local alarms.	Time engine worked.	Hose laid.	Hose burst.	Ladders raised.	Times extin- guisher used.	Times hand pump used.	Transfers.
Engine:									Hrs. M.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.			
No. 1.....	198	1						41	46 55	19,750	200	78	40	13	
No. 2.....	89	2						17	57 25	15,200	50	80	22		
No. 3.....	150	3	1	1				19	57 55	20,450	700	42	31		1
No. 4.....	103	2	1	2			1	28	33 45	18,450	150	228	49	27	
No. 5.....	74						2	29	18 50	10,550	150	96	24	15	3
No. 6.....	167	2					2	32	75 05	23,500	1,400	96	21	13	
No. 7.....	162	5	1					35	57 00	18,500	150	72	37		
No. 8.....	118	1	1	1				23	60 25	17,400		90	11	13	3
No. 9.....	153		1	1			1	31	21 30	15,500	250	12	31		3
No. 10.....	61	2						23	20 45	12,900	500	126	25		4
No. 11.....	25						2	22	9 13	4,700		54	6	7	
No. 12.....	72			2				17	25 20	12,550		54	2		
No. 14.....	126	1	2					38	46 15	{ 1,500a 18,000 }	50	60	{ 11b 11 }	12	
No. 15.....	18							12	12 35	8,450	100	42	3		7
Chemical:															
No. 1.....	59							21		6,150a		270	{ 19 22b }		3
No. 2.....	3							10		{ 1,600a 4,400 }	250	222	{ 3 9b }		
No. 3.....	4							16		550a		176	{ 2 5b }		
No. 4.....	5							5		3,550a		135	5b		1
No. 5.....	1							12		850a		48	{ 1 14b }		9
Truck:															
A.....	153	3		1				6				1,493	14		
B.....	136							29				1,295	30		2
C.....	99	1						12				2,036	11		1
D.....	139	1	1	1				12				1,270	21	7	
E.....	17							2				441	3	5	4
F.....	34							1				292	8		
G.....	12							1				164	6		1
Water tower...	67	2	1						2 40						
Hose wagon...	17							9		3,750					

Total number of alarms, etc., during the year ended June 30, 1904.

Responded to—		
Bell alarms		530
Local alarms		535
Engines worked	hours.	545½
Hose laid:		
2½-inch	feet.	224,000
1 inch	do.	14,200
Hose burst, 2½-inch	do.	3,950
Ladders raised	do.	8,972
Extinguishers used	times.	431
Hand pumps used	do.	112
Chemical tanks used	do.	66
Transfers	do.	42

List of alarms from 1880 to 1904, and the number of buildings in 1880 and 1904.

Year.	Alarms of fire.	Build-ings.	Popula-tion.	Year.	Alarms of fire.	Build-ings.	Popula-tion.
1880	120	30,474	177,638	1893	509		
1881	107			1894	542		
1882	142			1895	520		
1883	152			1896	524		
1884	146			1897	536		
1885	247			1898	618		
1886	230			1899	667		
1887	251			1900	639		
1888	282			1901	710		
1889	255			1902	771		
1890	325			1903	819		
1891	331			1904	1,065	68,436	a 300,000
1892	400						

a Estimated.

Number of feet of ladders on hand for fire department use.

Company.	Feet.	Company.	Feet.
No. 1.....	24	Truck D.....	347
No. 2.....	16	Truck E.....	301
No. 3.....	24	Truck F.....	347
No. 4.....	24	Truck G.....	332
No. 5.....	24	Reserve truck.....	372
No. 6.....	16	Hose carriage at truck E.....	24
No. 7.....	24	Hose carriage at chemical No. 2.....	24
No. 8.....	24	Hose carriage at chemical No. 3.....	24
No. 9.....	24	Extra carriage at No. 5.....	24
No. 10.....	24	Extra carriage at department stable.....	24
No. 11.....	24	Extra carriage at machinist's repair shop.....	24
No. 12.....	24	Hose wagon at truck company F.....	16
No. 14.....	16	Hose wagon at chemical company No. 4..	40
No. 15.....	24	Hose wagon at chemical company No. 5..	24
Truck A.....	305		
Truck B.....	361	Total.....	3,244
Truck C.....	343		

Number of hand pumps on hand June 30, 1904.

Company.	Num-ber.	Company.	Num-ber.
Engine:		Chemical—Continued.	
No. 1.....	2	No. 2.....	3
No. 2.....	1	No. 3.....	3
No. 3.....	2	No. 4.....	1
No. 4.....	1	No. 5.....	1
No. 5.....	3	Truck:	
No. 6.....	1	A.....	3
No. 7.....	2	B.....	3
No. 8.....	1	C.....	3
No. 9.....	1	D.....	3
No. 10.....	1	E.....	3
No. 11.....	2	F.....	3
No. 12.....	1	G.....	2
No. 14.....	1	Machinist.....	7
No. 15.....	1		
Chemical:		Total.....	56
No. 1.....	1		

Life-saving nets on hand June 30, 1904.

Company.	Name.	Number.
Truck A.....	Woodhouse.....	1
	Browder.....	1
Truck B.....	do.....	1
Truck C.....	do.....	2
Truck D.....	Woodhouse.....	1
	Browder.....	1
Truck E.....	Woodhouse.....	1
	Browder.....	1
Truck F.....	Woodhouse.....	1
	Browder.....	1
Total.....		11

SUMMARY.

Woodhouse.....	4
Browder.....	7

Pension roll.

Name.	Per month.	Name.	Per month.
Joseph Parris	\$100	Annie E. Kurtz	\$35
John Kane	50	Mary V. Lewis	30
William French	50	Marion R. Maguire	30
J. Walker	50	Catherine Angell	30
J. O. Guy	50	Mary A. Kettler	30
J. G. Willson	50	Jane E. Griffin	30
Williemina Keefe	50	Mary A. Lowe	30
J. T. Hyland	50	Annie L. Sullivan	30
C. S. Boss	50	Barbara M. Lenman	30
William O. Drew	50	Mary G. Williams	30
William T. Sorrell	50	F. W. Raitz	30
Francis Mulhall	50	Annie Sweeney	30
James Moriarty	50	Hattie E. White	30
Harry Thomas	50	Georgiana Mahorney	30
John F. Willig	50	Martha D. Clark	30
Charles F. Burke	50	W. E. Robertson	25
William T. Mahorney	50	A. N. Carter	25
William A. Shedd	50	Charles E. Shaffer	24
James Frazier	50	S. P. Shipley	20
Frederick C. Dodge	50	John Kane	10
Margaret T. Mulhall	40	L. Waldron	10
Mary R. Lowe	40	Naomi Waldron	10
Lida A. Mastin	40		
Mamie E. Lusby	35	Total	1,784

Statement of receipts and disbursements firemen's relief fund for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

RECEIPTS.

Fines from police court	\$16,893.70
Fines from firemen	10.00
Retained from pay of firemen	3,938.61
Total	20,842.31

DISBURSEMENTS.

Payments of pensions	\$20,842.31
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Salaries of officers and employees.

Officers and employees.	Number.	Salary per annum.
Chief engineer	1	\$2,000
Assistant chief engineers	3	1,200
Clerk	1	1,000
Fire marshal	1	1,200
Machinist	1	1,000
Foremen	26	1,000
Tillermen	7	900
Engineers	14	1,000
Firemen	14	900
Drivers	27	900
Privates	186	840
Watchmen	26	600
Laborer	1	480

Location of the houses of the department.

Company.	Location.
Engine Co.:	
No. 1.....	K, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets NW.
No. 2.....	D, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets NW.
No. 3.....	Delaware avenue and C street NE.
No. 4.....	Virginia avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets SW.
No. 5.....	M, between Thirty-second and Potomac streets NW.
No. 6.....	Massachusetts avenue, between Fourth and Fifth streets NW.
No. 7.....	R, between Ninth and Tenth streets NW.
No. 8.....	North Carolina avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets SE.
No. 9.....	U, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets NW.
No. 10.....	Maryland avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets NE.
No. 11.....	Fourteenth street, between Kenesaw avenue and Kenyon street NW.
No. 12.....	North Capitol and Quincy streets.
No. 14.....	Eighth, between D and E streets NW.
No. 15.....	Washington and Pierce streets, Anacostia, D. C.
Truck Co.:	
A.....	North Capitol, between B and C streets.
B.....	New Hampshire avenue and M street NW.
C.....	Ohio avenue and Fourteenth street NW.
D.....	M street, near New Jersey avenue NW.
E.....	S, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets NW.
F.....	Whitney avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets NW.
G.....	Eighth, between D and E streets SE.
Chemical Co.:	
No. 1.....	D, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets NW.
No. 2.....	Brightwood, D. C.
No. 3.....	Tenley, D. C.
No. 4.....	Brookland, D. C.
No. 5.....	Congress Heights, D. C.
Hand chemical engine.....	Cleveland Park, D. C.

REPORT OF THE FIRE MARSHAL.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FIRE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE FIRE MARSHAL,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the work of this office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

The year has been notable for an unprecedented fire loss throughout this country and in the Dominion of Canada. Washington has suffered, in a degree, with her sister cities, but in comparison the loss in the District of Columbia continues gratifyingly small. While this city is not a manufacturing center, it has fire risks as great as almost any community. During the past few years we have experienced rare good fortune, while other cities have been struggling desperately to overcome a constant and devastating fire waste. Here in Washington are the great Government Departments, each one a storehouse of records invaluable to the nation. They of course must be given special consideration in the great campaign for fire prevention.

The work of this office has been carried on during the year along these lines. It has been the effort of the office to so carry out the department's orders and the Commissioners' regulations that the liability of fire within the city proper might be reduced to the lowest possible minimum. There yet remain many sources of menace which might properly be made the subject of regulation. It is coming to be more and more apparent that eternal vigilance is the price of the public safety as well as liberty.

The great Baltimore fire of February last is a matter of history. The great sacrifice of property that it was, it yet taught many lessons. It has afforded an invaluable source of study for architects, builders, and fire-fighting officials. It brought together the flower of the fire departments of the important cities of the Middle East. It afforded an exhibition of various methods of fire fighting, and above all, gave evidence of how much better it would be if effective methods could be employed to prevent fires rather than to suffer a conflagration which called forth the combined energies of many cities before it could be extinguished. Rochester and Toronto suffered seriously from general conflagrations—fires which in other years would have called forth extended comment, but which in the face of the greater calamity at Baltimore paled into comparative insignificance.

FIRE LOSS.

The fire loss during the year was larger than for several years past. The increase was due to the burning of the Daish grain elevators in October last and the burning of the Luther Place Memorial Church in January. The former entailed a loss of approximately \$85,000, while the loss of the Lutheran Church was estimated at \$25,000.

During the past fiscal year 530 bell alarms, 81 more than in 1903, were sounded and investigated. The fires for which they were sounded entailed an estimated loss of \$227,931, an increase of \$83,000 over the loss of the previous year. No less than 535 local alarms, of which 173 were responded to by individual members of a nearby company, were investigated. This was an increase over the preceding year of 165 alarms. The estimated loss which occasioned these alarms aggregated \$22,993, an increase of \$9,994 over the fiscal year 1903. The total estimated fire loss for the year was \$250,924, an increase of \$93,663 over the preceding year. The insurance on the property involved was \$2,091,372, the total estimated loss being slightly less than 10.5 per cent. The total number of alarms for the year was 1,065.

FALSE ALARMS.

Of the 530 bell alarms received, 65 were false, and of the 535 local alarms, 40 were false. The 105 false alarms received amounted to almost 9.5 per cent of the total number of alarms—1,065. This was an increase of 49 false alarms over the previous year, 56 false alarms having been received in 1903. A large number of these alarms were malicious, and arrests followed.

FIRE CAUSES.

It will be noted from the appended detailed statement of fires during the year, together with their causes, that gasoline continues to be one of the greatest sources of menace to the community. There were 27 explosions of gasoline stoves during the year and, all told, there were 70 fires directly attributable to this inflammable oil. Gasoline not only endangers property, but in the case of nearly every explosion some person is seriously, if not fatally, burned.

Defective flues and chimneys also caused an unusually large number of fires. It would seem that some method of inspection might be inaugurated to reduce the danger from this source. No less than 126 fires were caused by defective flues, while there were 35 fires in chimneys.

NEW DUTIES IMPOSED.

During the year a number of new duties were imposed upon this office. The matter of the sale and storage of explosives, such as gunpowder, dynamite, etc., was made the subject of new and amended regulations by the Commissioners, and the supervision of the permits for such storage and sale was placed in the hands of this office. It has been our effort to see that the regulations have been complied with in every instance. All applications for permits were carefully investigated and personal inspections were made of the premises and conditions surrounding the places of storage. It is already evident that the new regulations will prove of material aid in maintaining the public safety.

STORAGE OF FIREWORKS.

The matter of the supervision of the storage of fireworks was also turned over to this office during the year, having been formerly under the control of the police department. The office did all that was in its power to regulate the storage of these patriotic explosives. It was found, however, that there were no regulations dealing specifically with the storage of fireworks. This office drafted a set of proposed regulations for the approval of the Commissioners, and it is hoped that during the coming year some such regulations will be adopted as a means of better safeguarding property interests.

INFLAMMABLE OILS.

The storage and sale of inflammable oils has continued to engross the attention of the office. Each application for a permit has been acted upon separately. The office is still without adequate power to properly restrict the storage and use of gasoline, the regulations not being quite as stringent as we would like to have them.

THEATER INSPECTION.

The inspection of theaters and other places of amusement has been continued along the same stringent lines as in years past. The awful Iroquois Theater holocaust in Chicago last December awakened the people of the entire country to the necessity of these inspections and the subsequent requirement that every possible precaution should be taken against fire and panic. A thorough system of theater inspection had been in force in this city for several years prior to the Iroquois fire. After the disaster, however, the United States Senate, by a resolution, directed the Commissioners to investigate and report upon the local conditions of the various places of amusement. The effect of past inspections was most apparent, and the Commissioners were enabled to submit a most favorable report.

ELECTRIC WIRING.

The law enacted by Congress at the last session, regulating electric wiring in the District of Columbia, will unquestionably prove a valuable asset in the resources of fire prevention. Defective electric wiring has been given as the cause of many of the country's most serious conflagrations and if danger from this source can be obviated a great step forward will have been taken.

INSPECTION OF MERCANTILE HOUSES.

The inspection of mercantile houses has been during the past year, as always, one of the most important duties of the office. It is our effort to impress the merchants with the necessity of keeping their establishments in such condition that the firemen

may readily find access to a possible fire. The cellars and attics are given special attention. Goods should be stored in orderly piles with plenty of passage or aisle room. Practically the entire city was covered during the past fiscal year. It is gratifying to report that the merchants and citizens in general have awakened to the necessity of exercising care in the prevention of fires.

FRAME FUEL SHEDS.

A menace to many sections of the city is constituted by the frame fuel sheds. These sheds are usually built of flimsy lumber and are used for storing great quantities of combustible materials. Sometimes these sheds, erected for storage purposes, have been converted into stables, with lamps and other fire dangers added. It is respectfully urged that some action be taken whereby these sheds erected in the future shall be of fire-resisting materials.

OFFICE SYSTEM.

From time to time during the year I have taken advantage of a day's furlough to visit neighboring cities in order to study contemporary methods of fire preventions and fire causes. The officials of the cities visited have been interested and courteous.

The office system has been reduced to an almost perfect system. The records are simple and easy of access, yet every detail is set down. The records contain full information of all inspections made by the office.

ASSISTANT TO FIRE MARSHAL.

Early in the fiscal year Foreman Philip W. Nicholson, of the department, was detailed to this office as assistant to the fire marshal. The increasing duties of the office and the resulting increase of work made it imperative that a competent man be assigned to assist in carrying out the orders of the department and the Commissioners. Foreman Nicholson, a fireman of twenty years' experience and thoroughly drilled in every branch of the work, has proved a valuable, careful, and painstaking official.

In submitting this report I desire to thank you for the many courtesies shown and for the hearty cooperation and generous support that you have readily given to facilitate and improve the work of this office.

Very respectfully,

SIDNEY BIEBER, *Fire Marshal.*

Chief Engineer WILLIAM T. BELT,
District of Columbia Fire Department.

EXHIBIT A.

The following casualties to members of the department were reported during the year:

1903.

Private L. G. Myers, engine company No. 10, July 1, had head cut at fire at box 617.
Foreman J. E. Hooper, truck company A, July 2, burned severely about hands while endeavoring to rescue a child from a burning building at box 425.

Private J. R. Steele, truck company D, July 23, both hands cut by falling glass at box 136.

Private Frank Hellmuth, engine company No. 6, July 30, toes of right foot mashed by engine passing over them.

Assistant Foreman E. Howard, truck company A, July 30, badly cut by nail at box 616.

Assistant Foreman W. J. Seitz, engine company No. 3, August 15, kicked by horse while hooking up.

Private P. H. Buhler, truck company A, August 16, kicked on leg by horse while hooking up.

Private W. C. Sliney, truck company C, August 24, hands slightly burned by rope of portable fire escape while drilling.

Private O. Leaman, truck company F, September 18, bit on hand by dog.

Private J. A. Sweeney, engine company No. 4, September 21, foot mashed by horse stepping on it.

Private G. W. A. Dixon, engine company No. 4, September 22, cut by falling glass at box 413.

Private E. M. Luskey, engine company No. 12, September 29, hand cut by glass at box 27.

Private T. M. Boucher, engine company No. 2, October 2, bit on fingers by dog.

Private J. R. Groves, truck company F, November 23, two fingers broken by horse kicking him.

Assistant Foreman H. C. Egloff, engine company No. 4, December 4, fingers cut by glass at box 152.

Private G. W. Tenley, in charge of department stable, December 6, ran nail in foot.

Assistant Foreman A. M. Donaldson, chemical engine company No. 2, December 13, burned on hands at fire.

Watchman T. C. Young, engine company No. 12, December 24, shoulder wrenched by being jammed by hose carriage against door.

Private John Allman, chemical engine company No. 1, December 27, hand cut by falling glass at box 145.

Private F. J. Nesline, engine company No. 7, December 31, head cut at box 241.

1904.

Driver Daniel Williams, truck company B, January 4, fell through pole hole, breaking his collar bone and otherwise injuring himself.

Assistant Chief Engineer Frank J. Wagner, January 9, fell and broke wrist while coming down steps at truck C house.

Private Charles Thomas, truck company E, January 12, kicked on hand by horse.

Driver A. Savoy, engine company No. 10, January 25, inflicted painful wound on right hand while repairing halter stem.

Watchman Thomas W. Murphy, truck company E, January 31, hand cut at box 718.

Fireman W. E. Boyle, engine company No. 1, February 10, injured leg by falling down sliding pole in responding to an alarm.

Private T. M. Boucher, engine company No. 2, February 11, artery cut in wrist by falling glass at box 143.

Fireman W. J. McElwee, engine company No. 4, February 12, injured in chest by ladder on truck striking him at box 431.

Private Frank Hellmuth, engine company No. 6, February 25, left hand burned by explosion of gasoline stove at box 25.

Private A. B. Gibbins, truck company G, March 9, received slight injuries by being thrown from horse while exercising.

Private J. M. Offutt, chemical engine company No. 1, March 27, hand cut by glass at box 135.

Private M. Gallagher, truck company D, April 11, had shoulder injured by ladder falling on him at box 172.

Private F. R. Brill, chemical engine company No. 1, April 30, kicked by horse.

Assistant Foreman J. H. Virnstein, engine company No. 8, May 17, painfully burned about hips at box 526.

Private Robert Hayes, engine company No. 8, June 11, sprained ankle at box 516.

EXHIBIT B.

The following casualties to residents were reported during the fiscal year:

1903.

Morris Serrati, white, 6 years, July 2, box 425, burned to death.

Fannie Serrati, white, 42 years, July 2, box 425, fatally burned while endeavoring to rescue her son. Died at hospital.

Mrs. Bittinger, white, kicked by horse while visiting truck F house on July 12.

John Nebb, white, kicked on hand by horse while horse was being exercised in front of truck F house.

Michael Doulin, white, 34 years, July 16, burned about face, arms, and back at box 43.

A. M. Raymond, white, 51 years, July 22, severely burned on hands at box 628.

Mrs. Emma C. Raymond, white, 33 years, July 22, slightly burned on hands at box 628.

- John H. Lanier, colored, 35 years, July 24, burned on hands at box 346.
 Mrs. Louise Lanier, colored, 51 years, July 24, burned on hands and arms at box 346.
 Miss Allie Welch, white, 38 years, July 29, burned on arm at box 215.
 Julia Brown, colored, 30 years, August 1, hands burned at box 634.
 Mary Carroll, colored, 50 years, August 13, burned on hands, face, and side. Local. Engine company No. 2.
 Mrs. Margaret B. Meyers, white, 51 years, August 16, burned on right arm at box 71.
 Jacob Kabansky, white, 40 years, August 26, badly burned about head, arms, and body at box 57.
 Margaret Sullivan, white, 52 years, September 5, arms badly burned at box 145.
 Andrew Glynn, white, 50 years, September 8, injured by falling through pole hole at truck company C house and injured leg and head.
 J. W. Bates, white, 38 years, September 9, overcome by smoke and rescued by Driver F. O. Markward, truck company A.
 Miss Eva Spence, white, 17 years, September 11, hair burned at box 529.
 Mrs. Adolph Spence, white, 42 years, September 11, neck burned at box 529.
 Mrs. J. E. Smallwood, white, 37 years, September 11, hair burned at box 529.
 Mrs. Bethe Herbst, white, 21 years, September 14, burned on hands. Local. Engine company No. 14.
 Robert Herbst, white, 2 years, September 14, burned about face, arms, and body; died at hospital. Local. Engine company No. 14.
 Henry Ottenberg, white, 32 years, September 20, burned on face and arms at box 95.
 Mrs. Mary Pumphrey, white, 27 years, October 2, burned on face and hands at box 93.
 Miss Rosie A. Sullivan, white, 21 years, October 2, burned on face and breast at box 417.
 Razzola Allepo, white, 34 years, October 5, burned on face and hands at box 514.
 Mrs. Mary Allepo, white, 31 years, October 5, burned on hands and leg at box 514.
 Albert R. Wilding, white, 20 years, October 11, slightly burned on face and hands.
 Mrs. Ida Regan, white, 40 years, October 15, rescued by Private J. H. Nangle, of truck company C, at box 329.
 Mrs. Christinia Halderman, white, 60 years, October 15, rescued by private J. H. Nangle, of truck company C, at box 329.
 J. C. Cannon, white, 45 years, October 15, slightly burned on hands at box 143.
 John Woods, fireman on railroad, head cut in wreck on Long Bridge. Local. Truck company C.
 Florence Mullican, white, 5 years, October 20, burned to death. Local. Engine company No. 6.
 Clinton Mullican, white, 8 years, burned to death, October 20. Local. Engine company No. 6.
 Alloysius Parker, white, 20 years, October 23, hand cut by falling glass. Local. Engine company No. 1.
 I. T. Bryum, white, 18 years, October 23, hand cut by glass. Local. Engine company No. 1.
 R. R. Callow, white, 22 years, October 23, hand cut by glass. Local. Engine company No. 1.
 Isaac Salamski, white, 30 years, November 12, cut on right hand at box 526.
 Mrs. F. M. Cunloy, white, 28 years, November 19, slightly burned about neck at box 14.
 Mrs. J. Bayard Lampkin, white, 24 years, November 20, rescued by Assistant Foreman P. J. Sullivan, truck company C, at box 173.
 Fred Clements, white, 32 years, November 23, burned on hands and arms. Local. Engine company No. 5.
 A. Kershenbaum, white, 40 years, November 29, hand badly burned. Local. Engine company No. 4.
 Mrs. J. Jones, white, 28 years, November 30, burned on hands. Private F. G. Bernhardt, truck company F, notified of fire on his way to supper.
 Alice Jones, white, 3 years, November 30, burned on face and shoulders. Private F. G. Bernhardt notified of fire on his way to supper.
 Mrs. M. E. Elliott, white, 24 years, December 16, burned on hands at box 79.

1904.

- Mrs. M. R. Barnard, white, 60 years, January 5, burned on face and head at box 831.
 William Parker, white, 27 years, January 5, feet burned at box 414.

Mrs. L. V. Danforth, white, 40 years, January 10, burned on hands at box 413.
 Unknown white man, January 10, slightly burned on hands and arms at box 432.
 W. B. Childs, white, 82 years, January 10, burned on hands. Local. Engine company No. 10.
 Miss H. E. Thompson, white, 30 years, January 20, slightly burned on arm at box 37.
 Clarence Luis, colored, 25 years, January 21, cut on hand at box 348.
 James Kent, colored, 39 years, January 21, burned on face and hands at box 328.
 Mrs. Maggie C. Ball, white, 29 years, January 27, burned on face and hands at box 213.
 G. W. Fisher, white, 35 years, January 28, burned about hands and face. Local. Engine company No. 4.
 Dorothy Polard, colored, 3 years, January 28, burned on hands and face at box 83.
 Chester Boyd, colored, 21 years, Frank Boyd, colored, 37 years, Sophronia Boyd, colored, 20 years, Sarah McAbee, colored, 34 years, Eddie White, colored, 13 years, rescued from second story by truck company E, January 31, at box 718.
 Joseph S. Scotland, colored, 70 years, suffocated to death January 31, at box 718.
 Rachael Pratt, colored, 75 years, February 2, burned about limbs at box 424.
 Mrs. Ella G. Edmonston, white, 31 years, February 17, face and hands injured at box 15.
 Eric Edmonston, white, 12 years, February 17, face and body injured at box 15.
 J. N. Bruce, colored, 68 years, February 25, burned on hands at box 25.
 William Eldridge, white, 40 years, February 28, burned on hands. Local. Engine company No. 1.
 Mrs. Amanda Taylor, colored, 80 years, March 1, burned about hands and body at box 173.
 Herman J. Herbst, white, 45 years, March 20, slightly burned on face and leg at box 17.
 William F. Gatton, white, 33 years, March 26, burned on hands and arms at box 13.
 William Grenfell, white, 8 years, March 26, while playing with gasoline and a candle he ignited his clothes and would have been burned to death had not Privates J. H. Nangle, M. A. Frawley, and C. H. Moran, of truck company C, caught the child and extinguished the flames.
 William Despot, colored, 50 years, March 30, slightly burned on feet. Local. Truck company D.
 W. O. Scaggs, white, 50 years, March 30, burned on hands and face at box 823.
 C. W. Marggraf, white, 37 years, April 1, burned on hands and arms. Local. Engine company No. 14.
 Arthur Thorn, colored, 24 years, April 1, burned about hands and face. Local. Engine company No. 14.
 Clarence Jackson, colored, 14 years, April 1, burned about face. Local. Engine company No. 14.
 Miss Annie Van Horn, white, 58 years, April 6, hair burned. Local. Engine company No. 3.
 Stephen Henson, white, 47 years, April 8, burned to death at box 417.
 Unknown colored man, April 8, burned to death at box 417.
 Charles Grigsby, white, 28 years, April 8, fatally burned at box 417. Died same day.
 Joseph Cumberland, white, 30 years, April 8, burned to death at box 417.
 Malinda Bogia, white, 58 years, April 13, burned on hands at box 832.
 George C. Marr, white, 48 years, April 16, fingers cut. Local. Engine company No. 14.
 Charles Johnson, colored, 40 years, April 18, burned about hands. Local. Engine company No. 10.
 L. M. Hay, colored, 30 years, April 18, burned about hands. Local. Engine company No. 10.
 William Nolan, white, 25 years, April 18, burned about hands. Local. Engine company No. 10.
 Henry Gray, colored, 40 years, April 18, burned about hands. Local. Engine company No. 10.
 Guy Holzoffer, white, 25 years, April 19, burned on hands at box 217.
 Hilder M. Holzoffer, white, 34 years, April 19, burned about feet at box 217.
 Mary Ferry, white, 39 years, April 29, burned about hands at box 267.
 Ida Freeman, colored, 19 years, April 24, slightly burned on hands at box 35.
 Mrs. S. D. Vellette, white, 37 years, May 2, slightly burned on hand at box 79.
 John Streets, white, 16 years, May 4, badly burned about foot and arm at box 426.

Mrs. Elizabeth Streets, white, 60 years, May 4, badly burned at box 426. Died at hospital.

Mrs. Margaret Tully, white, 68 years, May 12, rescued from third-story window by Privates E. E. Padgett, chemical company No. 1, and M. A. Frawley, truck company C, at box 17.

Mrs. Emerson, white, 72 years, May 12, rescued from third-story window by Privates E. E. Padgett, chemical company No. 1, and M. A. Frawley, truck company C, at box 17.

J. O. Johnston, white, 70 years, rescued from balcony of second story, May 12, by Private J. H. Nangle, truck company C, box 17.

Mrs. J. D. Connors, white, 33 years, May 13, slightly burned on hand. Local. Truck company G.

Mrs. Teresa Berberich, white, 33 years, May 23, burned on hands and feet at box 212.

Joseph Baker, colored, 25 years, May 28, burned about hands, face, and body. Local. Engine company No. 5.

G. W. Hamilton, white, 27 years, June 6, burned on hand at box 537.

H. D. Hirst, white, 24 years, June 19, painfully burned at box 78.

Mrs. F. E. Butterfield, white, 39 years, June 24, painfully burned on hands, arms, and face. Local. Chemical engine company No. 5.

Louis Wagner, white, 50 years, June 26, seriously burned on hands, head, arms, and chest. Local. Engine company No. 10.

EXHIBIT C.—Statement of number of fires, loss, and insurance for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

Month.	Bell alarms.	Local alarms.	Total.	Loss.			Insurance.		
				Bell alarms.	Local alarms.	Total.	Bell alarms.	Local alarms.	Total.
1903.									
July	47	28	75	\$11,464	\$2,176	\$13,640	\$144,670	\$64,600	\$209,270
August	25	18	43	6,593	290	6,883	164,652	13,330	177,982
September.....	34	24	58	5,471	941	6,412	274,290	43,300	317,590
October.....	39	46	85	87,503	5,440	92,943	142,278	48,500	190,778
November.....	52	65	117	3,037	1,102	4,139	40,185	12,050	52,235
December.....	65	58	123	7,930	637	8,567	91,500	94,000	185,500
1904.									
January.....	48	73	121	36,360	2,224	38,584	158,075	176,400	334,475
February.....	58	61	119	23,108	1,708	24,816	114,050	79,300	193,350
March.....	42	47	89	11,077	1,491	12,568	91,175	27,200	118,375
April.....	49	60	109	17,923	1,442	19,365	83,275	38,225	121,500
May.....	41	28	69	15,580	850	16,430	116,450	10,350	126,800
June.....	30	27	57	1,885	4,692	6,577	16,467	27,050	43,517
Total	530	535	1,065	227,931	22,993	250,924	1,437,067	634,305	2,091,372

EXHIBIT D.—Origin of fires for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

	Num-ber.		Num-ber.
Acid, sulphuric, upsetting of	1	Chimney.....	35
Acid, muriatic, igniting of	1	Chimney, sparks from	2
Benzine, igniting from candle.....	1	Chimney, smoke from	2
Boiler, explosion of.....	1	Chimney, overheated.....	1
Boys building bonfire.....	1	Chimney collapsing	2
Boys playing with fire.....	22	Chemicals, explosion of	2
Boys playing with matches.....	3	Children with matches	19
Blowing out of cylinder head	1	Children playing with fire.....	3
Brush.....	22	Child's clothes igniting from stove	1
Burning waste paper	6	Cigar stub.....	5
Burning out of fuse.....	3	Cigarette stub.....	7
Burning of plow block.....	1	Cigarette thrown in rubbish.....	6
Burning out of flue.....	1	Cigarette smoking in bed.....	1
Burning of tar barrel	1	Cigarette thrown on lace curtain.....	1
Burning of sirup on stove.....	1	Cigarette thrown on drapery	1
Building fire on floor.....	2	Cigarette thrown on screen.....	1
Building fire in yard.....	3	Cigarette smoking in feed store.....	1
Building of fire by workmen.....	1	Cigarette dropped in closet.....	1
Burning of punk.....	1	Clothes in closet	2
Burning of meat on stove.....	2	Coal in vault.....	1
Candle.....	7	Collision of car and herdic	1

EXHIBIT D.—Origin of fires for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904—Continued.

	Num- ber.		Num- ber.
Collapsing of drawbridge.....	1	Oil lamp falling from ceiling.....	3
Defective flue.....	126	Oil lamp left burning high.....	1
Defective latrobe.....	1	Oil lamp, upsetting of.....	12
Defective stovepipe.....	6	Oil dropping on stove.....	1
Defective hearth.....	1	Oven, top falling in.....	1
Dropping lighted match.....	30	Oil stove.....	6
Dropping match in coal oil.....	1	Oil stove, explosion of.....	18
Dropping match in drapery.....	1	Oil stove, leaky.....	2
Dropping grease on stove.....	1	Oil stove, upsetting of.....	7
Dropping clothes on stove.....	1	Oil stove, smoky.....	6
Dropping coals on floor.....	5	Overheated boiler.....	1
Dropping of flue in boiler.....	1	Overheated crucible.....	1
Dropping lighted lamp.....	1	Overheated chimney.....	3
Drying wood near furnace.....	1	Overheated furnace.....	18
Drapery igniting from stove.....	1	Overheated furnace pipe.....	1
Electric wire.....	11	Overheated flue.....	4
Electric wire (supposed).....	2	Overheated latrobe.....	3
Escaping steam.....	1	Overheated gas stove.....	1
Electric fuse in car.....	1	Overheated gas range.....	2
False alarm.....	105	Overheated oil stove.....	12
Falling with lamp.....	1	Overheated stack.....	1
Firecrackers.....	2	Overheated stovepipe.....	2
Fireworks, explosion of.....	1	Overheated steam pipe.....	1
Gas escaping.....	10	Overheated stove.....	35
Gas jet.....	2	Overheated oven.....	1
Gas jet igniting lace curtain.....	21	Outside of the District of Columbia.....	5
Gas jet, defective.....	2	Paint, vapor from.....	1
Gas jet igniting drapery.....	2	Paraffine pot boiling over.....	1
Gas retort, explosion of.....	1	Pot boiling over on stove.....	1
Gas motor, explosion of.....	1	Rags.....	6
Gas main, explosion of.....	1	Rats with matches.....	16
Gas pipe, explosion of.....	1	Rekindling.....	4
Gas, fumes from.....	1	Retort, tar from.....	1
Gas tubing igniting.....	1	Roman candle.....	1
Gas stove.....	1	Rubbish.....	35
Gas stove igniting lace curtain.....	1	Seeing a light.....	2
Gas stove igniting drapery.....	1	Smoking in bed.....	4
Gas, acetyline, explosion of.....	1	Smoking in stable.....	5
Gasoline stove.....	4	Smoking in wagon.....	2
Gasoline stove, filling while lighted.....	2	Smoking in closet.....	1
Gasoline lamp, explosion of.....	2	Smoking out chicken house.....	1
Gasoline lamp, upsetting of.....	1	Smoke from adjoining house.....	6
Gasoline stove, explosion of.....	27	Smoke from furnace.....	2
Gasoline stove, leaky.....	6	Smoky chimney.....	6
Gasoline overflowing.....	2	Smoky stove.....	3
Gasoline tank, explosion of.....	2	Smoke in building.....	1
Gasoline poured in stove by mistake.....	1	Smoke in yard.....	1
Gasoline, fumes from.....	24	Smoke from register.....	2
Grease in pan.....	2	Smoke from range.....	1
Grease, upsetting of.....	1	Smoke in house.....	1
Grease on stove.....	3	Soot in chimney.....	1
Hot ashes.....	28	Sparks from boiler.....	3
Hot coals falling from stove.....	7	Sparks from chimney.....	9
Hot irons.....	2	Sparks from cigarette.....	2
Hay in stable.....	1	Sparks from engine.....	1
Incendiary.....	3	Sparks from locomotive.....	5
Insulation off wire.....	2	Sparks from building fires.....	7
Igniting of merchandise while lighting gas.....	1	Sparks from matches.....	1
Inmate of asylum setting bed on fire.....	1	Sparks from tinnens' pot.....	2
Lace curtains blowing against stove.....	1	Sparks from pipe.....	1
Lamp left burning.....	1	Stage decoration, igniting of.....	1
Leaves.....	1	Steam escaping.....	1
Leaves in chimney.....	1	Spontaneous combustion.....	35
Lumber on fire.....	1	Stove, explosion of.....	1
Lighted torch.....	7	Stepping on match.....	11
Matches.....	1	Supposed incendiary.....	5
Matches thrown on drapery.....	1	Suspicious.....	6
Matches thrown on awning.....	2	Thawing out water pipe.....	6
Matches thrown under porch.....	1	Throwing match in grass.....	1
Matches thrown in oily waste.....	1	Throwing match in drapery.....	1
Matches thrown in rubbish.....	1	Throwing match through grating.....	2
Matches thrown in stable.....	1	Tar kettle.....	2
Matches thrown in wastebasket.....	1	Tree.....	2
Matches thrown in leaves.....	3	Turpentine, experimenting with.....	1
Matches thrown on curtain.....	1	Unknown.....	2
Matches thrown from window.....	1	Waste paper in furnace.....	2
Matches thrown through grating.....	1	Weeds.....	5
Meat on stove.....	1	Wax taper igniting drapery.....	1
Oil barrel, explosion of.....	1	Wax taper igniting merchandise in win- dow.....	2
Oil lamp, defective.....	2		
Oil lamp, explosion of.....	13		
Oil lamp thrown in affray.....	1		
		Total.....	1,065

EXHIBIT E.—Number and style of buildings where fires originated.

	Brick.	Frame.	Stone.	Total.
Apartment houses	11			11
Armory, Washington Light Infantry	1			1
Ashes, barrels				2
Asphalt works		2		2
Automobiles				2
Awnings				2
Bake oven	1			1
Bakery and dwelling	1			1
Barber shop and dwelling	1			1
Barber shop and bank	1			1
Bicycle shops	2			2
Bicycle shop and dwelling	1			1
Boiler houses	2	1		3
Box pulled for fire for which another box had been pulled				1
Blacksmith shops		2		2
Blacksmith shop and dwelling	1			1
Bridges		3		3
Bridge, draw collapsing		1		1
Brush				32
Bureau Engraving and Printing	1			1
Cars				2
Car, private				1
Cars, electric				3
Carpenter shop		1		1
Chicken houses		2		2
Chinese laundry	1			1
Churches	3		2	5
China store	1			1
Cigar store	1			1
Clothing stores	2			2
Clothing store and dwelling	1			1
Club house	1			1
Coal bin				1
Coal dump				1
Cookshop				1
Conduits, electric				2
Conveyance, power				1
Construction, room	1			1
Cover of boiler, canvas				1
Dining saloon and dwelling	1			1
Drug stores	2	1		3
Drug store, wholesale	1			1
Drug store and dwelling	1	1		2
Dwellings	327	169	5	501
Dyeing and scouring works	3			3
Dyeing establishment and dwelling	1			1
Electric switch				1
Electrical shop	1			1
False alarms				105
Feed warehouses	1	1		2
Feed store	1			1
Fertilizers				2
Fence				1
Freight yard				1
Fruit stores	1	2		3
Furniture stores	2			2
Furniture wareroom	1			1
Furnishing stores, men's	4			4
Furnishing store, ladies'	1			1
Gas mains				3
Gas fixture store	1			1
Gas compressors, Pintsch	3			3
Glue manufactories	2			2
Grain elevator	1			1
Grocery stores	5			5
Grocery store and dwelling	1			1
Hall, Masonic	1			1
Hay wagon				1
Hardware store	1			1
Home for Colored Children	1			1
Hotels	20		1	21
Hothouses			2	2
House boat			1	1
Hospitals				2
Jewelry stores and office buildings	3			3
Kitchen		1		1
Laundry	1			1
Laundry and dwelling		1		1
Leaves				8
Liquor store and dwelling	1			1
Lunch rooms	4			4
Lunch rooms and dwellings	3			3

EXHIBIT E.—*Number and style of buildings where fires originated*—Continued.

	Brick.	Frame.	Stone.	Total.
Lumber				1
Meetinghouses	2	1		3
Office, station master's		1		1
Office, wood and coal		1		1
Office buildings	16			16
Paint stores	3			3
Paint stores and dwellings	2			2
Paint store and office building	1			1
Photograph gallery and dwelling	1			1
Pool room and dwelling	1			1
Printing and office building	1			1
Restaurants and dwellings	3			3
Refrigerator plant	1			1
Rekindling of old fires				2
Rubbish				20
Saloon and dwelling	1			1
Schools, private	3			3
Schools, public	3			3
Seeing a light				2
Shed, brickyard				1
Sheds, wood		57		57
Shed, coal		1		1
Shed, gas tank		1		1
Shed, train	1			1
Sheds, storage		3		3
Shed and stable		1		1
Shoemaker shops		2		2
Smokehouses	3			3
Stables	11	16		27
Stable and barn		1		1
Stables and storage	1	1		2
Stationery store	1			1
Storage warehouse	1			1
Stores and office buildings	3			3
Stores and dwellings	24	4		28
Stores and apartment houses	2			2
Store and office	1			1
Street car				1
Slag				1
Switch tower		1		1
Tar barrel				1
Tar kettles				2
Tailor establishment	1			1
Tailor stores and dwellings	1	3		4
Telegraph pole				1
Theater	1			1
Ties, railroad				1
Tool sheds		6		6
Trees				5
Undertaker shop		1		1
Upholster shop		1		1
United States Capitol, motor room (Senate)			1	1
United States Capitol, committee room (House of Representatives)			1	1
Warerooms	2			2
Wagons				2
Wagon, ash				1
Wagon loaded with furniture				1
Watch box			1	1
Waterworks, pneumatic	1			1
Water-closet		1		1
Woods				10
Wood yard				2
Workhouse			1	1
Waste paper				2
Total	524	295	15	1,065

In brick buildings	524
In frame buildings	295
In stone buildings	15
In other places than brick, frame, or stone buildings	231
Total	1,065

EXHIBIT F.—Table of box, local, false, and extra alarms and assists during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

	Box.		Local.		Specials.	Assists.
	Total.	False.	Total.	False.		
July.....	47	2	28	4	0	0
August.....	25	4	18	2	1	0
September.....	34	1	24	1	0	3
October.....	39	5	46	6	0	1
November.....	52	10	65	1	0	1
December.....	65	6	58	7	2	1
January.....	48	4	73	3	1	0
February.....	58	10	61	7	0	2
March.....	42	12	47	5	0	2
April.....	49	4	60	3	1	1
May.....	41	2	28	0	0	0
June.....	30	5	27	1	0	0
Second alarms.....						8
Third alarms.....						2
Fourth alarms.....						2
Fifth alarms.....						0
Sixth alarms.....						0

BOXES FOR WHICH EXTRA ALARMS WERE SOUNDED.

Date.	Box.	Time.	Character of alarm.
1903.			
July 2.....	617	12.47 p. m.....	First.
		1.00 p. m.....	Second.
		7.31 p. m.....	Out.
September 5.....	145	10.05 a. m.....	First.
		10.08 a. m.....	Third.
		12.31 p. m.....	Out.
October 10.....	617	10.50 a. m.....	First.
		10.57 a. m.....	Second.
		11.19 a. m.....	Third.
		11.39 a. m.....	Hose carriage No. 4.
		7.19 p. m.....	Out.
December 27.....	145	9.31 p. m.....	First.
		9.40 p. m.....	Second.
		1.08 a. m.....	Out.
1904.			
January 29.....	148	9.48 p. m.....	First.
		10.04 p. m.....	Second.
		10.17 p. m.....	Fourth.
		3.25 a. m.....	Out.
February 12.....	431	1.09 a. m.....	First.
		1.16 a. m.....	Second.
		7.13 a. m.....	Out.
February 28.....	173	4.15 p. m.....	First.
		4.18 p. m.....	Second.
		8.10 p. m.....	Out.
March 27.....	135	2.42 p. m.....	First.
		2.50 p. m.....	Second.
		3.03 p. m.....	Fourth.
		7.13 p. m.....	Out.

BOXES FOR WHICH SPECIAL ALARMS WERE SENT.

Date.	Box.	Time.	Companies sent for.
Aug. 22, 1903.....	783	5.51 p. m.....	Truck company E.
		6.21 p. m.....	Engine companies Nos. 5 and 9.
		6.41 p. m.....	Combination hose wagon No. 1.
Dec. 13, 1903.....	893	12.29 p. m.....	Engine company No. 11.
Dec. 29, 1903.....	893	12.18 p. m.....	Do.
Apr. 17, 1904.....	782	12.54 p. m.....	Engine company No. 9.

LOCAL ALARMS TO WHICH OTHER COMPANIES RESPONDED TO ASSIST.

- September 7, 1903: Chemical engine company No. 5 to assist engine company No. 10. 9.21-15 p. m.
- September 20, 1903: Engine company No. 11 to assist truck company F. 8.24 a. m.
- September 26, 1903: Engine company No. 2 to assist truck company C. 3.49-40 p. m.
- October 6, 1903: Engine company No. 12 to assist chemical engine company No. 4. 7.41 p. m.
- November 6, 1903: Chemical engine company No. 5 to assist engine company No. 15. 8.57 p. m.
- December 2, 1903: Truck company B to assist engine company No. 9. 10.37 a. m.
- February 15, 1904: Engine company No. 2 to assist chemical engine company No. 1. 12.17-10 a. m.
- February 19, 1904: Engine company No. 15 to assist chemical engine company No. 5. 11.29 a. m.
- March 12, 1904: Chemical engine company No. 1 and engine company No. 2 to assist truck company C. 3.07 a. m.
- March 24, 1904: Engine company No. 9 to assist truck company B. 7.15 p. m.
- April 13, 1904: Truck company C to assist engine company No. 2. 6.46 a. m.

REPORT OF THE SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 27, 1904.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904. A statistical summary is as follows:

Scales sealed:

Platform.....	1,549
Counter platform.....	743
Spring balance.....	4,187
Counter.....	5,681
Wagon.....	433
Railroad.....	2
Abattoir.....	32
Butcher and beam.....	13
Dormant.....	5
Total.....	12,645

Scales seized and destroyed:

Counter platform.....	3
Spring balance.....	146
Counter.....	11
Total.....	160

Scales condemned for repairs:

Platform.....	23
Counter platform.....	7
Spring balance.....	375
Counter.....	9
Wagon.....	76
Total.....	490

Scales sealed down:

Platform.....	27
Counter platform.....	6
Wagon.....	3
Total.....	36

Weights:

Sealed.....	1,904
Seized and destroyed.....	166

Yard measures:

Sealed.....	915
Condemned and destroyed.....	25

Measures sealed:

Liquid.....	1,704
Dry.....	1,025
Total.....	2,729

Measures condemned:

Liquid.....	185
Dry	315
Total	500

Total number measures inspected..... 3, 229

Inspections and tests of United States Government scales for which no fee was collected were made, as follows:

Agricultural Department:

Dormant scale.....	1
Platform scale.....	1
Wagon scales	7

Bureau Engraving and Printing:

Wagon scales	2
--------------------	---

Government Printing Office:

Platform scales.....	1
Dormant scale.....	1
Counter scale.....	1
Wagon scale	1
Weights	14

Medical Museum, wagon scale..... 1

National Museum:

Platform, condemned for repair	1
Platform scale.....	1
Weights	8

Propagating Gardens:

Platform scales.....	3
Wagon scale	1
Wagon scale, condemned for repair.....	1

Quartermaster's storehouse, platform scale condemned for repair..... 1

Quartermaster's stables:

Platform scale.....	1
Weights	7

Quartermaster's Department, wagon scale..... 1

Smithsonian Institution:

Platform scale.....	1
Weights	5

State, War, and Navy Department, wagon scales..... 2

Soldiers' Home, wagon scale..... 1

Treasury, wagon scale..... 1

Weather Bureau, wagon scale..... 1

War Department:

Wagon scale, condemned for repair.....	1
Platform scale.....	1
Wagon scale	1

Washington Barracks:

Platform scale.....	1
Counter scales.....	3
Spring balances	2

Inspections for the District government.

Fire department:

Platform scales.....	25
Weights	21

Police department:

Platform scales.....	11
Counter scale.....	1
Weights	24

Engineer department:

Platform scales.....	2
Spring balance	1
Wagon	3
Weights	5

Collector of taxes, troy weight scale for weighing gold..... 1

District of Columbia parking commission:	
Platform scale.....	1
Weights.....	3
Eastern Market:	
Platform scales.....	3
Weights.....	2
Garfield Hospital, wagon scale.....	1
Providence Hospital, prescription scales.....	2
Industrial Home:	
Platform scales.....	2
Weights.....	2
Reform School:	
Platform scale.....	1
Wagon scales.....	2
Washington Asylum:	
Platform scale.....	1
Weight.....	1

Inspections for private parties for which no fee was collected, said inspections having been made upon request and before the expiration of the time limit of previous inspection:

Scales:	
Platform.....	57
Counter platform.....	2
Spring balance.....	2
Wagon.....	80
Total.....	141
Weights, adjusted and resealed.....	138
Liquid measures, resealed.....	2

Summary of inspections.

Scales.....	13,584
Weights.....	2,250
Measures.....	3,231
Yard measures.....	940
Total inspections.....	20,005

Summary of receipts and expenditures.

Receipts:	
Eastern Market.....	\$3,476.00
Western Market.....	5,596.25
Georgetown Market.....	1,051.00
Wholesale Producers' Market:	
On hand July 1, 1903.....	\$305.84
Receipts for 1904.....	1,526.71
Weights and measures.....	1,832.25
Sale use public scales.....	5,927.79
Sale fish-wharf privileges.....	1,725.00
Contingent expenses.....	210.00
	925.00
	\$20,743.29
Expenses:	
Market masters' salaries.....	4,200.00
Hire laborers, markets.....	2,040.00
Weights and measures, salaries.....	6,080.00
Contingent expenses (\$925 received).....	897.78
Commission sale public scales.....	21.56
Commission sale fish-wharf privileges.....	4.38
	13,243.72
Net receipts.....	7,499.57

The above shows a net gain of \$1,180.70 for the year. Adding to this amount the loss occasioned by a reduction of fees of 50 per cent on spring-balance scales, amounting to about \$950, there would be a total gain of \$2,130.70 over the receipts of previous years.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

In our canvass of the District, in the inspection and sealing of scales, weights, and measures, we find that while improved conditions obtain, activity and diligence are necessary to cope with the many ingenious methods resorted to in an attempt on the part of some dealers to deceive and defraud the public.

The fiscal year 1904 has been one of the busiest in the history of the office, as is evidenced by the amount of work accomplished. It has been our policy, as far as practicable, to make minor repairs to scales and to make inspections other than the regular ones when called upon, which has taken a great deal of extra time and labor, but the appreciation displayed by those for whom this work was done amply compensated us. Special reports in 98 cases of violation of the law were made and the greater number of these cases were prosecuted in the police court with effect. In a few instances, after further investigation, we found no apparent intention to violate the law and did not present the cases for prosecution.

During the year we were frequently in receipt of a request from some Department of the Government for the immediate inspection of a scale. Compliance with these requests often interfered with the regular work, and, therefore, to facilitate matters correspondence was had with the honorable Secretary of each Department with the suggestion that, if consistent with their wishes, we would make an inspection of the Government scales at regular intervals with our route work upon being furnished with a list of the number and location of the same. The suggestion met with their approval, and appreciation was expressed. Results obtained have been very satisfactory.

The use of berry baskets as measures for beans, tomatoes, etc., in the markets and by hucksters on the streets has very often been the burden of complaint. Every effort was made to break up this illegal custom without prosecution, and the dealers were notified verbally from time to time that such use was in violation of the law.

Little attention was paid, however, to our repeated efforts to regulate this, and the dealers were again officially notified, this time in writing, with the law quoted in the communication. A reasonable amount of time was allowed them in which to equip their stands with proper measures and to conform to the requirements of the law. A case was made against a dealer and a jury trial demanded by him, which postponed further trial until fall, and the case is still pending. While it is true that a very large number of these baskets do hold standard measure when manufactured and sold, their construction is such that they are easily manipulated so that short measure is given. A large number of what is known to the trade as "shorts" are in the market for sale, but their use is strictly prohibited and prosecutions follow their use. No objection has been made to the use of standard baskets in the sale of berries, a fruit which is so perishable. Berries will stand little handling, and it has therefore never been deemed expedient

to insist upon a strict compliance with the law as to selling them in duly inspected and sealed measures. Neither is there objection to the use of these baskets or boxes for the display of fruits or vegetables, but they must not be used as measures.

OIL.

Complaints continue to come in relative to short-measure oil and gasoline, and every effort possible, with the facilities at hand, has been made to prevent such sale. A few prosecutions have followed, and in some instances the drivers of the wagons have been discharged upon a report from this office that they had been caught delivering short measure. Legislation should be secured which will empower the Commissioners of the District of Columbia with authority to regulate the sale of oils and other commodities.

COAL.

The reweighing of coal taken up on the streets has received the usual amount of attention, and we must in this connection remark that more care is taken in weighing the coal for delivery, and conditions in this respect are most favorable. We will continue to exercise the usual diligence, as it acts as a most effective deterrent to those who may be inclined to intentionally give short weight. We have found a number of wagons delivering a greater amount of coal than indicated by the ticket, thus proving the importance of these inspections to the dealer as well as to the general public.

MARKETS.

The markets are in a better condition than heretofore and, with the exception of the Georgetown Market, have been occupied to their capacity. Improvements have been made in so far as the appropriation for care and repair of same would permit. More extensive repairs and improvements which are necessary will be made this year. In the Eastern Market modern plumbing is to replace the old. Some painting and changes in the stands are contemplated. In the Western Market it will be necessary to renew the foundation to a few of the stands, and the cement floors should be extended about the stands to keep the water from running under the floor, thereby causing dampness and an insanitary condition. The Georgetown Market needs some minor repairs to the plumbing, also some painting. It is regrettable that this market does not pay the expenses incurred in keeping it open to the public. The opinion seems general that the present unsatisfactory condition as to lack of occupants and trade is due to the absence of the farmer and his fresh produce from the country.

From personal observation I am of the opinion also that if the farmers and gardeners were allowed to occupy space at the market the patronage would be in a measure restored. Recommendations in this line are before your honorable board for consideration. To relieve congestion on M street, if this privilege is granted to the farmers, provisions have been made for parking the horses on the east market space, and providing further that the shafts or poles of the wagons must be fastened up on a line with the front of the wagon. We hope to present a better report for the Georgetown Market next

year. I consider the condition of the Eastern and Western markets very fair, indeed, and with the amount made available by the appropriation for the fiscal year 1905 we hope to make such improvements as will place them on an equal footing with those of other cities.

The territory on the south side of B street NW. and on the north side of B street between Tenth and Twelfth streets and on the south side of Little B street, set apart by the Commissioners under authority of Congress for the use of bona fide farmers and gardeners, will accommodate 525 teams, and unless it is a very crowded market (which will not exceed thirty days in the year) there is space sufficient for all legitimate farmers and gardeners. Until recently the space so set apart was in a measure occupied by unlicensed persons who had no right on the premises and who crowded into and held places next to the curb and sold produce that they bought elsewhere. In consequence the farmers, whose right it is to occupy this space, were crowded out and in some cases they have been obliged to throw their produce away because they could not get space at the market on which to sell. These hucksters, or so-called "squatters," take advantage of the legitimate farmer occupying space allotted to the latter and it is necessary to discriminate against them, as in many cases they sell inferior products.

After many continuances of cases brought for violation of the occupancy of space set aside for farmers and gardeners without permit, a conviction was had, and continued enforcement of the law has resulted in a decided betterment of the conditions at this market. The purchasing public and the farmers, who are given protection under the law, can not help but appreciate the successful outcome in this matter.

May I here express my appreciation of the invaluable assistance rendered by your honorable board in the enforcement of the regulations governing the wholesale market space?

The market masters' reports show the amount collected for rental of stands and expenditures as follows:

	Receipts.	Expenses.
Western.....	\$5,596.25	\$1,980.00
Eastern.....	3,476.00	1,860.00
Georgetown.....	1,051.00	1,140.00
Wholesale Producers' Market:		
Cash on hand July 1, 1904.....	\$305.54	
Receipts fiscal year 1904.....	1,526.71	
	1,831.25	1,260.00
Total.....	11,954.50	6,240.00

FLOUR.

There were 24,659 barrels of flour inspected during the year, and fees collected for same amounted to \$246.59.

The law governing the inspection of flour is defective in many ways and is not applicable to the present mode of packing and shipping. Amendments to the law were presented to Congress at its last session, but failed of passage. When the present law was made, flour was packed and shipped in barrels exclusively, containing 196 pounds and only 150 barrels shipped in a car, making it less difficult to inspect each and every barrel or package. Now that the barrel has been discarded almost entirely and jute and paper sacks substituted, running from 6½ paper sack to 140 pound jute sacks, thus increasing the number of

packages in a car from 150 to 5,000 packages in some cases, it is a physical impossibility for the inspector to review and brand each and every package, and unless this is done as required by the present law, the receiver will not pay for any inspection, thus depriving the inspector of his just fees and reducing the receipts of the office to a very small amount.

The only flour that is inspected at all is the doubtful goods, when in that case the inspector is called in for his official certificate, and for his inspection fees he receives 1 cent a barrel. Since the small packages have been so extensively introduced the inspector reports that the opportunity and practice of defrauding the public by underweight packing has increased to an alarming extent. He states that from his observation none of the smaller sacks, such as thirty-second and sixteenth sacks, contain full weight, running on an average of 5 and 6 pounds short to the barrel. This, in my judgment, can only be corrected by the passage of a bill placing the inspection of flour entirely with the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to regulate and then to appoint a competent inspector whose duty it shall be to look after all flour, whether in car lots or otherwise, received or manufactured in the District of Columbia, and to review and weigh as many of the packages as in his judgment will give him a fair average both as to weight and soundness of the goods, and when not found correct to punish the offender the same as for violation of other laws governing the sale of food products. Legislation is necessary to correct the growing evil of selling and offering for sale underweight packages of flour, and a bill will be offered for your approval and a recommendation for the appointment of a flour inspector at a salary of \$1,200 per annum, appropriation for same to take effect upon the passage of the bill.

PUBLIC HAY SCALES.

The reports of the public weighmasters show the following amount of receipts collected by them during the year:

George S. McCormick	\$2, 972. 42
B. B. Earnshaw	75. 35
Total	3, 047. 77

At the sale of the use of these scales there was realized as follows:

Location.	Lessee.	Amount.
No. 1. Anacostia	Geo. S. McCormick	\$10
No. 2. Eleventh and Virginia avenue SE.	B. B. Earnshaw	25
No. 3. Eleventh and B streets NW	Geo. S. McCormick	1, 600
No. 4. Seventh and Florida avenue	do	25
No. 5. Near Brightwood	do	15
No. 6. Near Georgetown Market	do	25
No. 7. Tennallytown	do	25
Total .....	.....	1, 725

At the sale on July 10, 1904, of the use of these scales for the fiscal year 1905, No. 3 scale, located at Eleventh and B streets NW., brought but \$850. Every legitimate effort was made to cause the price bid to equal that of last year, without effect, however, and it is to be hoped

that the present law will be so amended that the Commissioners shall have control of these scales so that a fair rental may be received for same. The present law requires that the public hay scales shall be sold to the highest bidder.

FISH WHARF PRIVILEGES.

The protection given to the lessee of the fish wharf privileges, in providing that all fish sold in the District of Columbia shall be landed at one wharf where established fees are collected by said lessee, should increase the amount received at the sale of these privileges and we hope at the annual sale in February, 1905, to realize in excess of \$210, the price brought at the sales for a number of years past. The commission amounted to \$2.63 and expense in printing cards \$1.75, a total expenditure of \$4.38, leaving the net proceeds \$205.62.

WOOD.

There are three inspectors of wood whose duty it is to inspect all wood landed or sold in the District of Columbia. The law requires that all wood brought to the city for sale shall be of the following description; that is to say—

Sound and free from decay or hollowness, at least 4 feet in length, including one-half of the kerf and not less than 2 inches in diameter at the small end. It shall be set up, packed and corded, under direction of the district wood corder, and shall be measured by him. Every cord of wood shall be 8 feet in length, 4 feet in breadth, and 4 feet 4 inches in height, well stowed and packed; the straight wood to be placed together in the lower part of the pile, and the crooked wood in the upper part of the pile; and the said wood corders are hereby directed to make the proper allowance for any loss which may be sustained in the measure of the crooked wood; all undersized, hollow, or decayed wood shall be corded separately and apart by itself and sold as unmerchantable. All wood brought to the city by land shall be subject to the same regulations, excepting such as may be sold by the wagon, cart, dray, or sledge load.

The wood corders, for their trouble in examining and measuring the same, shall receive 9 cents for every cord of wood so examined and measured by them, to be paid by the seller of such wood; and the said wood corders shall not cord any wood not of the length aforesaid, but the same shall be rejected as unmerchantable. If any persons bringing or sending any firewood to this city for sale shall sell and deliver the same before it has been corded and measured as aforesaid, except as aforesaid, or shall neglect or refuse to have the same corded and measured, such person shall forfeit and pay \$2 for the use of the city for every cord of wood so sold and delivered; and if any person or persons shall purchase and receive any firewood brought to the city of Washington for sale, except as aforesaid, which has not been corded, measured, and passed by one of the said wood corders aforesaid, such person or persons shall forfeit and pay \$2 for the use of the city for every cord of wood so purchased and received.

The inspectors of wood report monthly their fees and expenses and the number of cords inspected. All are competent and experienced men, fully equipped for their requirements. For the fiscal year they have reported, respectively, as follows:

Inspector.	Cords inspected.	Fees.	Expenses.	Net.
W. H. O'Meara	16,030	\$1,442.70	\$360.00	\$1,082.70
W. P. Meeds	7,470 $\frac{3}{4}$	672.37	17.05	655.32
W. H. Orndorff	10,528 $\frac{1}{8}$	947.53	4.00	943.53
Total.....	34,028 $\frac{7}{8}$	3,062.60	381.05	2,681.55

LUMBER.

No serious complaints have been received relative to the inspection of lumber, and any complaints that have been made were adjusted satisfactorily to those concerned. There are six inspectors allowed under the present regulations, whose duty it is to inspect and cut in legible figures the number of feet contained in each board, plank, joist, scantling, or timber by the rule of board measure, except boards under 1 inch thick, which shall be measured on the surface and marked accordingly; all unsound, worm-eaten, irregularly sawed, wind-shaken, mildewed, or very knotty boards, scantling, joist, or other timber that may be, in the opinion of the measurer, unfit for use, shall be condemned and left out of the count, or any part thereof. The inspectors are entitled to receive as compensation for inspecting, measuring, and marking, the sum of 30 cents per 1,000 feet board measure, one-half to be paid by the buyer and the other half by the seller. No inspector is permitted to purchase or appoint any deputy to purchase any lumber for him, except for his own use, on pain of forfeiting his office.

The lumber inspectors have reported as follows for the fiscal year:

Inspector.	Merchant- able, square feet B. M.	Unmer- chantable, square feet B. M.	Fees, gross.	Expenses.	Fees, net.
G. Z. Colizon.....	3,392,961	161,432	\$1,079.36	\$363.71	\$715.62
Edw. J. Daw.....	610,114	3,626	193.12	64.37	128.75
R. T. Ragan.....	4,319,396	125,552	1,330.47	443.49	886.98
R. T. Ballard.....	2,684,053	151,494	892.92	296.50	596.42
E. Champlin.....	1,973,923	52,518	541.73	201.85	339.88
Total	13,010,447	494,622	4,037.60	1,369.95	2,667.65

Mr. Vermillion, the inspector of steam boilers, reports the following:

Number of boilers inspected	799
District of Columbia inspections (no fee)	22
Fees remaining due	11
Number boilers condemned as unfit for further use	8
Cases of deposit and sediment	42
Cases of incrustation and scale	6
Cases of internal grooving	5
Cases of internal corrosion	13
Cases of external corrosion	9
Defective braces and stays	9
Setting defective	4
Fractured plates	3
Burned plates	4
Blistered plates	6
Defective tubes	30
Defective heads	8
Serious leakage around tube ends	12
Defective blow-offs	3
Cases of deficiency of water	4
Safety valves defective	13
Condemned for repairs	28
Defective steam gauges	17
Bulged heads and shell plates	4
Dangerous boilers	6

Expenses.

Thomas Taylor	\$105. 00
Care of horse	240. 00
Shoeing horse.....	19. 75
Premium on bond.....	10. 00
Stationery and printing.....	22. 00
Candles	10. 25
Stamps	5. 00
Repairs to wagon and harness and new harness	39. 25
New horse.....	175. 00
Veterinary (doctor)	6. 00
Clerical work	144. 00
	776. 25
Total amount received.....	3, 770. 00
Net fees	2, 993. 75

The inspector further reports that owing to the construction of the Washington terminal, the new highway bridge, the Virginia avenue viaduct, and the filtration plant, the number of steam boilers has been increased, and in conclusion states that there has not been a serious accident during the past year.

I would respectfully renew my recommendation that this office be made a salaried one.

In conclusion I desire to express my appreciation of the cooperation of my assistants who have rendered efficient service.

With due appreciation of the consideration and support which you have accorded me in every effort I have made for a betterment of the service, I am,

Yours, very respectfully,

W. C. HASKELL,

Sealer of Weights and Measures, District of Columbia.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF FUEL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 3, 1904.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit my report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

I have weighed and inspected 11,263 tons 1,590 pounds anthracite coal and 7,808 tons 1,180 pounds of bituminous coal, and have inspected and measured 777 cords of wood.

I have inspected and condemned 1,382 tons of anthracite coal.

Very respectfully, yours,

JNO. C. HOWARD,

Inspector of Fuel, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

(Through Mr. R. D. Simms, property clerk.)

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FLOUR INSPECTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 30, 1904.*

GENTLEMEN: I acknowledge your favor of the 28th instant, and in reply will say there was no work performed by the flour commission during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

Yours, very truly,

THEODORE J. MAYER,
Chairman Commissioners of Flour Inspection.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE STREET- CLEANING DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, *October 11, 1904.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit my seventh annual report of the operations of the street-cleaning department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, together with estimates for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1906, as follows:

APPROPRIATIONS.

Street cleaning:	
For sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning.....	\$190,000
For snow and ice work	1,000
For snow and ice work, January 15, 1904 (special)	5,000
For snow and ice work, February 5, 1904 (special)	5,000
For salaries	25,100
Total street cleaning.....	226,100
City refuse:	
For the collection and disposal of city refuse, including inspection and incidental expenses.....	115,000
Total appropriation	341,100

As shown above, the street-cleaning appropriation for 1904 was \$190,000, the same as that allowed for the previous year. Fortunately, during the past winter months weather conditions were such that work was suspended on a greater number of days than in 1903, hence, although the area to be cleaned was 8 per cent greater, an unexpended balance of \$751.21 was turned into the Treasury Department at the end of the fiscal year.

Although an estimate of \$5,000 was submitted for snow and ice work for 1904, Congress appropriated but \$1,000. This amount was expended during the first snowstorm, and Congress then granted two additional appropriations of \$5,000 each—the first in January and the second in February, 1904.

The amount estimated for salaries for 1904 was \$41,200. This contemplated a transfer of the per diem employees paid out of the street cleaning and city refuse appropriations, respectively, to the per annum roll, which had also been recommended the previous year. Congress did not, however, authorize the proposed change, and the regular appropriation of \$25,100 was made.

The \$115,000 appropriated for the collection and disposal of the various classes of city refuse covers the amounts paid out under the different contracts, including clerical, inspection, and incidental expenses in connection with the service. At the end of the fiscal year there remained out of the appropriation an unexpended balance of \$1,594.65.

HAND CLEANING.

Summary for the fiscal year 1904.

Number of days worked	275½
Number of men employed	160-202
Number of square yards cleaned.....	504, 201, 482
Cubic yards of débris removed	39, 533
Cost:	
Pay rolls of laborers	\$79, 567. 39
Livery of 22 horses for four months.....	968. 00
Forage for 22 horses for eight months.....	1, 848. 00
Purchase bamboo, bass, and blocks	575. 18
Purchase bags.....	540. 10
Purchase hand and machine brooms.....	642. 03
Purchase horseshoes, nails, and pads	112. 64
Rent of stable building for eight months, one-half of.....	561. 50
Shoeing 22 horses for four months.....	216. 42
Miscellaneous supplies.....	466. 59
	85, 497. 85
Salaries for repair and stable men pro rata	2, 559. 87
Total cost.....	88, 057. 72
Total cost per 1,000 square yards	0. 174

The annual report of this department for the fiscal year 1903 showed a cost of 17.4 cents per 1,000 square yards for hand cleaning. By an inadvertence, however, the rent of storage rooms and the wages of the repairmen and stable boss were not included in the expenditures. Had this been done it would have shown a cost of 17.9 cents per 1,000 square yards, or one-half cent per 1,000 square yards in excess of the past year. In other words, there has been an actual decrease of one-half cent per 1,000 square yards in the cost of hand cleaning for the past year, as compared with the fiscal year 1903. If the pro rata amount of salaries for repair and stable men be excluded, the net cost per 1,000 square yards during the past year was 16.9 cents.

The total area cleaned by hand during 1904 was 504,201,482 square yards, as against 523,077,805 square yards in 1903; a decrease of 18,876,323 square yards, due to the transfer of a portion of the hand-cleaning area to machine sweeping in May last.

The amount expended for hand cleaning during 1903, exclusive of salaries to repair men and stable boss, was \$91,180.78, and for the past year, including those items, \$88,057.72, a decrease of \$3,123.06. To get at the exact saving, however, it is necessary to deduct the amount for salaries shown in the above summary, and this would indicate a decrease of \$5,682.93.

Previous to November, 1903, the horses of the department were boarded at a livery stable at a cost of \$16 per month per head. In October, 1903, the Commissioners leased half of the two-story brick building at a monthly rental of \$70, and in November they leased the whole building at a monthly rental of \$125. This department took full charge of it, and the repair shop and storage room, which had previously been located in another section of the city, was transferred to that point, thus placing under one roof that branch of the service pertaining to the maintenance of the field equipment.

By reason of this arrangement a considerable saving in the cost of maintenance of horses was effected, inasmuch as the forage was pur-

chased at contract prices, thus eliminating the profit accruing to the liveryman under the old system.

In April, 1904, it was decided to reduce the area cleaned by hand and increase that swept by machine. This was done in the following month, and 300,000 square yards of paved streets that had previously been cleaned daily by hand were transferred to the schedules for machine sweeping three times per week.

Prior to last May the area cleaned daily by hand amounted to 1,900,000 square yards, and the machine-sweeping area to 1,400,000 square yards. When the transfer was made the former area was reduced to 1,600,000 square yards, and the latter increased to 1,700,000 square yards daily.

At the time the hand-cleaning area was decreased the number of laborers on that class of work was reduced from 202 to 160, the difference representing those previously engaged in cleaning the area transferred to machine sweeping.

The act of Congress making appropriations for streets for the fiscal year 1905 contained the following provision:

Hereafter the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to sell sweepings from the streets, the amounts realized from such sales to be deposited in the Treasury, one half to the credit of the United States and the other half to the credit of the District of Columbia.

In accordance with this provision specifications were prepared by this office in May last, and bids advertised for to be opened on June 1, 1904. None were received, however, although a number of copies of the specifications had been called for.

Later in the month of June a dealer in manure made a proposition that if he were given the street sweepings and permitted to use a part of the District property at the head of the James Creek Canal as a dump and loading station for the material, he would furnish two teams free of charge to assist in hauling a portion of the hand sweepings to said dump. Inasmuch as this arrangement would enable the department to dispense with two of its own teams then engaged on the work, the proposition was accepted by the honorable Commissioners, and is still in force. By this means a saving of about \$5 per day is effected.

MACHINE SWEEPING.

Summary for the fiscal year 1904.

Number of days worked	213½
Number of square yards cleaned.....	269, 925, 809
Cubic yards débris removed.....	16, 334
Cost.....	\$45, 381. 26

The contract rate for machine cleaning in 1903 was 18 cents per 1,000 square yards. In the early part of June of that year a new contract was entered into with R. V. Rusk, of this city, for a period of three years from July 1, 1903, at the rate of $16\frac{1}{8}$ cents per 1,000 square yards. This new contract provided for cleaning the paved streets and avenues by machine sweeping or flushing, the area by the latter method to approximate 25,000,000 square yards per annum. Before the contract was signed, however, the question arose as to what effect flushing would have on asphalt pavement, and in order that the Engineer Department might investigate the matter a further provision was inserted in the contract whereby the contractor was to flush but 60,000

square yards per night until such times as it could be ascertained what damage, if any, to the pavements resulted from that method of cleaning. In accordance with this latter provision two schedules were prepared, one for every alternate night, each aggregating about 60,000 square yards.

The contractor flushed the streets on the schedules by means of a fire hose attached to metallic tubing which rested on small movable trucks, the apparatus being moved from one fire hydrant to another as fast as the intervening sections of the streets were flushed. After a three months' trial it was found that the method was not entirely satisfactory, inasmuch as the pressure at the hydrants, which varied from 18 to 25 pounds, did not give sufficient force at the nozzle to readily cut loose the sticky substance that adheres to the asphalt during very warm or damp weather.

When the matter was again considered this spring it was decided to try some other means of flushing the streets, and the contractor was notified accordingly. He entered into correspondence with various cities, and learned from his inquiries that a flushing wagon manufactured by the Sanitary Street Cleansing and Sprinkling Machine Company, of St. Louis, Mo., was in use in a number of them. He then arranged with the manufacturer to have three of the wagons in question sent to this city for trial. They arrived here in the early part of last June in charge of a representative of the company, and about the middle of the same month they were given an eight-hour test. The results were not satisfactory, however, and the company's representative stated that the plug pressure was too low for his machines to do proper work.

The total area cleaned by machine sweeping and flushing during the year was 269,925,809 square yards, as against 232,386,728 square yards in 1903, an increase of 37,539,081 square yards, although work was done on a less number of days in 1904.

The increase in the area cleaned was due to the addition of newly paved streets and avenues to the schedules, and the transfer of 300,000 square yards of hand-cleaning territory to machine sweeping last May. Had the streets been cleaned on the same number of days in 1904 as in the previous year, the increase in the total area would have been much greater than that shown.

The cost of this class of work during the past year was \$45,381.26, as against \$41,829.62 in 1903, an increase of \$3,551.64, due to the greater area cleaned.

UNIMPROVED STREETS.

Summary for the fiscal year 1904.

Number of days worked	236½
Number of square yards cleaned.....	25,985,347
Cubic yards of débris removed	13,534
Cost:	
Regular force	\$15,125.81
Extra men and carts	165.00
Total cost.....	15,290.81

In June, 1903, a new three-year contract for cleaning unpaved streets was entered into with R. V. Rusk, of this city, at the contract rate of \$64 per day for 32 laborers, 10 horses and carts with drivers, and all

tools necessary to do the work. Under the old contract, which expired on the 30th of that month, the contractor had furnished 36 laborers, 12 horses and carts with drivers, and the necessary tools for the same amount of money.

The total area of unpaved streets cleaned last year was 25,985,347 square yards, as against 32,653,613 square yards in 1903; a decrease of 6,668,266 square yards, due to the less number of days on which work was performed.

For the fiscal year just closed the cost of this class of work was \$15,290.81, as against \$16,120.80 in 1903; a decrease of \$829.99, due to the less number of days worked.

PUBLIC ALLEYS.

Summary for the fiscal year 1904.

Number of days worked	232 $\frac{3}{4}$
Number of square yards cleaned	35,094,262
Cubic yards of débris removed	6,684
Cost	\$12,282.99

Under the three-year contract which expired on June 30, 1903, public alleys were cleaned for 32 $\frac{7}{8}$ cents per 1,000 square yards. In the early part of that month a new contract was entered into with R. V. Rusk, of this city, for a period of three years from July 1, 1903, at the rate of 35 cents per 1,000 square yards.

During the past year the area cleaned was 35,094,262 square yards, as against 36,176,640 square yards in 1903, a decrease of 1,082,378 square yards, due to the less number of days worked in the former as compared with the latter year.

The total cost for this class of work during 1904 was \$12,282.99, as against \$11,893.07 for the previous year, an increase of \$389.92, due to the increased contract rate per 1,000 square yards.

PUBLIC DUMPS.

Summary for the fiscal year 1904.

Number of dump men	11 to 16
Number of days worked	4,434
Wages per day for each dump man	\$1.50
Cost	\$6,651
Loads of street sweepings dumped	27,244
Loads of dirt dumped	74,089
Cubic yards of ashes dumped	83,943

During the past year the number of dumps under the jurisdiction of this department decreased from 16 to 11, owing to the fact that when they became filled up others within suitable hauling distance could not be secured to replace them. One reason for this is that a great deal of excavating is going on in the District and the contractors are paying property owners for the privilege of filling up depressions on vacant lots. The street-cleaning appropriation is not available for procuring like privileges, hence the question as to the disposal of street sweepings will become a serious one within the next few years.

When the dumps now in use are filled up the material will either have to be carted to the outskirts of the District, thus making it necessary to put on additional wagons to cope with the longer haul, or it

will have to be disposed of by burning. In either case increased expenditure will follow.

The total cost of maintaining the dumps during the fiscal year 1904 was \$6,651, as against \$7,987.50 in 1903; a decrease of \$1,336.50, due to the decrease in the number of dumps.

SPRINKLING.

Summary for the fiscal year 1904.

By contract:	
Number of one-horse sprinklers, at \$2.50 each per diem	1 to 3
Number of two-horse sprinklers, at \$4.75 each per diem	2 to 4
Cost	\$1,952.26
By the District:	
Number of two-horse sprinklers	5 to 7
Cost:	
Five drivers, at \$1.50 each per diem for four months	\$334.50
Seven drivers, at \$1.75 each per diem for three months	\$813.32
Total	\$3,100.08
Cost of livery, forage, and horseshoeing	\$1,536.00
Total cost	\$4,636.08

During the past year 26 miles of paved and unpaved streets and avenues were scheduled for sprinkling, as against 21 miles in 1903, an increase of 5 miles in the territory covered.

From July to October, inclusive, 1903, the department had in this service 5 two-horse sprinklers, in addition to those hired of the contractor. In March, 1904, 2 more two-horse sprinklers were purchased, and when sprinkling was resumed last April these two were also placed in service, thus making a total of 7 owned and operated by the department during the balance of the fiscal year. Three of these sprinkled paved streets, and the others, including the contractor's, unpaved streets in the city and adjoining suburbs.

In June last the department purchased 5 additional sprinkling wagons, and these were placed in service in July, thus enabling us to dispense with those previously hired of the street-sweeping contractor.

The total cost of this service for the fiscal year 1904, including livery and shoeing of horses for four months and forage and shoeing for three months, was \$4,636.08.

SNOW AND ICE WORK.

Summary for the fiscal year 1904.

Total appropriation	\$11,000.00
Expenditures:	
Pay rolls for January	2,496.38
Pay rolls for February	3,342.74
Hire of carts, January	369.82
Hire of carts, February	364.98
Purchase of 16 dozen shovels	105.12
Total cost	6,679.04
Unexpended balance	4,320.96

The total expenditure for this class of work during the past winter was \$6,679.04, as against \$2,167.94 in 1903; an increase of \$4,511.10. This was due to the fact that the winter of 1903 was exceptionally mild, and very little snow fell.

Out of the total appropriation of \$11,000 there remains an unexpended balance of \$4,320.96, and under the law that sum is available for this class of work next winter.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Summary for the fiscal year 1904.

Purchase 7 sprinkling wagons	\$1, 933. 00
Purchase 7 draft horses	1, 310. 00
Purchase 8 sets of double harness	379. 00
Readjusting 25 hand "pick-up" machines	672. 50
Livery inspectors' horses	1, 896. 11
Livery of horses for four months	^a 1, 223. 91
Purchase of forage, eight months	^a 2, 246. 33
Shoeing horses, four months	^a 108. 22
Purchase horseshoes and nails, eight months	^a 56. 33
Rent of stable and storage room, one-half of	561. 50
Proportionate cost of horse purchased for disbursing officer, District of Columbia	27. 62
Printing	539. 82
Miscellaneous expenses	3, 039. 86
Total	13, 994. 20

The miscellaneous expenses include rent of telephones, cost of ice for cooler, purchase of blank books and forms, tools for dumpmen, coal for heating purposes and blacksmith work, and general supplies for the repair shop, such as lumber for wheelwright work, bicycle supplies, repairing tools, and other hardware.

As indicated in the note to the above summary, the items for livery and shoeing of horses and purchase of forage and horseshoes and nails include the cost of maintaining the sprinkling-wagon horses; also the maintenance of the two horses used by Commissioner West and the superintendent's horse.

STABLE AND STORAGE ROOM.

Previous to November, 1903, all horses owned by the department were boarded at a livery stable. In the latter part of October the Commissioners subleased for eight months from the livery-stable keeper half of the two-story brick building at a rental of \$70 per month. On the 1st of November this department took charge of the leased portion of the building and commenced to maintain its own horses. About the middle of the same month the lessee of the building expressed a wish to surrender his lease, and by agreement between the Commissioners, the agents of the estate, and the said lessee, the Commissioners leased the whole building for a period of seven months

^a These items include the sum of \$1,536 for livery, forage, and shoeing of horses, which amount is also included in the total cost of sprinkling streets and avenues. See summary of that work.

from December 1, 1903, at a monthly rental of \$125, the Commissioners to have the privilege of renewal for a further term of one year.

When the new lease went into effect, the storage room and repair shop, which had been located in a different section of the city, was moved to the building in question, thus centralizing that branch of the service appertaining to the maintenance of the horses and equipment on hand cleaning and sprinkling work, respectively.

The lower portion of the building is used as a stable for the horses and a storage room for vehicles, and a part of it is partitioned off as a blacksmith shop. All of the horses owned by the department are boarded and shod there, the forage and blacksmith supplies being purchased at contract rates out of the appropriation for street cleaning.

A part of the upper portion of the building is used as a repair shop and the balance as a storage room for forage, general repairing supplies, and apparatus and tools used in connection with the field work.

All repairs to the sprinkling wagons, the dirt wagons, the bicycles, the hand-sweeping machines, and other tools used by the field forces are made on the premises; and, in addition, all the push brooms required for the "white wings" are manufactured, and the hand-sweeping machine brooms filled, the necessary material for this work being purchased at contract prices.

The expenditure under the present system of conducting the maintenance branch of the service represents the actual cost of forage and repairing supplies, plus the sums paid for rent and labor. A saving to the extent which would otherwise accrue to those to whom the work would be given is thus effected.

Property on hand.

Horses	49
Sprinkling wagons	12
Dirt wagons	12
Buggies	2
Sets double wagon harness	24
Sets buggy harness	2
Hand "pick-up" sweeping machines	150
Bag carriers	82
Bicycles	15
Lathe	1
Grindstone	1
Emery grinder	1
Drill press	1
Anvil	1
Stoves	4
Blacksmith's forge	1
Scoop shovels	305
Parking spades	159
Hoes	126
Sprinkling cans	128
Squillgee	85
Mattocks	51
Dump rakes	22
Nosebags	35
Horse-collar pads	34
Halters	48
Wagon jacks	2

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF CITY REFUSE.

GARBAGE.

Summary for the fiscal year 1904.

Tons of garbage collected	32,282
Cost:	
Collection and disposal	\$44,736.00
Extra services	\$88.00
Total cost.....	<u>\$44,824.00</u>
Deductions:	
Rebate to District on 12,282 tons of garbage, at 50 cents a ton.....	\$6,141.00
Fines imposed for neglect.....	\$723.00
Total deducted.....	<u>\$6,864.00</u>

The contract price for the collection and disposal of garbage and dead animals is \$51,600 per annum, and there is a provision in the contract to the effect that the contractor shall pay to the District a rebate of 50 cents per ton on all garbage in excess of 20,000 tons collected during the year.

For the fiscal year 1904 the District received rebate on 12,282 tons of garbage, at 50 cents per ton, a total of \$6,141. During the same period \$723 in fines were imposed on the contractor, and for extra services rendered he was allowed \$88.

During 1904, 32,282 tons of garbage were collected, as against 33,644 tons 1,122 pounds in 1903, a decrease of 1,362 tons 1,122 pounds.

The total cost of this service during the past year was \$44,824, as against \$42,356.97 in 1903; an increase of \$2,467.03, due to the decrease in the amount of rebate and fines.

DEAD ANIMALS.

Summary for the fiscal year 1904.

Horses collected.....	314
Cows collected	34
Dogs collected.....	3,688
Cats collected	4,145
Poultry collected	337
Rats collected	573
Miscellaneous animals collected	341
Total	<u>9,432</u>

The number of dead animals removed by the contractor during the past year was 9,432, as against 9,955 in 1903; a decrease of 523.

The contract price of \$51,600 covers the collection and disposal of garbage and dead animals; hence there is no separate cost for the latter service.

ASHES.

Summary for the fiscal year 1904.

Cubic yards collected	51,711
Cost.....	\$29,803
Deductions: Fines imposed for neglect.....	\$176

The contract price for the collection and disposal of ashes is \$29,979 per annum. During the past year \$176 in fines were imposed on the contractor for neglect, making the net cost to the District for this service \$29,803; a decrease of \$104 as compared with 1903, due to the increased number of fines levied on the contractor.

There was an increase of 3,531 cubic yards of ashes removed in 1904, as compared with the previous year.

MISCELLANEOUS REFUSE.

Summary for the fiscal year 1904.

Number of bags of paper collected	139, 215
Loads of trash collected	27, 275
Cost	\$7, 983
Deductions, fines imposed for neglect	\$17

The contract price for the collection and disposal of the above class of material is \$8,000. During the past year the net cost to the District for this service was \$7,983, as against \$7,997 in 1903; a decrease of \$14, due to the greater number of fines imposed on the contractor in 1904.

There was a decrease of 5,924 bags of paper and 15,858 loads of trash removed in 1904, as compared with the previous fiscal year.

NIGHT SOIL.

Summary for the fiscal year 1904.

Number of barrels of fecal matter removed	20, 819
Cost	\$17, 000

Night soil is collected from all privies in the District of Columbia and disposed of for the contract price of \$17,000 per annum.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Summary for the fiscal year 1904.

Livery of two horses and buggies for inspectors	\$478. 62
Miscellaneous expenses	72. 83
Total	551. 45

The item miscellaneous expenses includes cost of stationery and printing, repairs to inspectors' bicycles, and purchase of coal.

SALARIES.

Summary for the fiscal year 1904.

STREET CLEANING.

Superintendent	\$2, 500. 00
Assistant superintendent	1, 600. 00
Clerk	1, 000. 00
Chief inspector	1, 200. 00
Three inspectors, at \$1,200 each	3, 600. 00
Ten inspectors, at \$1,100 each	11, 000. 00
Three assistant inspectors, at \$900 each	^a 2, 677. 96

^a Nine days elapsed between the acceptance of the resignation of one of these assistant inspectors and the appointment of his successor.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF CITY REFUSE.

GARBAGE.

Summary for the fiscal year 1904.

Tons of garbage collected	32,282
Cost:	
Collection and disposal	\$44,736.00
Extra services	\$88.00
Total cost.....	<u>\$44,824.00</u>
Deductions:	
Rebate to District on 12,282 tons of garbage, at 50 cents a ton.....	\$6,141.00
Fines imposed for neglect.....	\$723.00
Total deducted.....	<u>\$6,864.00</u>

The contract price for the collection and disposal of garbage and dead animals is \$51,600 per annum, and there is a provision in the contract to the effect that the contractor shall pay to the District a rebate of 50 cents per ton on all garbage in excess of 20,000 tons collected during the year.

For the fiscal year 1904 the District received rebate on 12,282 tons of garbage, at 50 cents per ton, a total of \$6,141. During the same period \$723 in fines were imposed on the contractor, and for extra services rendered he was allowed \$88.

During 1904, 32,282 tons of garbage were collected, as against 33,644 tons 1,122 pounds in 1903, a decrease of 1,362 tons 1,122 pounds.

The total cost of this service during the past year was \$44,824, as against \$42,356.97 in 1903; an increase of \$2,467.03, due to the decrease in the amount of rebate and fines.

DEAD ANIMALS.

Summary for the fiscal year 1904.

Horses collected.....	314
Cows collected	34
Dogs collected.....	3,688
Cats collected	4,145
Poultry collected	337
Rats collected	573
Miscellaneous animals collected	341
Total	<u>9,432</u>

The number of dead animals removed by the contractor during the past year was 9,432, as against 9,955 in 1903; a decrease of 523.

The contract price of \$51,600 covers the collection and disposal of garbage and dead animals; hence there is no separate cost for the latter service.

ASHES.

Summary for the fiscal year 1904.

Cubic yards collected	51,711
Cost	\$29,803
Deductions: Fines imposed for neglect.....	\$176

The contract price for the collection and disposal of ashes is \$29,979 per annum. During the past year \$176 in fines were imposed on the contractor for neglect, making the net cost to the District for this service \$29,803; a decrease of \$104 as compared with 1903, due to the increased number of fines levied on the contractor.

There was an increase of 3,531 cubic yards of ashes removed in 1904, as compared with the previous year.

MISCELLANEOUS REFUSE.

Summary for the fiscal year 1904.

Number of bags of paper collected	139, 215
Loads of trash collected	27, 275
Cost	\$7, 983
Deductions, fines imposed for neglect	\$17

The contract price for the collection and disposal of the above class of material is \$8,000. During the past year the net cost to the District for this service was \$7,983, as against \$7,997 in 1903; a decrease of \$14, due to the greater number of fines imposed on the contractor in 1904.

There was a decrease of 5,924 bags of paper and 15,858 loads of trash removed in 1904, as compared with the previous fiscal year.

NIGHT SOIL.

Summary for the fiscal year 1904.

Number of barrels of fecal matter removed	20, 819
Cost	\$17, 000

Night soil is collected from all privies in the District of Columbia and disposed of for the contract price of \$17,000 per annum.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Summary for the fiscal year 1904.

Livery of two horses and buggies for inspectors	\$478. 62
Miscellaneous expenses	72. 83
Total	551. 45

The item miscellaneous expenses includes cost of stationery and printing, repairs to inspectors' bicycles, and purchase of coal.

SALARIES.

Summary for the fiscal year 1904.

STREET CLEANING.

Superintendent	\$2, 500. 00
Assistant superintendent	1, 600. 00
Clerk	1, 000. 00
Chief inspector	1, 200. 00
Three inspectors, at \$1,200 each	3, 600. 00
Ten inspectors, at \$1,100 each	11, 000. 00
Three assistant inspectors, at \$900 each	^a 2, 677. 96

^a Nine days elapsed between the acceptance of the resignation of one of these assistant inspectors and the appointment of his successor.

Foreman of public dumps, at \$900.....	^a \$782.58
Messenger and driver.....	600.00
Total per annum, salaries.....	24,960.54
Amount appropriated.....	25,100.00
Unexpended balance.....	139.46
Inspector on flushing, at \$3.50 per diem.....	171.50
Clerk and stable boss, at \$2.50 and \$3 per diem.....	^b 776.00
Clerk in property clerk's office, at \$4 per diem, payable in part out of the street-cleaning appropriation.....	624.00
Clerk in disbursing officer's office, and \$2 per diem, payable in part out of the street-cleaning appropriation.....	254.00
Foreman of repairs, at \$3.50 per diem.....	1,099.00
Stable boss, at \$3 per diem.....	^b 816.00
Blacksmith, at \$2.50 and \$3 per diem.....	535.00
Two repair men, at \$1.50 and \$2 each per diem.....	1,065.25
Night watchmen at stable, at \$1.50 and \$1.75 per diem.....	408.50
Two laborers at stable, at \$1.50 each per diem.....	420.00
Two laborers at District building, at \$1.50 each per diem.....	881.25
Total per diem salaries.....	7,050.50
Total salaries street cleaning.....	32,011.04

CITY REFUSE.

Chief clerk, at \$5 per diem.....	1,525.00
Clerk, at \$4 per diem.....	1,102.00
Six inspectors, at \$4 each per diem.....	7,532.00
Two inspectors, at \$3 each per diem.....	1,899.00
Weigh clerk, at \$2.75 per diem.....	1,006.50
Clerk in property clerk's office, at \$2.30 per diem, payable in part out of the city-refuse appropriation.....	179.40
Total salaries, city refuse.....	13,243.90

RECAPITULATION.

Summary of expenditures for the fiscal year 1904.

STREET CLEANING.

Appropriation for street cleaning, snow and ice work, and salaries for 1904.....	\$226,100.00
Expenditures:	
Hand cleaning.....	\$85,497.85
Machine cleaning.....	45,381.26
Unimproved-street cleaning.....	15,290.81
Alley cleaning.....	12,282.99
Public dumps.....	6,651.00
Sprinkling.....	3,100.08
Snow and ice work.....	6,679.04
Incidental expenses.....	13,994.20
Salaries.....	32,011.04
Total.....	220,888.27
Unexpended balance.....	5,211.73

^aAbsent without pay, account sickness.^bIn April, 1904, the services of the stable boss were dispensed with, and the position consolidated with that of clerk in charge at the property yard.

CITY REFUSE.

Appropriation for the collection and disposal of city refuse for 1904.....	\$115,000.00
Expenditures:	
Collection of garbage and dead animals	\$44,824.00
Collection of ashes.....	29,803.00
Collection of miscellaneous refuse.....	7,983.00
Collection of night soil.....	17,000.00
Incidental expenses	551.45
Salaries.....	13,243.90
Total	113,405.35
Unexpended balance	1,594.65
Total appropriation for the department	341,100.00
Total expenditures	334,293.62
Total unexpended balance	6,806.38

ASHES AND RUBBISH FROM DISTRICT BUILDINGS.

Summary, December 1, 1903 to June 30, 1904.

Number of loads removed.....	2,426 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cubic yards.....	4,853 $\frac{1}{2}$

On November 9, 1903, the Commissioners entered into a contract with Mr. M. R. Ready, of this city, for the removal of ashes and rubbish from buildings under their control for the balance of the fiscal year 1904 at the contract price of 34 cents per cubic yard, payable out of the appropriations of the different departments having charge of the respective buildings from which the material was removed.

The honorable Commissioners placed the collection service under the supervision of the street-cleaning department. Certain regulations for the guidance of the heads of the departments having charge of buildings from which material was to be removed and the contractor, respectively, were prepared in this office, and upon recommendation they were adopted and promulgated by Executive order.

The service has been very satisfactory. Prior to the expiration of the contract bids were advertised for, and Mr. Ready being the only bidder a new contract for one year from July 1, 1904, was given him at the price of 38 cents per cubic yard, an increase of 4 cents per cubic yard over the old rate.

Estimate for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1906.

Name of officers or employee.	Title of officer and subject of estimate.	Appropriated, 1905.	Estimated, 1906.
<i>Salaries.</i>			
W. Stutler.....	Superintendent.....	\$2,500	\$2,500
J. T. Twohey.....	Assistant superintendent and clerk.....	1,600	1,600
C. C. Brown.....	Clerk.....	1,000	1,000
R. E. Doyle.....			
A. H. Pruitt.....	4 inspectors, at \$1,200 each.....	4,800	
W. Beymer.....	5 inspectors, at \$1,200 each.....		6,000
W. E. Owen.....			
C. O. Rockwell.....			
Up to May last there were but 3 inspectors on machine sweeping. At that time it was decided to increase the area cleaned by machine and decrease that cleaned by hand. This necessitated the transfer of one of the hand-cleaning inspectors at \$1,100 to the machine sweeping, making the total number of inspectors on this class of work 4. Three of these receive \$1,200 per annum, and in view of the fact that the machine sweeping is done at night during six months of the year, it is only just and equitable that all of the inspectors in charge of that work be paid the same salary; hence the recommendation for an increase of \$100 for the inspector who is now rated at \$1,100. The first of the above-named inspectors is designated by the honorable Commissioners as chief inspector, and his duties are to exercise general supervision over the field forces, subject to the orders of this office.			
G. H. Gaddis.....			
Alex. Weir.....			
E. E. Barnes.....			
E. Clagett.....			
J. I. Barrick.....	10 inspectors, at \$1,100 each.....	11,000	
J. H. Bell.....	9 inspectors, at \$1,100 each.....		9,900
F. F. Klokow.....			
J. W. Ladd.....			
H. C. Horne.....			
When a portion of the hand-cleaning area was transferred to machine sweeping last May, one of the \$1,100 hand-cleaning inspectors was taken from that class of work and put in charge of the additional machine-sweeping gang placed in service to care for the increased area cleaned by that method. As shown in the note to the preceding item, this inspector has been recommended for an increase from \$1,100 to \$1,200, which accounts for the decrease in the number of inspectors at \$1,100, estimated for.			
E. S. Holland.....			
J. A. Boock.....	Three assistant inspectors, at \$900 each.....	2,700	2,700
J. M. Wood.....			
A. H. S. Davis.....	Foremen of public dumps.....	900	900
O. N. Butler.....	Messenger and driver.....	600	600
Total.....		25,100	25,200
<i>STREET CLEANING.</i>			
For sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning streets, avenues, alleys, and suburban streets, including rent of stable and storage rooms; purchase, maintenance, and livery of horses; purchase, maintenance, and repair of wagons and harness, and necessary incidental expenses, and work done under existing contracts, as well as hand work done under the immediate direction of the Commissioners without contract: <i>Provided</i> , That whenever it shall appear to the Commissioners that said latter work can not be done under their immediate direction at 19 cents or less per 1,000 square yards, in accordance with the specifications under which the same was last advertised for bids, it shall at once be their duty to advertise to let said work under said specifications to the lowest responsible bidder; and if the same can not be procured to be done at a price not exceeding 20 cents per thousand square yards, they may continue to do said work under their imme-		195,000	220,000

Estimate for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1906—Continued.

Name of officers or employee.	Title of officer and subject of estimate.	Appropriated, 1905.	Estimated, 1906.
	STREET CLEANING—continued. diate direction, in accordance with said specifications; and the Commissioners shall so apportion this appropriation as to prevent a deficiency therein. An estimate of \$220,000 for street cleaning was submitted for the fiscal year 1905. Congress, however, granted but \$195,000, an increase of \$5,000 over the previous year. Past experience has shown that the area of newly paved streets increases at the rate of about 8 per cent per annum, and as all of this newly paved area comes within the boundaries of the territory under the jurisdiction of this department, it is necessary to add such streets to the sweeping schedules from time to time as they are paved. This, of course, involves an increased expenditure for cleaning purposes. The increased estimate of \$25,000 is made up as follows: \$10,000 to take care of the streets which may be newly paved during the current year, and \$15,000 for the estimated 8 per cent increase of newly paved streets in 1906. Had it not been for the fact that our appropriation for 1905 is \$5,000 in excess of that for 1904, it would have been necessary to submit an increased estimate of \$30,000 in order to properly care for the newly paved street area to be added during the current and next fiscal years. For cleaning snow and ice from cross walks and gutters, under the act approved March 2, 1895. The appropriation for snow and ice work for the fiscal year 1904 was \$1,000. This sum was expended during the first snowstorm in the early part of last January. It was insufficient, however, to remove all of the snow and ice, and Congress granted an additional \$5,000 for the work. By the end of January this amount was also exhausted, and in the beginning of February Congress appropriated a further sum of \$5,000 to enable us to clean up after a snowstorm which occurred at that time; \$679.45 was paid out of this last appropriation, leaving an unexpended balance of \$4,320.55 available for the current fiscal year. Past experience has shown, however, that it requires from \$10,000 to \$12,000 to keep the cross walks and gutters clear of snow and ice during the winter months; hence the estimate for \$5,000 for 1906.		
	CITY REFUSE. For the collection and disposal of garbage and dead animals; miscellaneous refuse and ashes from private residences in the city of Washington and the more densely populated suburbs; for collection and disposal of night soil in the District of Columbia, and for the payment of necessary inspection, livery of horses, and incidental expenses. In the act making appropriations for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1901, Congress authorized the Commissioners to enter into a contract or contracts for the collection and disposal of the various classes of city refuse "for a period not exceeding five years, * * * after advertisement and the receipt of proposals <i>Provided further</i>, That said Commissioners may, either with or without advertisement, enter into a contract or contracts for the collection and disposal of garbage and dead animals, at a rate not exceeding \$70,000 per annum, from the 1st day of July, 1900, until such time as the plant necessary for the collection and disposal of garbage, miscellaneous refuse, ashes, night soil, and dead animals, under the five-year contract hereinbefore authorized, shall be ready for operation * * *." On May 2, 1900, an advertisement was inserted in the Washington papers calling for bids to be opened at 12 noon on June 2, 1900. Bids were opened on the latter date, and on the 14th of	\$2,500	\$5,000
		115,000	115,000

Estimate for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1906—Continued.

Name of officers or employee.	Title of officer and subject of estimate.	Appropriated, 1905.	Estimated, 1906.
	CITY REFUSE—continued. the same month three separate contracts were entered into with R. V. Rusk of this city for the collection and disposal of ashes, miscellaneous refuse, and nightsoil, respectively, "for a period of five years beginning August 1, 1900." On October 11, 1900, a contract was entered into with The Washington Fertilizer Company for the collection and disposal of garbage and dead animals "for a period of five years, beginning December 1, 1900," in accordance with the bid received on June 2 of that year. As authorized by the proviso above quoted, the Commissioners entered into a temporary contract for the collection and disposal of garbage and dead animals with J. N. Warfield for the period from July 1 to November 30, 1900. On August 24, 1904, this office addressed a written communication to the honorable Commissioners calling attention to the wording of the act in question and the circumstances of the execution and the time provisions of the various contracts entered into, and recommending that the matter be referred to the corporation counsel for an opinion as to whether said contracts necessarily expired on June 30, 1905. Under date of August 29, 1904, the corporation counsel submitted his opinion, the last paragraph of same being as follows: "I am of the opinion that the Commissioners were authorized to make the five-year contracts, as they did, in each case, regardless of the fiscal year period, and that such contracts do not expire on June 30, 1905, but are in effect for the respective five-year periods." According to this opinion, therefore, the contract for the collection and disposal of garbage and dead animals will expire on November 30, 1905, and for the period from July 1 to November 30, 1905, it will be necessary to pay to the contractors the sum of \$21,500, less rebate and fines, which will probably amount to \$5,000. The ash, miscellaneous refuse, and night-soil contracts will terminate on July 31, 1905, and for the collection and disposal of these various materials during that month we shall have to pay to the contractor the sums of \$2,498.25, \$666.66, and \$1,416.66, respectively. Thus a total of \$26,081.57 will be expended for the collection and disposal of the various classes of city refuse under existing contracts during the fiscal year 1906, less an estimated amount of \$5,000 for rebate and fines. Inasmuch as the act of 1900 authorizing the Commissioners to contract for the collection and disposal of the various classes of city refuse covers a five-year period only, it will be necessary for Congress at this session to pass another law on the subject before new contracts for this service can be entered into.		

On February 2, 1904, by request of the committee appointed by the honorable Commissioners to examine into the operations of the various departments of the District government, this office submitted a report covering the desired information, and same will be found in the appendix. Following that are the specifications for the sale of street sweepings; also specifications for hauling ashes and refuse from buildings under the control of the honorable Commissioners, and regulations governing this latter service.

In concluding this, my seventh annual report, I wish to record my thanks to the employees of the department for the loyal and efficient service they have rendered during the fiscal year just closed.

Very respectfully,

WARNER STUTLER,

Superintendent Street-Cleaning Department.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX.

REPORT TO EXAMINING COMMITTEE.

(1) The duties of the superintendent are to exercise general supervision over the office and field forces; to scrutinize all accounts and vouchers, and sign and approve the latter; to scrutinize and pass upon all reports made by the inspectors and the contractors; to handle all correspondence received at the office; to make reports to the Commissioners when so requested; to issue orders from time to time, as it may become necessary, to the contractors and inspectors, respectively, regarding the work to be performed by them; to impose fines and make deductions for failure on the part of the contractors to carry out the terms of their contracts, and to drive over the field daily to see that the forces are properly carrying out the duties assigned to them.

The following are the subjects over which the department has jurisdiction and supervision: (1) Cleaning streets by hand; (2) cleaning streets by machine; (3) cleaning unimproved streets; (4) cleaning public alleys; (5) public dumps; (6) sprinkling unpaved and unpaved streets; (7) cleaning snow and ice from cross walks and gutters; (8) collection and disposal of garbage and dead animals; (9) collection and disposal of ashes; (10) collection and disposal of miscellaneous refuse; (11) collection and disposal of night soil; (12) collection and disposal of ashes and rubbish from public buildings under the control of the Commissioners; (13) repair shop and storage room of the department.

(2) *Street cleaning by hand* is done under the immediate direction of the Commissioners without contract. From the time that the roll is called by the inspectors—i. e., 7.30 a. m.—the laborers put in eight hours actual work on the streets, weather permitting, and when by reason of rain or other conditions operations are suspended the men are allowed only for such time as they make before such suspension.

For the purposes of supervision of this class of work the territory is divided into six districts, about equal in extent. Each district is in charge of an inspector, who has 35 laborers under him. Each inspector's men are distributed over an area embracing about 96 blocks, some being equipped with hand "pick-up" machines and others with bag carriers and brooms. Each man with a sweeping machine is required to care for 10,000 square yards of pavement. He goes over this area continually during the day, and deposits the sweepings at stated distances along the curbs. To every two sweepers there is a bag carrier, who gathers the sweepings in bags provided for that purpose. The sacks when filled are loaded onto the 10 wagons owned by the department and taken to the public dumps, where the contents are emptied.

The inspectors on this class of work are provided with bicycles, and their duties consist in constantly patrolling their districts during working hours, issuing necessary orders to their men, seeing that the work is properly performed, and making daily written reports, duly certified, to the office, showing the number of men employed, the area cleaned, the number of loads of sweepings removed, and the time of beginning and finishing work. As soon as these reports are received at the office the information therein contained is entered in the books, and we are thus enabled to keep an accurate record of the time of the men and other statistical data.

Machine cleaning is done by contract. From about May 1 to October this work is performed at night, and during the balance of the year in the daytime. The streets are swept in accordance with schedules prepared in the office. These schedules, six in number, one for each working day in the week, show the names of the streets to be swept and the measurements of same, the latter information being furnished to this office by the engineer department.

The work is in charge of three inspectors of this department, and the force employed by the contractor consists of 3 sprinklers, 12 horsepower sweeping machines, 12 carts,

18 laborers, and 1 dump man. This force is divided into three gangs, each gang taking a particular section of the route scheduled for cleaning. The streets are first sprinkled, then swept by the machines, and the sweepings gathered into piles at the curbs by broom men, who follow the machines. The refuse thus accumulated is loaded into the carts and taken to the dumps provided by the contractor for that purpose.

The duties of the inspectors are to go over each street immediately after it has been cleaned by the gangs under their respective supervision, in order to ascertain whether the work has been properly performed. The following morning the inspectors make a written report, duly certified, to the office, showing what streets, if any, of the schedule were not swept and what streets, if any, were not properly cleaned. A clerk in the office then makes notations in accordance with this report on three printed copies of the particular schedule, deducting the area of streets which, owing to rain or other causes, were not swept, and a proportionate area of those not cleaned, and the balance of the total area credited to the contractor. The inspectors then sign two of these copies, one being sent to the auditor for the District of Columbia and the other to the contractor, and the third copy is kept on file in the office. Proper entries showing the area swept and the cost are made daily in the books kept for the purpose, and at the end of each month a voucher in detail in favor of the contractor is prepared in the office and forwarded to the auditor for the District of Columbia for payment.

Unimproved streets are cleaned by contract, and for the price of \$64 per diem the contractor furnishes 32 laborers, 10 horses and carts with drivers, and all necessary tools to do the work. This force is divided into four gangs, each gang being in charge of an inspector of this department. Three of these inspectors cover the unimproved streets in the northwest, northeast, southeast, and southwest sections of the city, respectively, and the fourth looks after cleaning around the Center Market and adjoining business streets. The laborers are provided with hand brooms and scrapers, and with these they sweep and scrape the streets and gutters, removing all accumulations of refuse, grass, and weeds, and this material is then carted to the public dumps.

The duties of the inspectors are to supervise their respective gangs and see that the work is properly performed. They also forward to the office daily reports, duly certified, of the streets cleaned, the force employed, the débris removed, and the time worked. Upon receipt of these reports corresponding entries are made in the books kept in the office for that purpose, and at the end of each month vouchers in detail in favor of the contractor are made up and sent to the auditor of the District of Columbia, for payment.

Public alleys are also cleaned by contract. The contractor furnishes three gangs and all tools necessary to do the work, each gang being in charge of one of our inspectors.

Each alley is cleaned once per week, weather permitting, in accordance with schedules prepared in the office. These schedules are 18 in number, 6 for each inspector, and cover the three sections into which the city is divided for the purpose. The alleys are first sprinkled, then swept by hand broom, and the refuse material carted to the dumps.

The duties of the inspectors are to inspect each alley as cleaned by their respective gangs, and return to the office daily three copies, duly certified, of the printed schedules showing thereon the area deducted for alleys not cleaned, if any, and those improperly cleaned, if any. Upon receipt of these reports at the office, calculations of the actual area cleaned and the cost are made by one of the clerks, and corresponding entries made in the account books. At the end of each month detailed vouchers are made out in favor of the contractor and forwarded to the auditor District of Columbia for payment. In short, the same method is pursued in handling the accounts and reports for this class of work as in the case of machine cleaning.

Public dumps.—Each of the public dumps, 14 in number at the present time, is in charge of a dump man, whose duties are to prevent any objectionable material being placed thereon, keep the dump properly graded, and report daily to the foreman of public dumps the number of loads and the kinds of material deposited thereon. The dump men are under the supervision of the foreman of public dumps, who is required to visit each dump every day, except Sunday, for the purpose of seeing that the dump men are properly attending to their duties. He makes a daily report in writing to the office embodying the information given to him by the dump men and the result of his own observations, and keeps and reports the time of the dump men. The information contained in the foreman's reports is entered in the books when received at the office by one of the clerks.

Sprinkling unimproved and paved streets.—Three one-horse and 5 two-horse sprinklers are used on the unimproved streets—two of the latter being owned by the department,

and the balance of the sprinklers by the contractor on unimproved street cleaning. This work is done during the summer months, about 16 miles of streets being sprinkled twice daily, weather permitting. It is under the supervision of the foreman of public dumps, who is required to see that each sprinkler covers the territory assigned to it in a proper manner. Three two-horse sprinklers owned by the department are used in sprinkling the principal paved streets within the city limits on which the traction companies run, and the work is under the supervision of the chief inspector. This work is also done during the hot summer months.

Snow and ice work.—Immediately after each fall of snow the hand, machine, unimproved street and alley cleaning forces are put to work removing the snow from the cross walks and gutters, the former to a width of 10 feet and the latter to a breadth of 1 foot. If the fall of snow is a heavy one, men are advertised for in the newspapers and all who apply are also put to work.

For supervision purposes the city is divided into sections corresponding in number to the number of inspectors. Each inspector has charge of a gang, and his duties are to see that the cross walks and gutters are properly cleaned, to keep the time of the men, and make daily reports of the territory covered, the number of men employed, and the time. The latter information is entered in the office books, and the pay rolls made out therefrom.

In this connection it may be said that if the snow and ice bill, which passed the Senate on February 2, becomes law the work of cleaning paved sidewalks abutting on vacant or unimproved lots will devolve on this department in every case where the owner fails to do so. This will result in increasing to a considerable extent the work of the clerical and field forces, as the cleaning of said lots will necessitate the making out of bills for the information of the special assessment division in assessing the cost of cleaning the sidewalks against the owners of said lots. The work will, of course, have to be performed under the supervision of the inspectors, who also look after the cleaning of cross walks and gutters.

Collection and disposal of garbage and dead animals.—This work is done by contract. The garbage is collected from all hotels, restaurants, and apartment houses daily throughout the year, and from private residences within the old city limits daily, except Sunday, from April 16 to October 31, and three times per week during the balance of the year. In the suburban sections the garbage is collected three times per week from April 16 to October 31 and twice per week during the remainder of the year. All dead animals are collected upon receipt of notice at this office.

For the purposes of supervision the District is divided into six sections, each in charge of an inspector. His duties are to investigate all complaints, see that all dead animals are removed, follow up the collectors in order to see that they give proper service, and to make daily reports in writing to the office of the results of their investigations. These reports, together with those made by the contractor's inspectors, are then passed upon by the superintendent, who either imposes a fine for neglect or charges the complaint to the householder. These findings are then entered, noted opposite the entries made in the books at the time of the receipt of the complaints, and at the end of each month the fines are deducted from the amount due the contractor, vouchers prepared for the balance, and forwarded to the auditor, District of Columbia, for payment.

Collection and disposal of ashes.—This work is done by contract, and collections are made from private residences only once a week throughout the year. The work is supervised by the same set of inspectors who look after the garbage and dead animals, and the complaints, reports, accounts, and vouchers are dealt with in like manner.

Collection and disposal of miscellaneous refuse.—This work is also done by contract, and the provisions for collection are the same as in the case of ashes. The same set of inspectors supervise this class of work also, and the clerical methods are identical.

Collection and disposal of night soil.—This work is also done by contract, and the material is removed upon request of the householder. The contract provides for the cleaning of all privies in the District of Columbia. All requests are entered in a book kept in the office for that purpose, and a list showing the locations of the privies is made up and handed to the contractor. When all the privies on the list are cleaned it is returned to the office with the dates of cleaning noted thereon, and these notations are entered up opposite the original entries made in the book before mentioned. Fines are imposed for neglect, and vouchers for the balance due the contractor made up at the end of each month and forwarded to the auditor for the District of Columbia, for payment. All investigations are made by the inspectors who supervise the other classes of city refuse.

Collection and disposal of ashes and rubbish from public buildings under the control of the Commissioners.—This work is done by contract, and is paid for out of the appropriations of the various departments receiving the service. All requests for the service

are sent to this office, a list is made out for the contractor, showing the buildings desiring the service, and when the material has been removed the contractor returns the list with a notation showing the number of loads removed from each building. Corresponding notations are made opposite the entries which had been made when the requests were originally received. The employees of the buildings who have been designated to give receipts for the removal of ashes to the contractor also forward copies of said receipts to this office. These receipts are compared with the returns of the contractor, and if there is a discrepancy, investigation for the purpose of adjustment is made.

Repair shop and storage room.—This building is situated in the alley between N and O, Ninth and Tenth streets NW., and is in immediate charge of the clerk known as the "clerk at the property yard." The hand brooms and the rotary brooms for the hand "pick-up" machines are filled at this place; repairs are made to the machines, apparatus, and wagons owned by the department; the horses owned by the department are shod, and all apparatus, tools, supplies, etc., used by the field forces are stored here. A record of all repairs made, the number of brooms filled, the quantity of supplies received and distributed, including the tools and material turned in as unfit for further use, is kept by the clerk in a book provided for that purpose, and he makes semimonthly written statements, duly certified, to the office, embodying the transactions referred to. Upon receipt of these statements the items are checked against the entries in the requisition book by the assistant superintendent. Such property as is returned to the storage room unfit for use is turned over to the property clerk, District of Columbia, from time to time to be sold at auction.

(3) The superintendent is paid \$2,500 per annum, and a statement of his duties is given in section 1.

The assistant superintendent is paid \$1,600 per annum. His duties are to meet the public; assist the superintendent in handling the correspondence and in preparing reports for the Commissioners; make out all requisitions for supplies; look after the property of the department; check and enter all bills for supplies; assist the superintendent generally, and in his absence act in that capacity.

Chief clerk, at \$5 per diem; one clerk, at \$1,000 per annum. The duties of these two employees are to keep the account books of the department; prepare and make up the machine sweeping and alley schedules; enter up daily the data contained in the reports received from the inspectors on all classes of street cleaning; keep the time of and make out all pay rolls for the employees of the department; make out all vouchers in favor of the various contractors.

One clerk, at \$4 per diem. His duties are to enter up in books kept for that purpose all complaints and requests in connection with the collection and disposal of all classes of city refuse; prepare the blank reports and the lists for the inspectors and contractors, respectively; enter up in the books, opposite each complaint, the finding of the superintendent upon the reports submitted by our inspectors and those of the contractors; keep proper files for all complaints and requests and the reports thereon.

Chief inspector, at \$1,200 per annum. His duties are to visit all the street-cleaning territory daily to see that the work is being properly performed; correct any irregularities he may observe or report them to the office; issue such orders to the inspectors as the superintendent may direct; investigate complaints relative to street cleaning; replace any inspector on machine sweeping or hand cleaning who may be absent on leave or by reason of sickness. When snow and ice work is being done he also exercises corresponding duties.

Three inspectors on machine-sweeping work, at \$1,100 per annum each. Their duties are outlined in section 2 of this statement.

Five inspectors on hand-cleaning work, at \$1,100 each per annum. One inspector on hand cleaning, at \$900 per annum. Their duties are set forth in section 2, under the head of hand-cleaning work.

Two inspectors, at \$1,100 each per annum, and two inspectors, at \$900 each per annum, on unimproved street cleaning, whose duties are set forth in section 2 of this statement.

Three inspectors on alley cleaning, at \$1,100 each per annum. Their duties are also detailed in section 2 of this statement, under the head of "Alley cleaning."

Foreman of public dumps, at \$900 per annum. His duties are also outlined in section 2 of this statement under the heading "Public dumps."

Six inspectors on city refuse, at \$4 each per diem. Their duties are set forth in section 2, under the headings garbage and dead animals, etc.

One inspector on city refuse, at \$3 per diem. He is stationed at the crematory owned by the contractor for the collection and disposal of city refuse, which building is situated at the foot of South Capitol street. His duties are to see that the material brought to the crematory is promptly and properly disposed of, and to make a daily

written report to the office, showing the quantity and kinds of material brought to the crematory and whether or not promptly and properly disposed of.

One inspector on city refuse, at \$3 per diem. He is stationed at the garbage transfer station, New Jersey avenue and K street SE. His duties are to see that the garbage and dead animals are promptly and properly transferred from the wagons to the cars; that the premises are kept in a clean and sanitary condition; keep account of the number of loads of garbage and the number of dead animals received at the station; make daily written reports to the office giving this information in detail.

One weigh clerk, at \$2.75 per diem. His duties are to weigh all garbage received at the transfer station, and make daily written detailed statements of the weights to the office. The rebate of 50 cents per ton to the District on all garbage collected over 20,000 tons, as provided in the contract, is based on these weights.

Clerk at property yard, at \$2.50 per diem. His duties are set forth in section 2 of this statement under the heading "Repair shop and storage room." In addition to those enumerated there, however, he assists in the work of the office when any of the office staff is absent on leave or by reason of sickness, and also when the pay rolls for snow and ice work are being made up, as the laborers on that class of work are paid as soon as possible after the work ceases.

Foreman of repairs, at \$3.50 per diem. He has charge of all repairs to the apparatus, tools, and wagons owned by the department; the filling of hand brooms and the "pick-up" machine rotary brooms.

Stable boss, at \$3 per diem. His duties are to look after and see that the horses owned by the department are properly cared for and fed; get the teams ready and send them out to the different inspectors on hand cleaning; and to make such repairs as he is able to do to the harness.

Blacksmith, at \$3 per diem. His duties are to shoe all the department's horses, and assist in the general repair work.

Messenger and driver, at \$600 per annum. His duties are to carry messages to and from the office, and to drive the superintendent over the work.

(4) The following shows the expenditures of the department for the fiscal years 1900 and 1903, respectively:

	1900.	1903.
Hand cleaning (see note)	\$65,659.88	\$91,180.78
Machine cleaning	34,132.32	41,829.62
Unimproved-street cleaning.....	16,619.40	16,120.80
Alley cleaning.....	15,854.68	11,893.07
Public dumps.....	8,247.50	7,987.50
Sprinkling streets.....	1,457.50	3,682.92
Snow and ice work	3,777.16	2,167.94
Incidental expenses (see note)	2,982.25	13,376.34
Salaries (see list)	24,200.00	42,953.06
Garbage and dead animals		42,356.97
Ashes		29,907.00
Miscellaneous refuse.....		7,997.00
Night soil.....		17,000.00
Total.....	172,923.69	328,453.00

During the fiscal year 1900 hand cleaning was done by contract at the rate of 21½ cents per 1,000 square yards. The total area cleaned that year was 307,760,144 square yards, an average of about 1,200,000 square yards daily. In 1903 this work was done under the immediate direction of the Commissioners, without contract. The total area cleaned was 523,077,805 square yards, an average of about 2,000,000 square yards per day, at a cost of 17.4 cents per 1,000 square yards. Had the hand cleaning been done by contract last year at the same rate as in 1900 it would have cost \$111,154.03; that is, \$19,973.25 in excess of the amount expended.

The incidental expenses for 1903 include \$910.32 in connection with city refuse work. The large increase in that item over 1900 is due to the expenditure last year for sprinkling wagons, bag carriers, hand "pick-up" machines, purchase of a dirt wagon, horses, harness, and rent of storage rooms.

The collection and disposal of all classes of city refuse did not come under the supervision of this department until July 1 of the fiscal year 1901; hence there were no expenditures for that service in 1900. This should be taken into account in considering the total expenditures as set forth in the above table.

Salary list.

	1900.	1903.
Superintendent.....	\$2,000.00	\$2,500.00
Assistant superintendent.....	1,600.00	1,600.00
Clerk.....	900.00	1,000.00
Four inspectors, \$1,200 each (one of these is now designated chief inspector).....	4,800.00	4,800.00
Ten inspectors, \$1,100 each.....	11,000.00	10,997.06
Three inspectors, \$800 each.....	2,400.00	^a 2,700.00
Foreman public dumps.....	900.00	900.00
Messenger and driver.....	600.00	600.00
Chief clerk, \$5 per diem.....		1,460.50
Clerk, \$4 per diem.....		1,248.00
Six inspectors, \$4 per diem.....		7,512.00
Weigh clerk, \$3 per diem.....		963.00
Assistant weigh clerk, \$2.50 and \$2.75 per diem.....		913.50
Inspector at crematory, \$3 per diem.....		939.00
Clerk at property yard, \$2.50 per diem.....		775.00
Clerk in property clerk's office, \$4 per diem, payable in part out of street-cleaning appropriation.....		620.00
Foreman of repairs, \$3 per diem.....		939.00
Stable boss, \$2.50 per diem.....		912.50
Two laborers at District building, \$1.50 each per diem.....		910.50
Laborer at repair shop, \$1.50 per diem.....		663.00
Total.....	24,200.00	42,953.06

^a Three at \$900 each.

The per diem salaries, chief clerk to inspector at crematory, inclusive, are paid out of the city refuse appropriation, and the others out of the appropriation for sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning streets, etc.

INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS—STREET SWEEPINGS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., May 19, 1904.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., Wednesday, June 1, 1904, for the purchase of all street sweepings accumulated as a result of the hand-cleaning operations of the street-cleaning department, District of Columbia, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, under the following conditions:

1. The material will consist of the street sweepings accumulated as a result of the operations of the hand-cleaning force of the street-cleaning department on the paved streets and avenues of the District of Columbia.

2. The contractor will be required to take immediate delivery of the sweepings as they may be brought to the point or points hereinafter designated.

3. The material will be delivered at the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad freight station, North Capitol and E streets, the James Creek Canal, or the Pennsylvania Railroad freight station, South Capitol and G streets, as may be desired by the contractor, in the wagons of the street-cleaning department.

4. The contractor must furnish sufficient help to take proper and prompt delivery of the material.

5. About thirty (30) loads of four (4) cubic yards each will be delivered each day on which work is performed by the hand-cleaning force.

6. The estimated quantity to be delivered during the year will be thirty-two thousand five hundred (32,500) cubic yards, more or less.

7. Payment must be made each month to the collector of taxes, District of Columbia, upon receipt of a bill from the street-cleaning department for the quantity delivered during the previous month, based upon the returns furnished by the employees of said department.

8. The contractor will be required to furnish a bond in the sum of one thousand (1,000) dollars, conditional upon the faithful performance of the contract.

9. The price named must be per cubic yard and no fractions of a cent.

10. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids, or parts of any bid, to waive defects, and to cancel the contract for any good and sufficient reason.

11. Envelops containing proposals should be addressed to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C., and marked "Proposals for street sweepings."

HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND,
HENRY L. WEST,
JOHN BIDDLE,
Commissioners District of Columbia.

PROPOSAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., ———, 1904.

GENTLEMEN:

———, the undersigned, hereby agree to purchase the street sweepings during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, in strict accordance with the foregoing specifications, at ——— per cubic yard.

——— inclose herewith the receipt of the collector of taxes, District of Columbia, for one hundred (\$100) dollars, which ——— have deposited as a guarantee of good faith and which ——— hereby forfeit to the District of Columbia in the event of ——— failure to enter into a contract with good and sufficient sureties within ten days after notice of award of contract.

Respectfully submitted.

_____.

HAULING ASHES AND REFUSE FROM DISTRICT BUILDINGS.

SPECIFICATIONS.

Bidders must state specifically what facilities they have for doing the work.

Work.—The work to be done consists of hauling ashes and refuse from the District institutions hereinbefore named, and the same to be deposited as required by regulations of the District of Columbia.

Carts and wagons.—Carts to have a capacity of one (1) cubic yard; wagons to have a capacity of two (2) cubic yards; the bodies of both to be so constructed as not to permit of the sifting through of the ashes or refuse; both the carts and the wagons to be measured by the sealer of weights and measures of the District, who will mark in a conspicuous place on the body the capacity of each when filled with a "well rounded" off load.

Quantity.—The contractor will be required probably to remove five thousand (5,000) cubic yards, more or less, of ashes and other refuse. Nothing in this contract, however, will prevent the District of Columbia from hauling such quantities of the above material as may be desired or from permitting others to remove such quantities of the material without cost to the District as the Commissioners may desire. The removal at any time from any one building of less than a load (either one or two cubic yards) will not be permitted.

Time.—The contractor must be prepared at all times to remove the materials as may be ordered by the Commissioners or their representatives. Twenty-four hours shall be considered ample notice. Failure to comply with these orders will be sufficient cause for the Commissioners to have this work done by other parties, and any increased cost over the above contract rates resulting therefrom will be charged against the contractor, and to suspend or wholly annul the contract, or to employ other parties to complete it. In any of the above events the increased cost to which the District of Columbia may be subjected will be charged against the contractor and deducted from any funds then due or which may thereafter become due him. The sureties shall likewise be liable for any charges incurred in carrying out the above.

Damage.—The contractor will be responsible for and charged with all damage inflicted by his employes to any District property.

Receipts.—The contractor will be required to take receipts for all ashes and refuse removed by him.

Payments.—Payments will be made monthly for all jobs which shall have been completed during the previous month, provided work shall have been done as required by the contract. Bills must be made in triplicate on forms to be furnished by the District and presented monthly, together with the receipts, to the property clerk, D. C., District building.

Transfers.—No contract or any interest therein shall, without the consent of the Commissioners, be transferred by the parties to whom the award is made.

Interpretations.—Any doubt as to the meaning of the specifications or any obscurity in the wording of them will be explained by the Commissioners, who shall have the right to correct any errors or omissions in them, where such correction is necessary for the proper fulfillment of their intention. Wherever the word Commissioners is used it is understood to designate the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS.

1. These instructions are part of the specifications.
2. Proposals will be received from individuals, firms, or corporations. Individuals will sign their full name to proposals. Firms will, in addition to signing the firm name, state the full name of all members composing the firm. Corporations will state in their bid the State under whose laws they are incorporated, also the full name of the president or other officer authorized to sign contracts. The seal of the corporation, attested by the secretary, should be affixed to proposal. Agents signing for principal must show authority for their action.
3. The post-office address of all bidders must be stated in proposal.
4. All prices must be written in words as well as expressed in figures.
5. Changes, alterations, or interlineations must be explained by footnote in proposal.
6. Proposals will be in sealed envelopes indorsed "Proposals for removing ashes and refuse," and addressed to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Proposals forwarded otherwise than by mail will be delivered to the secretary to the Board of Commissioners.
7. Good and sufficient bond in a penal sum equal to the estimated amount of the contract, with sureties or a surety company satisfactory to the Commissioners, will be required from all contractors, guaranteeing that their contract will be faithfully performed, and that he or they will promptly make payments to all persons supplying him or them with labor or materials in the prosecution of the work provided for in the contract. A bonding or surety company instead of personal bondsmen will be required as surety on all contract bonds of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) and over.
8. Upon the death of a contractor during the life of a contract, his executors, administrators, or other personal representatives will be expected, without further notice, to prosecute the work to completion, and upon failure or neglect to do so within a reasonable period, in the opinion of the Commissioners, to insure its completion within the stipulated time, the said Commissioners will annul said contract and employ other parties to complete it. All moneys due the contractor or his estate at the date of failure will be applied to the conduct and maintenance of the work, and any excess of cost over and above the contract price will be charged against the contractor or his estate and sureties, who will each and severally be held liable therefor. Any material, the property of the District that is not accounted for by the contractor, will be charged against him.
9. Reasonable grounds for believing that any bidder is interested in more than one proposal for the same item will cause the rejection of all proposals in which he may be interested.
10. The Commissioners reserve the right to waive any informality and reject any and all bids or parts of bids, also to disregard the bid of any failing bidder or contractor known as such to the Commissioners.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF ASHES AND RUBBISH FROM DISTRICT BUILDINGS.

1. The head of the department in charge of the building for which ashes and rubbish are to be removed shall designate some responsible employee of each building to see wagons loaded and issue receipt in triplicate on printed forms furnished for that purpose; one of these receipts to be forwarded to the superintendent of street cleaning, a second to the head of the department, and the third to be handed to the contractor or his representative.
2. The contractor shall not be permitted to haul more nor less than a full wagon load of 2 cubic yards, and receipt must be given accordingly.
3. It shall be the duty of the employee designated in accordance with the provision in section 1 of these regulations to see that all wagons are empty before permitting the collector to commence loading, and that the wagons are sealed by the sealer of weights and measures.
4. Combustible material, such as paper, etc., must be kept separate from ashes and noncombustible rubbish.
5. Notice in writing must be sent to the street cleaning department at least two days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, previous to the day on which the service is desired.
6. The contractor, or his representative shall call at the office of the street cleaning department daily, Sundays and holidays excepted, between the hours of 3 and 4 p. m., to receive a written list of the buildings requiring the service.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

OFFICERS OF THE LIBRARY.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

SAMUEL W. WOODWARD, term expires 1906.
 BRAINARD H. WARNER, term expires 1906.
 JOHN B. LARNER, term expires 1906.
 AINSWORTH R. SPOFFORD, term expires 1908.
 JAMES T. DU BOIS, term expires 1908.
 R. ROSS PERRY, term expires 1908.
 THEODORE W. NOYES, term expires 1910.
 CHARLES J. BELL, term expires 1910.
 RUFUS H. THAYER, term expires 1910.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

THEODORE W. NOYES, *President*.
 BRAINARD H. WARNER, *Vice President*.
 RUFUS H. THAYER, *Secretary*.
 WESTON FLINT, *Librarian and Treasurer*.
 (Resigned August 31, 1904.)
 GEORGE F. BOWERMAN, *Librarian and Treasurer*.
 (From September 1, 1904.)

STANDING COMMITTEES.

BOOKS.

AINS WORTH R. SPOFFORD, *Chairman*.
 RUFUS H. THAYER.
 SAMUEL W. WOODWARD.

EMPLOYEES.

JAMES T. DU BOIS, *Chairman*.
 SAMUEL W. WOODWARD.
 BRAINARD H. WARNER.

RULES.

R. ROSS PERRY, *Chairman*.
 AINSWORTH R. SPOFFORD.
 JOHN B. LARNER.

BUILDING.

BRAINARD H. WARNER, *Chairman*.
 JAMES T. DU BOIS.
 RUFUS H. THAYER.

FINANCE.

JOHN B. LARNER, *Chairman*.
 CHARLES J. BELL.
 R. ROSS PERRY.

BOOKBINDING, ETC.

RUFUS H. THAYER, *Chairman*.
 AINSWORTH R. SPOFFORD.
 JOHN B. LARNER.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

LEGISLATION.

THEODORE W. NOYES, *Chairman*.
 BRAINARD H. WARNER.
 RUFUS H. THAYER.

DONATIONS.

SAMUEL W. WOODWARD, *Chairman*.
 BRAINARD H. WARNER.
 CHARLES J. BELL.

BRANCH LIBRARIES.

CHARLES J. BELL, *Chairman*.
 BRAINARD H. WARNER.
 R. ROSS PERRY.

The President is ex-officio a member of all committees.

REPORT.

WASHINGTON, *September 30, 1904.*

GENTLEMEN: The year which ended June 30, 1904, has been one of activity and steadily increasing usefulness for the Public Library, though its record is not marked by any notable events like those which have characterized other years of the creative and formative stage of the library's life—a period now just terminating.

The total number of books issued during the year was 278,188, an increase of 63,927 over last year. The increase in the number of books on the shelves during that period was 17,404, causing the total collection now to exceed 70,000.

The library, based on the firm legislative foundation of permanent tax maintenance, reasonably well equipped with books, housed in a commodious, well arranged and attractive building, and provided with an efficient, if small, library force, is prepared to move forward and to expand along the lines of greatest public usefulness, bestowing a constantly enlarging measure of benefit upon the residents of the national capital.

THE NEW BUILDING.

The additional donation of \$25,000 made by Mr. Andrew Carnegie for the purpose of furnishing, decorating, and completing the equipment of the new building has been expended during the year, with the exception of \$3,950, which amount is to be applied to the purchase of furniture and to certain minor improvements.

The main items of this expenditure were the completion of the book stack to its full capacity of five tiers by the addition of two tiers, the provision of a dumb-waiter book lift in the stack, the general decoration of the interior walls and ceilings of the building, inclosing the basement flight of the rear stairway and the electric elevator machinery in the subbasement, provision of a pipe system of filtered drinking-water coolers, installation of slop sinks, reenforcing exposed plaster corners, and provision of an excellent outfit of apparatus for the bookbindery.

The cost of these items was approximately as follows:

Book stack	\$12,500
Interior decoration	6,300
Drinking-water system	590
Slop sinks	420
Reenforcing plaster corners	200
Stair and elevator inclosures	300
Bindery equipment	400
Minor items	340
Total	21,050

LIBRARY APPROACHES AND PARK ENVIRONMENT.

During the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1903, the sidewalks along the south side of Mount Vernon Square were laid by the District and the approaches to the south or main entrance of the library as they now stand were constructed by the Public Buildings and Grounds Office of the War Department, which has charge of the square.

Early in the last fiscal year the approaches of the rear or north and east entrances of the library were nearly completed by the same office with the balance of \$10,000, the only part of the original estimate of \$25,000 which Congress has appropriated.

These two sections of the approaches are part of a simple design of walks and stone curbings needed to complete the square and unify it with the building. Until this is done the present naked and meaningless condition of the park to the east and west of the building must remain, and it is earnestly hoped that Congress will this year grant the small sum of \$13,000 with which it is found practicable to finish the work. This estimate includes provision of the two special two-lamp electric-light standards intended for the two pedestal blocks at the ends of the steps at the south sidewalk to appropriately illuminate the wide entrance platform and the doorway of the building.

The Office of Public Buildings and Grounds asked this appropriation last year and has included the item in its estimates for the next fiscal year.

BRANCH LIBRARIES.

In the last annual report of the library trustees, after discussing Mr. Andrew Carnegie's offer to supply the buildings for any needed branches of the Public Library, it was said: "Legislation will be required from Congress accepting Mr. Carnegie's branch library offer, directly or impliedly pledging suitable maintenance and authorizing a library commission to erect branch libraries from the Carnegie donated fund as these buildings may from time to time be authorized by Congress."

The following bill was accordingly submitted to Congress (H. R. 14048):

A BILL To authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to accept donations of money and land for the establishment of branch libraries in the District of Columbia, to establish a commission to supervise the erection of branch library buildings in said District, and to provide for their suitable maintenance.

Whereas Mr. Andrew Carnegie, in addition to his gift of the present public library building in the District of Columbia, has offered to give the necessary money to build branch library buildings in the District of Columbia from time to time when and as called upon so to do by the trustees of the Public Library of the District of Columbia, said donation being conditioned upon the same terms in respect to suitable municipal maintenance as were attached to the gift of money for the erection of the main public library building; and

Whereas offers to donate the ground for the sites of such branch library buildings in the District of Columbia have been and are being made: Therefore

Be it enacted, etc., That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby authorized to accept from Mr. Andrew Carnegie on the conditions aforesaid such donations as he may from time to time make for the purpose of erecting such library buildings in the District of Columbia as the said Commissioners and the said library trustees may approve; and to accept also from time to time conveyance of unincumbered land deemed desirable by said Commissioners and trustees as the site or sites of such branch library buildings; and to serve as three members of a commission of five, of which the president of the library trustees and the librarian

of the public library shall be the additional members, to supervise the erection of said branch library buildings: *Provided*, That such branch library buildings shall not be opened for public use until Congress shall hereafter provide for the necessary expenses of maintaining said branch library or libraries as the same shall from time to time be completed and ready for such use.

The House of Representatives, after striking out the preamble and the words "on the conditions aforesaid," passed the bill. But it was unfavorably reported from the Senate District Committee and defeated in the Senate.

The opposition to the measure in the Senate was based upon an indisposition to authorize by implication any undefined branch-library expenditures which might, by any possibility under the 10 per cent maintenance condition of Mr. Carnegie's donation, impose an onerous burden upon both local and national taxpayers. The fact that the primary need of the present is the proper development of the main library and that branch-building expansion, with the accompanying burden of maintenance, must, even if authorized, be postponed in execution until the future has been and is thoroughly appreciated by the Commissioners and the library trustees, and it is not believed that, if the power to specify the time of branch-library extension had been confided to them, any evil could possibly have resulted from the general acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's offer of funds to be available for the erection of branch-library buildings at any date or dates in the future when the District could afford to maintain them. Congress has, however, indicated its unwillingness to authorize broadly this general acceptance of the offer, and it will be necessary to seek authority separately in every instance to accept the exact amount required to build some specified branch-library building if and when the District feels that it can afford to pay or guarantee in that particular case the 10 per cent maintenance.

Meanwhile the library can expand inexpensively through the development of substations like that now in operation at the Neighborhood House, as described in the librarian's report.

It may also be possible in special cases to secure acceptance by Mr. Carnegie of the 10 per cent maintenance pledge from some other responsible guarantor than the District of Columbia. For instance, the Y. M. C. A., of Washington, will donate the site of a branch library building adjacent to its new building, and pledge itself to suitable maintenance of the same if Mr. Carnegie will erect the structure. The George Washington University offers a site for a branch library as part of the group of buildings to be erected on the new university grounds, and will meet the expenses of maintaining the branch, and will, it is understood, put on its shelves and render accessible to the public the present university library. These corporations are fully as responsible and permanent guarantors of maintenance as the municipalities, small and great, which in all sections of the United States have assumed this burden of library support; and they may possibly be viewed by Mr. Carnegie as acceptable substitutes in this matter for the municipality of the District. In that event the progress of branch library development in Washington will be most quickly and most satisfactorily promoted, with the result of securing very soon two well-situated branches.

NEEDS OF THE LIBRARY.

The immediate urgent needs of the library are (1) an increase in its working force, as set forth in the annual estimates, and (2) an enlargement of its supply of books, (*a*) by private donation, (*b*) by Congressional appropriation, and (*c*) by securing for public use more of the miscellaneous circulating books in the Government collections in Washington.

(*a*) In the appeal for private donations stress is laid upon the need of special and endowed collections of newspapers and books, to which the names of donors may be attached, keeping them forever in the grateful remembrance of the public. The newspaper room of the Boston Public Library is supplied from the interest on a fund of \$50,000 contributed by William C. Todd for this purpose. Who will bestow a similar benefaction upon the Washington library? Who will similarly endow the children's library, or provide special traveling collections for school use?

(*b*) An appropriation of \$10,000 for the purchase of books is asked by the trustees in their estimates for the next fiscal year.

(*c*) The law under which books come from the departmental libraries to serve the ends of greater public usefulness in the Public Library is as follows:

The head of any Executive Department or Bureau or any Commission of the Government is hereby authorized from time to time to turn over to the Librarian of Congress, for the use of the Library of Congress, any books, maps, or other material in the library of the Department, Bureau, or Commission no longer needed for its use and in the judgment of the Librarian of Congress appropriate to the uses of the Library of Congress.

Any books of a miscellaneous character no longer required for the use of such Department, Bureau, or Commission, and not deemed an advisable addition to the Library of Congress, shall, if appropriate to the uses of the Free Public Library of the District of Columbia, be turned over to that library for general use as a part thereof.

Under this law about 900 books came to the Public Library from the Department of Labor in the year ended June 30, 1903, and 258 volumes were received from the Patent Office during the last fiscal year.

These transfers are doubtless the forerunners of others which will bring to the Public Library many thousands of the popular circulating books in the Government collections, removing them from places where they are accessible only to the clerks in a few of the Departments, and accessible to them only so far as the fraction contained in their own library is concerned, and placing them where they may be used by all the clerks in all the Departments and by the general public as well.

The logical supplement of this law affecting Departmental libraries is legislation which will utilize similarly for the public benefit the duplicates of popular circulating books now uselessly incumbering the shelves of the Library of Congress. Upward of 20,000 of these volumes are duplicate copies of uncopyrighted works, the transfer of which to the Public Library, either permanently or as a loan, is presumably within the power of the Librarian of Congress without further enactment of law. There are in addition a vastly larger number of copyrighted duplicates, for the permanent transfer of which some form of enactment may be requisite, inasmuch as they

are in the custody of the Librarian of Congress under the law regulating copyrights.

Congress has full power over both the Public Library and the Library of Congress, and the responsibility rests upon it of so developing and utilizing each collection as to confer upon the people the greatest possible benefit.

As was urged at the opening of the Public Library building:

The Library of Congress is to be fostered along its natural lines as the national reference collection, accessible as far as possible at all times and to the whole world.

The Public Library will be developed as the capital's and nation's circulating library for the workingmen, school children, the mass of the people—a perfect supplement of the Library of Congress, its circulating department, so to speak, to which should be logically and wisely diverted its duplicate miscellaneous volumes, the circulating resources of the Congressional Library, largely derived under the copyright laws as they exist or may be amended.

By thus using the capital's public library as the national lending collection Congress will waste no fraction of the nation's library resources, and, instead of permitting thousands of miscellaneous volumes, copyrighted or uncopyrighted, to decay unused upon the shelves, it will render them all most fully available both for circulating and reference purposes for the benefit of the people of the Republic.

LIBRARY ESTIMATES FOR THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR.

The Public Library estimates for 1905-6, as submitted by the library trustees to the Commissioners of the District, are as follows:

Title of office.	Appropriation 1904-5.	Estimate 1905-6.
LIBRARY AND BUILDING FORCE.		
Librarian	\$2, 500	\$3, 000
NOTE.—The estimate for this increase has been submitted for several years. The amount of the estimated salary is reasonable in view of the precedents established in other libraries as has been demonstrated in detail in previous reports and estimates.		
Assistant librarian	1, 000	1, 000
Assistant		900
NOTE.—This \$900 is for a reference librarian, who is absolutely needed in the new library, and there is no provision for one at present. This estimate was made last year.		
Assistant	720	840
NOTE.—This increase is to provide more adequate payment for a children's librarian. This highly important work is better paid elsewhere.		
Two assistants at \$720 each	1, 440	
Four assistants at \$720 each		2, 880
NOTE.—Of the two additional assistants of this grade one is needed more fully to develop the work of sending out books through the public schools and one is required in the reference room to provide for increased hours.		
Assistant	600	720
NOTE.—This proposed increase is to provide better payment for the registration assistant, who also explains the card catalogue to the public.		
Two assistants at \$600 each	1, 200	
Three assistants at \$600 each		1, 800
NOTE.—One new assistant is greatly needed in the rapidly growing work of the children's room.		
Three assistants, at \$540 each	1, 620	
Four assistants, at \$540 each		2, 160
NOTE.—The increase of one assistant is needed to secure a person to prepare books for the bindery, complete sets of periodicals, etc.		
Copyist		480
NOTE.—An assistant at this rate could save the time of more highly paid employees.		
Cataloguer	900	1, 000
NOTE.—The cataloguer in charge has the work of classification, and the small increase asked does not make the salary equal to that paid in other libraries.		
Cataloguer		840
NOTE.—Technical training is required for this work and competent cataloguers can only be had at proper salaries. This one place is all the additional cataloguing force that is asked for this year, though the additions to the library will be very large for some time yet. This estimate was made last year.		

Title of office.	Appropriation 1904-5.	Estimate 1905-6.
LIBRARY AND BUILDING FORCE—continued.		
Cataloguer.....	\$720	\$720
Cataloguer.....	600	600
Three temporary cataloguers, at \$540 each.....	1,620	1,620
Three cataloguers, at \$540 each.....		
NOTE.—Experience has shown that the cataloguers in this grade now described as temporary will be needed permanently.		
Stenographer and typewriter.....	720	780
NOTE.—This assistant is the librarian's secretary, and in addition to correspondence work, keeps the library's accounts and makes all requisitions for books and supplies.		
Two attendants, at \$480 each.....	960	
Four attendants, at \$480 each.....		1,920
Four attendants, at \$360 each.....	1,440	
Six attendants, at \$360 each.....		2,160
NOTE.—The increase of four attendants asked for (two in each of the foregoing grades) became necessary by the additional work in the delivery room through increased and increasing circulation. A double force is needed to keep the library open the required number of hours, day and night. There is strong public demand for increased hours, which it is desired to meet.		
Two messengers, at \$360 each.....	720	
Four messengers, at \$360 each.....		1,440
NOTE.—The collection of unreturned books requires the services of two more messengers, and their work will add largely to the efficiency of the delivery system. They are imperatively needed.		
Four pages, at \$240 each.....	960	
Six pages, at \$240 each.....		1,440
NOTE.—The addition of at least two pages will be required by the enlargement of the stack room, and by the use of the future children's room in the basement, and the probable use of the so-called periodicals room on the second floor, for reading-room purposes.		
Two janitors, at \$480 each.....	960	960
Engineer.....	900	900
Fireman.....	540	540
Workman.....	480	480
Four charwomen, at \$180 each.....	720	
Six charwomen, at \$180 each.....		1,080
NOTE.—It is found that the present force of charwomen can not take care of the rooms in time, and the probable speedy addition to the library proper, of large rooms in the basement and on the second floor, and the increase of work in the stack room, require the small increase of two recommended.		
MISCELLANEOUS.		
For keeping the library open 52 Sundays, 2 to 10 p. m. (8 hours), 5 holidays, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. (12 hours), and for extra services, 3 hours on Saturday afternoons during July, August, and September.....		1,700
NOTE.—There is a strong public demand for this increased service. It is desired to keep open all the public departments of the library, except the circulation, and including reference, children's, open-shelf, and periodicals rooms. The lump sum is asked with the understanding that 50 per cent increase over the hourly rate usually paid to employees filling the necessary places (except to the building force) shall be paid to volunteers chosen either from the regular staff or from outside its ranks.		
For purchase of books.....	5,000	10,000
NOTE.—Substantial appropriations for purchase of books will be required until the number of books becomes sufficient to meet the demands of readers, say about 100,000. The amount estimated is less than the regular yearly amount expended in cities of the size of Washington.		
For binding.....	3,000	3,000
For fuel, lighting, fitting up building, and other contingent expenses.....	6,000	6,000
Total.....	35,320	50,960

The new officers asked for in the above estimates are:

1 assistant.....	\$900
2 assistants, at \$720 each.....	1,440
1 assistant.....	600
1 assistant.....	540
1 copyist.....	480
1 cataloguer.....	840
2 attendants, at \$480 each.....	960
2 attendants, at \$360 each.....	720
2 messengers, at \$360 each.....	720
2 pages, at \$240 each.....	480
2 charwomen, at \$180 each.....	360

The increase of salaries asked for:

Librarian	\$500
Children's librarian	120
Assistant	120
Cataloguer	100
Stenographer and typewriter	60
	\$900
	8,940

CHANGE OF LIBRARIAN.

With the close of the last fiscal year the term of office of Mr. Weston Flint, the first public librarian of Washington, ended, Mr. Flint announcing that he would not be a candidate for reelection.

In connection with Mr. Flint's retirement the library trustees passed the following resolutions expressing their warm appreciation of his services in the development of the library:

Whereas Mr. Weston Flint, librarian of the Washington Public Library, has declared to the trustees of the library his determination not to be a candidate for reelection to that office for the ensuing year;

And whereas Mr. Flint participated as a public-spirited citizen in the movement to establish the Washington Public Library, served as trustee in the preliminary stages of library development, and became the first librarian, in this capacity contributing materially to the accomplishment of the task, often discouraging but finally successful, of bringing the library to a condition of widespread popularity and great public usefulness; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the trustees of the public library, that the board place on record hearty and grateful appreciation of Librarian Flint's faithful and efficient labors in connection with the creation and upbuilding of the Washington Public Library, and tender to the retiring veteran best wishes for his continued health and prosperity.

Resolved, That this resolution be entered upon the minutes of the library trustees and that the secretary transmit a copy of the same to the retiring librarian.

As Librarian Flint's successor, Mr. George F. Bowerman, librarian of the Wilmington Institute Free Library, of Wilmington, Del., was unanimously chosen by the trustees. He was indorsed by a number of leading librarians of the country as being in the front rank of the young and progressive members of his profession.

DEVELOPMENT IN LIBRARY'S CREATIVE STAGE.

The administration of the first librarian covers what may be termed the creative stage of the library. It is gratifying and encouraging to all friends of the institution to note what has been accomplished in this period.

The Public Library was opened for registration December 16, 1898, and the first books were issued January 10, 1899. The growth in number of books in the library is indicated by the following figures:

	Volumes in library.
January 10, 1899.....	12,000
June 30, 1899.....	16,650
June 30, 1900.....	18,940
June 30, 1901.....	22,811
June 30, 1902.....	33,566
June 30, 1903.....	53,621
June 30, 1904.....	71,025

The average daily circulation of books has been as follows:

	Daily average issue.
In 1899.....	393
Year ending June 30—	
1900.....	402
1901.....	404
1902.....	491
1903.....	741
1904.....	906

The library force has increased as follows:

	Em- ployees.
1898-1899.....	3
1899-1900.....	4
1900-1901.....	7
1901-1902.....	13
1902-1903.....	29
1903-1904.....	35
1904-1905.....	39

The following table shows the appropriations in detail for each year:

	1904-1905 (39 em- ployees).	1903-1904 (35 em- ployees).	1902-1903 (29 em- ployees).	1901-1902 (13 em- ployees).	1900-1901 (7 em- ployees).	1899-1900 (4 em- ployees).	1898-1899 (3 em- ployees).
Librarian.....	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$1,600	\$1,600	\$1,600	\$1,600
Assistant librarian.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	900	900	900	900
Assistants at \$720.....	(3) 2,160	(2) 1,440	(2) 1,440	720	720	720	720
Assistants at \$600.....	(3) 1,800	(2) 1,200	(2) 1,200	(2) 1,200	600	600	.....
Assistants at \$540.....	(3) 1,620	(3) 1,620	(2) 1,080	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cataloguer at \$900.....	900	900	900	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cataloguer at \$720.....	720	720	720	720	.....	.....	.....
Cataloguer at \$600.....	600	600	600	600	600	.....	.....
Cataloguers (temporary) at \$540.....	(3) 1,620	(3) 1,620	(3) 1,620	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stenographer and typewriter.....	720	720	720	600	.....	.....	.....
Attendants at \$480.....	(2) 960	(2) 960	(2) 960	480	.....	.....	.....
Attendants at \$360.....	(4) 1,440	(3) 1,080	(2) 720	(2) 720	360	.....	.....
Messengers at \$360.....	(2) 720	360	360	360	.....	.....	.....
Pages at \$240.....	(4) 960	(4) 960	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Janitors at \$480.....	(2) 960	(2) 960	(2) 960	480	480	.....	.....
Engineer.....	900	900	900	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fireman.....	540	540	540	.....	.....	.....	.....
Workman.....	480	480	480	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charwomen at \$180.....	(4) 720	(4) 720	(4) 720	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total pay roll.....	21,320	19,280	17,420	8,380	5,260	3,820	3,220
In purchase of books.....	5,000	5,000	.....	5,000	1,000	.....	.....
Binding.....	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,500	1,500	.....	.....
Contingent expenses.....	6,000	9,000	9,000	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
Total appropriation.....	35,320	36,280	29,420	19,380	11,260	7,320	6,720
Deficiency appropriation, Feb- ruary 14, 1902:							
Books.....	.....	.....	.....	40,000	.....	.....	.....
Temporary cataloguers.....	.....	.....	.....	1,620	.....	.....	.....
Total appropriation for 1901-1902.....	.....	.....	.....	61,000	.....	.....	.....

Thus within the five and a half years of the formative stage of the library the number of volumes has increased from 12,000 to more than 70,000; the number of employees from 3 to 39; the rented, over-crowded library building of 1899 has been replaced by the attractive and spacious structure of marble, costing \$375,000 and donated by Mr. Carnegie.

In respect to books, building, and reasonably adequate maintenance the library is fairly on its feet and is in shape to expand into steadily increasing usefulness to the community.

INCREASE THE LIBRARY'S USEFULNESS.

The main problem now is to render the books of the library most accessible and most beneficial to all the people of the District.

The special, characteristic, and exclusive features of the library are to be primarily fostered. In its circulating feature, in its children's room and school work, and in its open-shelf room it fulfills functions not shared by the Library of Congress, and special attention is to be given to these departments and to their wise development. Increase of book circulation is to be sought by the establishment at suitable points of substations. The use of traveling collections not only in the schools, but for firemen, policemen, and others is to be encouraged.

A slight increase of force will permit the partial opening of the library on Sunday and legal holidays, when the reading rooms will be most useful.

The library was created for the special benefit of the workingmen, school children, and Department clerks. It is the people's library. It is now for the people to make the greatest possible use of it, to suggest books for purchase, to enjoy its reading room and reference library, to utilize its open-shelf rooms, to draw books for profitable home reading, to see that the children of the family enjoy and profit by the facilities of the children's room, and to increase its value as an adjunct of the schools.

CONTRAST IN LIBRARY CONDITIONS.

The people of the District in 1904 will not forget the benefits which have accrued to them through the events of the creative stage of the public library, and will not fail to appreciate the sharp contrast in library facilities between their present condition and that which prevailed before the organized public library movement took its start at the capital in 1894.

In that year the Board of Trade committee on public libraries (of which the president of the board of library trustees was then chairman) made a report to the Board of Trade which showed the strength and unanimity of the demand for a local public library, and demonstrated the capital's painful lack of library facilities.

This report disclosed a special need on the part of the school children, Department clerks, and workingmen of the city, and a general need on the part of the entire community. It said:

To meet the absolute necessity of books as working adjuncts in the public schools small libraries have been formed in connection with some of the buildings, and the high school has a very creditable collection. But to complete and perfect its educational system, already so admirable, by adding the people's free university to the free school, Washington absolutely needs the proposed public library as an aid to the development of intelligent men and woman, the good Americans of the future, the pillars of the Republic. Its creation is demanded in the name of the 63,000 children of school age in the District, and especially in the name of the 33,000 of this number who are over 12 years of age.

Investigation of the Departmental libraries shows that a very large percentage of their 300,000 volumes is composed of technical books and books of reference, which have a direct bearing on the work of the Department which possesses them; that

there are only between 20,000 and 30,000 volumes suitable for a general circulating library, and these are confined mainly to three Departments. The Interior Department, with 10,000 volumes, and the War and Treasury Departments, with 5,000 volumes each, possess nearly all these books. The clerks in the Departments which have no libraries need and demand them, and the favored Departments need a wider range of reading material than the small collection at the disposal of each provides. There are, in round numbers, about 20,000 persons residing in Washington who draw salaries from the Government. Many of these represent families and the number of readers in this Government constituency can therefore be estimated only by the customary multiplication of the number of Government employees. In the name, also, of this numerous and book-loving element of the population the creation of the proposed local library is demanded.

Last, but not least, comes a powerful appeal from the District workingmen. Sometimes, in view of the notable absence from the capital of dirty, noisy factories, which would tend to reduce the city's attractiveness as a place of residence, the question is raised, "Is there any such individual as the District workingman?" The census of 1890 discloses the fact that, while it is the policy of the capital to encourage only light and clean manufacturing, like that of Paris, over 23,000 adults were engaged in the District in lines of work which are classed as manufactures, omitting from consideration entirely all the other numerous forms of labor. Nineteen thousand of these are engaged in purely local industries. Over 4,000 are discovered to be in Government employ, mainly in the Government Printing Office and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. It appears from this report that there were in 1890 in the District 2,300 manufacturing establishments, with a capital of \$28,876,258, paying in wages \$14,638,790, using materials costing \$17,187,752, and with products of the value of \$39,296,259.

To the census figures must be added the thousands of workingmen engaged in other lines of work not classed as manufactures, and then this number must be multiplied, since many are the heads of families, to ascertain the number of readers, and, in behalf of this great multitude of people, a free lending library and night reading room are now demanded.

While attention has been called to certain elements of the population as standing in special need of library facilities, it is to be remembered that only a small fraction of all the people in Washington have the leisure to utilize and enjoy a public library during daylight hours, so that practically a whole city of 250,000 inhabitants makes this appeal.

After showing who needed the Washington Public Library, the report sketched the library conditions of 1894 and demonstrated the infinitesimal extent to which this library need was then met. It said:

According to the statistics there are much more than a million books in the semi-public libraries of Washington, about a twentieth of all in the Republic, and when these have been apportioned among the citizens after the methods of statisticians it appears that the District workingman has fourteen times as many public books as the average American, and the only difficulty is that he can not possibly make any use of them whatsoever.

The resident in the more elevated sections of Washington who could get no water on the upper floors of his house, and very little on any floor, saw countless gallons wasted in the Departments, in fountains and otherwise, and learned from statistics that he and the other citizens were, in per capita average of gallons daily used, among the largest consumers of water in the country. The population of the capital, credited with fourteen times their due proportion of books and without a single available lending library with reading rooms open at night, without even the command of books enjoyed by the working people of little Northern and Western towns, detect a similar mockery in the library statistics. No satisfactory substitute either for actual water or actual books is furnished by complimentary statistics.

The Department libraries at the capital contain nearly 300,000 volumes, accessible only to a few employees of the Government, and closed to them early in the afternoon. The vast wealth of reading matter in the Congressional Library is practically out of reach of the workingmen and school children, owing to the hours of opening and closing and the conditions placed upon the enjoyment of its privileges. Not one of the great Government collections is open in the evening, when alone the great mass of the people can use the books. There are 52 libraries in the District, each containing over 1,000 volumes, and not one of them is a free lending library, with a reading room open at night for the benefit of the general public. Such an institution is the most urgent need of the national capital. Viewing this

ocean of more than a million books, spread tantalizingly before them, the workingmen, the school children, the Government clerks, the great mass of the citizens of Washington, thirsty for the knowledge which comes from reading, may well exclaim, with the Ancient Mariner, "Water, water, everywhere, nor any drop to drink."

Within the ten years since 1894 and as the result of the library movement then started, what a wonderful improvement in conditions has been effected through the creation of the Public Library and the popularizing of the Library of Congress.

The workingmen, the school children, the community in general, then without a single free lending library, have now the Public Library, built upon the firm foundation of tax maintenance provided by law, a circulating collection for the people's use, with its magnificent building and its 70,000 volumes, a number to be augmented steadily not only by appropriations and donations but by transfers from the departmental libraries and that rich storehouse of literary treasure—the great reference collection of the Library of Congress.

Then there was not anywhere in the District a reading room open at night. Everything in the shape of a library closed tightly at 4 o'clock. Now the people can enjoy the reading rooms and reference library of the Public Library on week days until 10 o'clock at night. The Library of Congress is open not only at night, but on Sunday; and the Public Library may soon be expected to so develop and to be so equipped with an adequate working force as to have its reading rooms open on Sunday also. The new facilities supplied by the Public Library have been acquired and Washington's book resources of ten years ago have been rendered more available for use by the public. The farce of maintaining a reference library accessible only at times when the mass of the people are unable to enjoy it is no longer performed.

Thus the community which in 1894 was so conspicuously and discreditably lacking in both circulating library and reading and reference room facilities is now, through private beneficence and public spirit and wise legislation in 1896, 1898, and every year since that date, notably well supplied in both respects, with the prospects of additional benefits soon to be enjoyed.

For the nation, having developed at the capital the reference library facilities in the Library of Congress so that they accomplish the most possible for the public good, will doubtless pursue the same policy of enlarging the usefulness of the books adapted for popular circulation. To this end it will, in fulfillment of the Congressional pledge, supply adequate and creditable maintenance for the capital's lending library on Mount Vernon square, and through this medium will place before the people of the Republic for their enjoyment and educational improvement all of the circulating books at its command, whether in the Library of Congress or the Departmental libraries. Thus, through wise legislative and executive action, will the Library of Congress and the Public Library perfectly supplement each other, as reference and circulating collections respectively, for the public benefit in the manner dictated by sound economy and practical wisdom. The nation's reference books have been thrown open to the people on Sunday as well as on week days, at night as well as by day. Its books suitable for circulation—including even the duplicates held under the copyright law—will not forever be denied to the petitioning and clamorous public.

The Library of Congress, once so restricted in its uses as to be almost valueless to the public, has developed and expanded into the true National Library. It is no longer merely Congressional but is National. It has been magnificently housed and is adequately maintained on the national basis as the library of the American people. All the books of value within it of every description whatsoever will doubtless eventually be rendered fully available for the people's use.

THEODORE W. NOYES,
President of Library Trustees.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 10, 1904.*

GENTLEMEN: I submit herewith the annual report of the work of the library for the year ended June 30, 1904.

In explanation of many of the statistics which seem to show a decrease in the activity of the library, entirely inconsistent with the opportunities of a new building and increased appropriation, the very disadvantages of beginnings must show themselves. The building itself was completed and then redecorated in the interior. Besides imperfections in the furnishing, which required the removal and replastering of the ceilings of the larger rooms, the work of painters and decorators disturbed a proper use of the reading rooms, which were for two months closed to the public. Without any such delays in a continuous use, it is evident that the patronage of the library could have been easily enlarged.

CIRCULATION OF BOOKS.

During the year 278,178 books were issued for home use, an average of 23,182 volumes a month. This makes a total increase of 63,927 volumes over last year, and an average monthly increase of 5,327. The following table (A) shows the circulation by months and the number of books of different classes drawn by readers:

(A)—*Circulation, by months and classes, from July 1, 1903 to June 30, 1904.*

Class.	1903.						1904.						Total.
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	
Philosophy and religion	277	245	248	307	365	330	386	407	385	392	288	307	3,937
Biography	280	233	206	333	375	356	376	394	393	383	360	296	3,985
History and travel ..	445	466	449	647	789	687	766	962	959	747	604	543	8,064
Social science	173	147	157	236	242	250	245	301	306	247	214	207	2,725
Natural science ...	185	186	188	318	270	227	257	281	340	323	303	267	3,145
Useful arts	97	115	117	146	133	125	146	173	249	217	155	135	1,808
Recreation and fine arts	192	152	152	214	291	273	291	306	347	304	251	280	3,053
Literature	513	554	533	720	1,041	878	950	1,127	1,203	1,067	937	793	10,316
English fiction	15,223	15,166	15,643	17,097	13,114	14,001	15,938	17,033	19,095	18,228	15,904	16,386	192,828
Juvenile fiction ...	3,519	3,491	3,091	2,917	2,150	2,636	3,455	4,107	4,493	3,984	3,148	3,360	40,351
Juvenile nonfiction	605	549	515	524	430	499	731	1,063	1,035	754	658	564	7,927
Periodicals	4	0	0	3	6	1	3	16	4	2	5	5	49
Total	21,513	21,304	21,299	23,462	19,206	20,263	23,544	26,170	28,809	26,648	22,827	23,143	278,188
Average daily circulation	827	819	852	869	800	779	942	1,090	1,067	1,025	913	890	906

Library open 307 days, 1903-4.

The average number of books in the library throughout the year was 61,554, which means that the entire circulation was about four and a half times the contents of the library. For 307 days during the year

the library was open for use, with an average daily issue of 906 books, which is an increase of 168. The largest daily circulation, 1,876, on February 20, 1904, and the smallest, 262, on December 24, 1903, are both in excess of last year's record. March, as has been usual for four years out of six, was the month with the largest circulation. The monthly totals have been more stable—variations of only 9,000 as compared with nearly 20,000 for 1902-3.

The use of fiction has increased 2.6 per cent (including juvenile books), until it is at present 83.7 per cent of the total circulation. No doubt the popular aversion to the use of the typewritten catalogue explains, in part, this large proportion of fiction in the circulation, because in the open-shelf room fiction is accessible, and many prefer to pick out a storybook where their choice is visible rather than trouble themselves with the educative card catalogue. This aversion can hardly be due to anything but unfamiliarity with the catalogue—the complaint that so intricate a system can not be readily understood without much trouble and a waste of time which might otherwise be spent in actual examination of books themselves, in which latter way a choice might be made with discretion. Of the two classes of readers, those who come for a book or books whose titles and authors they know, and those who come for some book or books, and who, from a variety of desires, are well satisfied only when they have handled volumes, the former are, for the most part, familiar with the card catalogue, and the latter should be earnestly counseled to acquaint themselves with it, to try its value; for, whatever other doubts there may be about the “closed-shelf” system, it is hardly to be doubted that the intelligent use of a competent card catalogue profits both reader and attendant.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF COLLECTIONS.

The receipts for fines, duplicate collection, books lost, and other items amount to \$2,215.84, an increase of \$321.81. The detailed statement is shown in the following table:

(B)—*Monthly statement of fines, etc., from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.*

	1903.					
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Fines	\$114.88	\$81.14	\$96.42	\$143.04	\$139.24	\$143.20
Duplicate collection	39.00	27.90	19.40	37.80	73.30	74.50
Books reserved	1.42	1.08	.94	1.28	1.22	1.10
Books lost and injured	3.97	4.90	1.40	3.73	.98	2.50
Reissued cards	1.80	2.00	3.40	2.80	2.50	3.40
Total	161.07	117.02	121.56	188.65	217.24	224.70

	1904.						Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	
Fines	\$125.52	\$105.80	\$143.46	\$154.44	\$157.16	\$139.06	\$1,543.36
Duplicate collection	73.30	43.50	54.20	49.10	47.90	37.05	576.95
Books reserved	1.76	2.00	2.70	1.98	1.58	.86	17.92
Books lost and injured	1.55	2.80	2.85	3.79	1.87	6.97	37.31
Reissued cards	4.50	5.20	5.50	2.90	1.80	4.50	40.30
Total	206.63	159.30	208.71	212.21	210.31	188.44	2,215.84

The average monthly collection of \$184.63 is an increase of \$26.71 over last year. The largest monthly income was that of December, 1903 (\$224.70), and the smallest in August, 1903 (\$117.02). In the income from reissued cards the increase was \$36.40. The money received from the duplicate collection was slightly less than that of last year, owing to the largely increased number of books in the open-shelf rooms and in the stacks.

REGISTRATION.

There are at the end of the year 33,988 card holders drawing books from the library. As the following table makes evident an addition during the year of 4,393, this number represents only those who are actual users of the library.

(C)—*Registration table, July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.*

Number of card holders June 30, 1903.....	29,595
Additions:	
New issues	6,854
Reissues	588
Total	7,442
Reference cards	946
Number of cards issued.....	8,388
Deductions:	
Expired to date	2,870
Left town	136
Deceased	43
Total	3,049
Net registration	4,393
Number of card holders June 30, 1904	33,988
Average registration per day	25
Lost cards:	
Reported lost	984
Duplicates made	507
Duplicates charged	403
Duplicates not charged	104
Amount realized	\$40.30

In reality the number of library cards issued has been 8,388, reduced to 4,393 by the number of cards which have been abandoned by expiration of registration or by death or removal from the city of the holders. The number of duplicate cards, 946, issued for nonfiction is evidence of the desire of readers for an enlarged use of library facilities.

The hours of registration have remained unchanged, and the daily average is slightly decreased. The reading public which uses the library may be estimated, under one great condition, at 70,550, which is the sum of the registered borrowers and of those who have used the reading room; the condition being the possible coincidence of borrower and visitor to the reading room. Even without a reduction because of this condition, such a number does not represent the people of the District who ought to know and use the library.

BINDING.

During the year 4,859 books and 266 volumes of periodicals have been bound. This is an increase of 1,025 over last year. There is still quite a collection of periodicals and other publications among the gifts to the library yet unbound, but these are being reached as fast as possible. The number of books worn out, lost, etc., during the year was 1,538.

It is gratifying to note that the library has a bindery of its own nearly ready for use. The large room in the eastern end of the basement has been fitted up with the necessary benches and tools complete, and in a few weeks the work can all be done in the building, thus preventing the risk of loss from having valuable books sent out to buildings where danger of fire is great. While the present system of binding by contract continues, arrangements can be made with those doing the work to use the rooms in the building.

CATALOGUE DEPARTMENT.

For the greater part of the year the work of accessioning, classifying, shelf-listing, and cataloguing has been done by five people, who prepared for circulation 17,404 volumes and wrote 26,083 catalogue cards. The following table (D) shows the work done in this department month by month.

(D)—*Monthly statement of books and catalogue cards added July 1, 1903–June 30, 1904.*

	New catalogue cards.	Books added.
1903.		
July.....	2,865	513
August.....	1,604	403
September.....	1,771	925
October.....	2,854	1,603
November.....	1,488	852
December.....	1,851	1,149
1904.		
January.....	1,984	2,257
February.....	2,411	1,442
March.....	1,852	3,079
April.....	2,472	2,146
May.....	2,047	1,839
June.....	2,884	1,196
Total.....	26,083	17,404

Constant revision has been necessary to keep the cards in accord with new forms and subjects. Separate catalogues, with at least 6,000 cards, have been prepared for French literature, fiction, and poetry, and for German, Italian, and Spanish books in the library. The 26,083 new cards have been copied on the typewriter and filed in the duplicate catalogue for the use of the public. Again, a second duplicate is recommended for the children's room, where the younger readers may learn through it, as well as through contact with their own books on the shelves, the ways of the library.

Early in the year a deposit station was established here for the catalogue cards printed by the Library of Congress. Those already received, 120,000 (the number printed during the last four years), have been alphabetized and placed on file in a special room. In addition, the

library receives weekly a package of the cards of books catalogued during the previous week at the Library of Congress. Thus, in time, the Public Library will offer besides its own catalogue a complete catalogue of the Library of Congress, an addition of inestimable comparative value to the library and the public.

ORDER DIVISION.

The system of ordering books has been simplified and carried out with more exactness and detail the past year, and a very careful supervision over all the work has been maintained. In the early formation of a library the selection of standard works is easy, but later the necessary care of making proper choice increases the labor. Although not quite so many books were purchased as the previous year, the accessions were 17,404. The total accessions to the end of the year were 71,026. An entirely new plan of ordering books was arranged between the librarian and the auditor of the District by which there was simplification of details, although some time was required to make the adjustment satisfactory. The delay caused by this new plan explains the slight decrease in the result of the year. One feature of ordering books has been the attention given to requests for the purchase of books by readers, all of which have been considered and a large proportion of them purchased.

CHILDREN'S ROOM.

Owing to limited force, it has been impossible to open the larger room for the children in the basement. All the arrangements for use have been completed, tables, chairs, and shelving around the entire room, which measures 50 by 60 feet. The attendance, as was stated in the last report, has not been so large as it might be under the rule excluding children under 12 years of age from the use of the room. The plan of making the rule depend upon grades in schools or some degree of education rather than mere age is suggested. The larger room may make the change easier in the near future. The following table (E) records for the first time the circulation of juvenile books by classes:

(E)—Circulation, by months and classes, from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.

Class.	1903.						1904.						Total.
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	
Philosophy and religion.....		24	21	24	15	24	33	52	56	42	27	14	332
Biography.....		83	54	57	48	58	93	168	128	69	68	51	877
History and travel.....		145	131	144	123	157	274	361	295	213	196	156	2,195
Social science.....		10	13	6	1	6	13	22	18	12	15	17	133
Natural science.....		39	60	59	50	40	67	94	108	93	86	57	753
Useful arts.....		41	40	31	32	26	45	61	70	37	33	33	449
Recreations and fine arts.....		68	47	56	35	43	43	51	53	44	32	53	525
Literature.....		138	149	146	125	142	161	240	281	234	181	170	1,967
Periodicals.....		1	0	1	1	3	2	14	26	10	20	13	91
Total nonfiction.....	605	549	515	524	430	499	731	1,063	1,035	754	658	564	7,927
English fiction.....	3,519	3,491	3,091	2,917	2,150	2,636	3,455	4,107	4,493	3,984	3,148	3,360	40,351
Total.....	4,124	4,040	3,606	3,441	2,580	3,135	4,186	5,170	5,528	4,738	3,806	3,924	48,278
Average per day....	159	155	144	127	129	136	167	215	245	182	152	150	163

Juvenile circulation was not kept (by classes) until August, 1903.

The attendance for eleven months during which statistics were kept was 53,148, a daily average of 194. The proportion of fiction issued was 83 per cent, an increase over the last year of 5 per cent. Among children's books which are classified under "Philosophy and religion," of which 332 were issued, are titles such as "A Primer of Right and Wrong," "Character and Conduct," Bulfinch's "Age of Fable," "Stories from the Old Testament," and "Sunday Reading for the Young."

Additions have been made to the library of over 1,000 juvenile books, some of them recently published, most of them duplicates or new editions of the best and most popular volumes already on the shelves; for the children, fortunately, and unlike their elders, do not clamor for new books. It seems almost impossible to supply the demand for Grimm's fairy tales and for Lang's collections, the Red, Blue, Green fairy books. Louisa Alcott's books are "always out," and among the nonfiction many duplicate copies are required of Longfellow's Poems, Beard's Handybooks, Hill's "Fighting a Fire," "Careers of Danger and Daring," by Moffatt, Coffin's "Boys of '76," Brooks's "True Stories" of Washington, Lincoln, Grant, etc., and Baldwin's "Old Greek Stories."

A terrestrial globe has been acquired for reference and is frequently consulted by boys in particular. Its instructive powers might well be increased if there were more opportunity for individual attention given to the children. Every effort has been made to assist them by special lists of books for Thanksgiving, Christmas, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Flag Day, and the Fourth of July; by the Perry and Cosmos pictures, of which five or six hundred have been secured, including portraits of famous men, pictures of the places of their birth, death, and achievements, scenes from history, copies of famous paintings, colored plates of birds, butterflies, and flowers, and a set of forest-tree pictures—24 sheets, representing so many trees, with three sections to each sheet, one picturing the whole tree, another a section of the trunk, and the third a leaf or spray of leaves. All these pictures are to be mounted on cardboard, to be exhibited at appropriate times on bulletin boards, and to be kept on file where they may be readily referred to. With such efforts in the furnishing of facilities and with a continued spirit of personal service for the children—by themselves and yet in relation to their future use of the library's greater storehouse—the privileges of the children's room become a significant part of the "University for the People."

READING AND REFERENCE ROOM.

The hopes for the continued usefulness of the reading room, which were expressed in the report for last year, have been attained to a good degree. The attendance has been large, and on the study side of the room a great deal of serious work has been done which can not be shown in any table. Verifications have been made of considerable consequence, and in some departments students have come with regularity to carry on work for which this room furnished more complete facilities than they could easily obtain elsewhere in the District. Such serious work should be developed and encouraged, even before the special study rooms are opened; for it seems probable that here can be provided opportunities for study and research that can not be had

otherwise in Washington. The following table (F) shows the number of visitors for each month, the number of days in which the room was open, and also the days of largest and smallest attendance in each of those months. From this table it will be seen that the largest number of visitors on any one day was 285 on the 16th of April, and the smallest 66 on the 14th of October. The total number of visitors accounted for was 43,799.

(F)—Reading-room attendance, July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.

Month.	Highest.		Lowest.		Average.	Days open.	Total.
	Day of month.	Number.	Day of month.	Number.			
1903. ^a							
July	14	190	3	106	149	26	3,874
August	29	232	3	92	156—	26	4,080
September	4	232	17	113	175+	25	4,465
October	7	235	14	66	188+	7	1,313
1904.							
January	9	235	29	125	180+	24	4,331
February	13	258	25	112	199 +	24	4,780
March	12	294	14	182	223+	27	6,018
April	16	285	8	157	214+	26	5,552
May	20	254	12	147	189—	25	4,720
June	10	230	18	129	179+	26	4,666
Total						236	43,799

^aClosed during November and December.

Thus, there was an average monthly attendance of 4,379 and a daily attendance of 185.

Of library books not in the reading room there were called for from the stacks and used in the room during the year 4,850, a monthly use of 485 and a daily use of 18.

The school use of the reading room has been encouraging, notwithstanding its enforced closing at a time when it would have been most useful. This patronage must continually grow greater, for students in the colleges, as well as pupils in the high and grammar schools, will find increasingly that here is their best study room. The teachers themselves should know the resources of the library and its power to satisfy their reasonable demands; they should feel at liberty to suggest for purchase books which may be of real utility in their work, and which on account of cost or rarity the school libraries can not be expected to provide.

That so large and varied an assortment of reference works is here easily accessible, and that the collection is so complete in the departments covered by it and fresh in the material provided, has been frequently remarked and appreciatively commented upon by readers. It is hoped that this reputation thus early acquired may be retained, as the collection of reference books is made of increasing value to students and inquirers.

DUPLICATE COLLECTION.

This collection has been so fully explained in former reports that little further need be said. Many readers prefer to pay a small weekly sum to secure at once a new book of fiction. These extra books when thus paid for go into the regular collection on the shelves and circu-

late free. During the year 440 books have been added to this collection. The increase in the number of books in the library during the past two years has made it possible to have more copies of certain popular books on the open shelves, and this privilege has been used very generally. As the duplicate collection was introduced solely for the benefit of the public it was not desired that the fees resulting from its use should be a matter of revenue, only so far as was absolutely necessary. In June the weekly fee for a book was reduced from 10 to 5 cents, or less than a cent a day. This small account requires the books to circulate longer before being transferred to the open shelves, but it is thought to be well for the growth of the library.

LIBRARY FORCE.

The force in the library has been steadily increased year by year, but never up to the needs of the enlarged work required. The present number is now 39, only 4 more than the previous year.

The appropriations for salaries for 1904-5 is \$21,320, an increase from \$19,780. The steady growth of the library demands an increase of service, and this demand should be promptly met to secure the best results in the use of the library by the public. There should be taken into consideration the fact that the salaries in this library, for the same grade of work, are only about two-thirds of those in the various Departments of the Government and in the Library of Congress. The result is that people trained in this library when best for work are taken away by offers of better salaries. Whenever possible, persons have been selected who were specially fitted for positions in the library requiring higher educational qualifications. In the cataloguing division, with books in various languages, those familiar with modern languages have been assigned to this work. In a city like Washington there are many temporary foreign residents who draw books, and it has been found almost indispensable at the delivery desk to have assistants who are not only familiar with French, German, and Spanish, but who can converse with the readers in these languages. There are four assistants in the circulating department who are thus qualified, and the privileges thus afforded have been warmly commended by the patrons of the library.

In the estimates already sent to the board of trustees the amounts asked for last year have been somewhat increased as the needs of the library constantly increase, and as the trustees' report includes a complete statement of these items it is not necessary to tabulate them here. The need of the circulating department is specially considered, owing to the separate divisions, including the children's room, all requiring more service. Ten persons are mentioned in the care of the building alone and there is asked a slight increase in the cataloguing force and a few assistants in the higher grades, and some additional attendants and pages at moderate salaries.

ESTIMATES FOR BOOKS, BINDING, AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

The collection of books, now over 70,000, makes it less necessary to have very large appropriations, but the estimate for last year is continued. The special appropriation of \$40,000 will soon be exhausted and until the library has at least 100,000 volumes liberal purchases

should be made. The estimate for binding, contingent, and miscellaneous expenses is likewise continued the same:

Appropriation—	Asked for.	Appropriation last year.
For binding.....	\$3,000	\$3,000
For fuel, lighting, postage, fitting up building, and other contingent expenses.	6,000	6,000
For purchase of books.....	10,000	5,000
Total.....	19,000	14,000

SPECIAL GIFTS TO THE LIBRARY.

The largest gift to the library during the year was a special trust fund of \$1,000, a permanent endowment from the Woman's Anthropological Society of this city. The gift is in the form of bonds drawing 5 per cent interest, and the donors request that the income from this fund be used for the purchase of books and periodicals upon anthropology. The directors of the society have also transferred all the books in their library to the Public Library. The only other money donation was \$100, interest on the Henry Pastor Memorial Fund, from Hon. James T. DuBois.

The Choral Society of Washington has deposited its whole collection of music for reference and use by musicians. The United States Patent Office transferred 258 books under the late act of Congress, and the Department of Commerce and Labor sent 77 volumes under the same act. The Chemical Society of Washington has donated 41 books from its collection. Persons giving 50 volumes or more are Mrs. Ella Longfellow, 76; Hon. George B. McClellan, 50; Mrs. W. E. Waters, 100; United States Superintendent of Documents, 57; Mrs. John T. Arms, 54; W. C. Dodge, 113; Jane J. Willett, 101; J. D. Morgan, 55; Henry J. Gensler, 204; Evening Star Newspaper Company, 273.

The full list of gifts will be found in the appendix, which shows the number of donors of miscellaneous books to be 131; number of volumes given, 1,890; pamphlets, 1,944; and periodicals, 2,597.

LIBRARY STATIONS.

No provision having been made by law for the establishment of branch libraries, the duty of making the central library as complete as possible, before taking up other work, has made it impracticable to do much more than look over the field and see what is needed. It was thought feasible in December, 1903, to make an experiment in establishing a station for the circulation of books in connection with the Neighborhood House, No. 456 N street SW.

The difficulty in doing this work arises from the fact that the force in the main library is barely sufficient to do its own work, hence persons can not be assigned for such duty. In the case of the Neighborhood House, Mrs. Bertha B. Shaw, a trained librarian, offered to give her services certain hours each week, and it was decided to make a trial. Some 300 books from the library were sent down from time to time and exchanges made weekly. The House has a small library of its own which was used in connection with the books of the Public Library, and the methods in use in the library were adopted as to all

new books, cataloguing, shelf listing, and the issue of the books, as well as the arrangement for granting reader's cards through application at the House. Of course the circulation has been limited, but the report from those interested in the work shows that the results have been beneficial to the whole section around the Neighborhood House. The room has been kept open for circulating books each Saturday from 2 to 5 p. m. for the children, and from 1.30 to 9 p. m. for adults on Monday.

The managers of the House state that in October they will have persons qualified to manage the details as is done in the library, and if these assistants are furnished it will not be difficult to continue the work. The following table shows what was done for the six months:

(G)—*Neighborhood House: Circulation, by months and classes, January to July.*

	January.	Febru- ary.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Biography.....		1	3	2	4	1	11
History and travel.....	17	32	17	3	17	6	92
Social science.....					1		1
Natural science.....		4	4	2	3	1	14
Useful arts.....		4	2		4	2	12
Recreation and fine arts.....			1		3	1	5
Literature.....	1	2	10	15	12	7	47
Fiction.....	164	218	207	215	185	134	1,123
Total.....	182	261	244	237	229	152	1,305

Registration, December 24, 1903, to July 1, 1904, 188.

Preliminary plans have been made by which the fire stations of the District fire department shall be supplied with traveling libraries, for which they have asked the library, and which have been most successfully conducted by other public libraries as a part of their branch system. It is hoped that each of the 26 stations in the District will be furnished with a set of such books as they desire, which can be circulated from station to station throughout the year. The interest displayed by Chief William T. Belt in the formation of such a system and the praise with which it has been received elsewhere are encouragements to the adoption here of a larger branch-library system which shall include fire houses and police stations, missions, and hospitals.

Requests have been received from all the high schools of the city for the purchase of special collections of books to be deposited in the schools as may be required. The collections desired include several copies of works needed in connection with the courses of studies pursued, and are composed largely of history. Suggestions have also been made as to the need in the manual training schools in the same manner. All these supplies of books can be furnished without great expense to the library.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Among the additions to the library has been the securing from Mr. James T. Hood his special collection of maps of the District of Columbia and the site of Washington, from the establishment of the capital here to the present time. They number some 126 in all, many

of them quite rare. Among the list is a map formerly belonging to Robert Morris, upon which are many notes written in his own hand.

Another interesting work is an extra illustrated copy of the Report of the Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Establishment of the Seat of Government in the District of Columbia. These illustrations make four large quarto volumes, and were prepared by Mr. Lewis S. Hayden, of this city. These volumes make a beginning to the collections of historical matter relating to the District, which it is hoped will be increased each year until the data in the library for making historical research in local matters shall be as complete as possible.

The foregoing report concludes a service of six and a half years' work from the organization of the library in 1898 to the present time. The result of the efforts of these years can be realized by the contrast between the years of beginning in a small rented building on New York avenue, with a small library of some 10,000 books, most of them old, and with a working force of only 3 persons and a total yearly expenditure of \$6,720, and the present magnificent library building on Mount Vernon square, costing \$375,000, well equipped with all the modern library appliances, and with a library of over 70,000 volumes, largely new and well selected, and having a force of 35 persons and with an annual expenditure for all purposes of about \$43,000. With so much already accomplished in these few years of the library's existence, it is confidently expected that the usefulness of such an institution will increase with its steady growth in all the years to come and will be the richest reward to all those who have labored to make this foundation of a noble institution for all the people a great success.

WESTON FLINT, *Librarian.*

THE TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

List of scientific periodicals purchased by the Henry Pastor memorial fund.

[M., monthly; W., weekly; Q., quarterly.]

M. American Electrician.	W. Engineering Record.
W. American Architect and Building News.	W. Horseless Age.
W. American Gardening.	M. Ice and Refrigeration.
M. American Journal of Science.	M. Inland Printer.
W. American Machinist.	W. Iron Age.
M. American Naturalist.	M. International Bookbinder.
M. Art Amateur.	M. Marine Engineering.
M. Art Interchange.	M. Mines and Minerals.
Q. Auk.	M. Popular Science Monthly.
M. Brickbuilder.	M. Printing Art.
M. Carpentry and Building.	W. Scientific American.
M. Cassier's Magazine.	W. Scientific American Supplement.
W. Country Gentleman.	M. Scientific American, Builder's Edition.
W. Engineering.	M. Sibley Journal of Mechanical Engineering.
W. Electrical World and Engineer.	M. Street Railway Journal.
M. Engineering Magazine.	

List of periodicals purchased from book fund.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| W. Academy and Literature. | M. Literary World. |
| M. American Historical Review. | M. Little Folks (Cassino's). |
| M. American Monthly Magazine. | M. Living Age (Littell's). |
| Q. American Journal of Psychology. | M. Longmans Magazine. |
| M. Association Review. | M. Masters in Art. |
| M. Athenæum. | M. McClure's Magazine. |
| M. Atlantic Monthly. | M. Missionary Review of the World. |
| M. Birds. | W. Monde Illustre. |
| Bi-M. Bird Lore. | M. Munsey. |
| M. Blackwood's Magazine. | W. Musical Courier. |
| M. Bookman. | W. Nation. |
| M. Book News. | W. Nature (Paris). |
| M. Cassell's Little Folks. | W. Nature (London). |
| M. Catholic World. | M. National Geographic Magazine. |
| Q. Catholic University Bulletin. | M. New England Journal of Education. |
| M. Century. | M. New England Magazine. |
| M. Chambers' Journal. | W. New York Evening Post (Saturday). |
| M. Chautauquan. | W. New York Times (Saturday Review). |
| M. Colored American Magazine. | W. New York Tribune Review (Weekly). |
| W. Collier's Weekly. | M. Nineteenth Century. |
| M. Contemporary Review. | M. North American Review. |
| M. Country Life in America. | M. Notes and Queries. |
| M. Cornhill Magazine. | M. Outing. |
| M. Cosmopolitan. | W. Outlook. |
| M. Craftsman. | M. Out West. |
| M. Critic. | M. Overland Monthly. |
| M. Current Literature. | M. Photo-Miniature. |
| M. Cumulative Book Index. | M. Physical Culture. |
| M. Deutsche Rundschau. | M. Pilgrim Teacher. |
| M. Dial. | M. Plant World. |
| Q. Dublin Review. | M. Popular Astronomy. |
| Q. Edinburgh Review. | M. Psychological Review. |
| M. Education. | M. Public Libraries. |
| M. Electrical Age. | M. Public Opinion. |
| M. Engineer. | W. Publisher's Circular. |
| M. Frank Leslie's Magazine. | W. Publisher's Weekly. |
| W. Fliegendeblätter. | W. Punch. |
| W. Forest and Stream. | M. Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature. |
| M. Forum. | M. Review of Reviews. |
| M. Gartenlaube. | M. Review of Reviews (London). |
| W. Graphic. | Bi-M. Revue des Deux Mondes. |
| M. Harper's Bazar. | W. Science. |
| W. Harper's Weekly. | M. Scribner's Magazine. |
| M. Harper's Monthly. | M. St. Nicholas. |
| M. Harvard Illustrated Magazine. | M. Success. |
| Q. Hibbert Journal. | W. Sunday School Times. |
| M. House Beautiful. | M. Studio. |
| W. Independent. | M. Telephone Magazine. |
| W. Illustrated London News. | W. Times (London). |
| Q. Jewish Quarterly Review. | W. Ueber Land und Meer. |
| W. Journal Amusant. | W. Week's Progress. |
| Q. Journal of Pedagogy. | M. Westminster Review. |
| M. Journal of Germanic Philology. | M. Windsor's Magazine. |
| M. Kindergarten Review. | W. Woman's Home Companion. |
| M. Knowledge. | M. World To-day. |
| M. Ladies' Home Journal. | M. World's Work. |
| M. Library Journal. | W. Youth's Companion. |
| W. Life. | M. Library Association Record. |
| M. Lippincott's Magazine. | M. Library World. |
| M. Literature. | |
| W. Literary Digest. | |

Annual reports of libraries received during the year.

Donor.	Annual reports.	Donor.	Annual reports.
New York City, Aguilar Free Library .	1	Baltimore, Md., Enoch Pratt Free Li-	
Manchester, N. H., City Library .	1	brary .	1
Birmingham, England, Free Libraries .	1	Toronto, Canada, Toronto Public Li-	
Bristol, England, Public Libraries .	1	brary .	1
Chelsea, Mass., Fitz Public Library .	1	Salem, Mass., Salem Public Library .	1
Council Bluffs, Iowa, Free Public Li-		Marblehead, Mass., Abbott Public Li-	
brary .	1	brary .	1
Plymouth, England, Free Public Li-		Brooklyn, N. Y., Brooklyn Public Li-	
brary .	1	brary .	1
Springfield, Ohio, Warder Public Li-		North Adams, Mass., Public Library .	1
brary .	1	Cambridge, Mass., Cambridge Public	
Erie, Pa., Public Library .	1	Library .	1
Pittsburg, Pa., Carnegie Library .	2	Concord, Mass., Concord Free Public	
Rochester, N. Y., Reynolds Library .	2	Library .	1
New Haven, Conn., Free Public Li-		Brockton, Mass., Public Library .	1
brary .	1	Detroit, Mich., Detroit Public Library .	1
Wilkesbarre, Pa., Osterhout Free Li-		Burlington, Vt., Fletcher Free Library	1
brary .	1	Chicago, Ill., Chicago Municipal Li-	
Belleville, Ill., Belleville Public Li-		brary .	1
brary .	1	Bradford, Pa., Carnegie Public Library	1
Galesburg, Ill., Galesburg Free Public		Providence, R. I., Providence Public	
Library .	1	Library .	1
Cleveland, Ohio, Cleveland Public Li-		Taunton, Mass., Taunton Public Library	1
brary .	1	Yellow Springs, Ohio, Antioch College	1
St. Louis, Mo., Mercantile Library		Philadelphia, Pa., Philadelphia City	
Association .	1	Institute .	1
Allegheny Pa., Carnegie Free Library .	1	Dayton, Ohio, Public Library .	1
Wilmington, Del., Wilmington Insti-		Atlanta, Ga., Carnegie Library .	1
tute Free Library .	1	Manchester, N. H., City Library .	1
Danvers, Mass., Peabody Institute .	1	Tokyo, Japan, Ohashi Public Library .	1
New York City, Mercantile Library .	1	Philadelphia, Pa., Free Library .	1
Chicago, Ill., John Crerar Library .	1	Newark, N. J., Free Public Library .	1
Fall River, Mass., Fall River Library .	1	Lynn, Mass., Public Library .	1
Syracuse, N. Y., Syracuse Public Li-		New Orleans, La., New Orleans Public	
brary .	1	Library .	1
Columbus, Ohio, Public School Library	1	Peabody, Mass., Peabody Public Li-	
Providence, R. I., Providence Athe-		brary .	1
neum .	1	Melbourne, Australia, Public Library	
St. Louis, Mo., St. Louis Mercantile		and Museums .	1
Library Association .	1		

List of donations, 1903-4.

Donor	Books.	Pam- phlets.	Period- icals.
Kepler Hoyt .	2		25
United States Department of Agriculture .	5	14	
The Shakespeare Society, Philadelphia, Pa .		1	
George N. Leech .	21	2	203
Charles S. Carter .	1		
Mrs. Fanny Birch .	17		
Surgeon-General, U. S. Army .	3		
Harper & Brothers .	1		
Albert E. Pillsbury .	2		13
George B. Martin .	1		
Andrew M. Allen .	1		
Colombo Museum .			1
State Department of Labor, Albany, N. Y .	14		
Miss E. Doherty .			28
T. L. Cole .	1		
Georgia Experiment Station .	3		
Secretary of state, Austin, Tex .	1		
Robert Schwickeroth .		2	
Frank L. Stickney .		2	
Mrs. Harriet S. Stuart .		1	
Mrs. George C. Husman .	1		
Miss V. MacFarland .	12		
Miss Fannie Birch .	8	300	278
Dr. Thomas Dowling .		1	
Miss Eva Cockerille .	1		
Mrs. Russell Sage .	1	1	
United States Civil Service Commission .	1		
Thomas W. Herndon .	14	200	214
Albert M. Read .	10		
C. M. Lashhorm .			122
Mrs. Agnes M. Bradley .			251
James H. Stee .			

List of donations, 1903-4—Continued.

Donor.	Books.	Pam- phlets.	Period- icals.
Bureau of American Ethnology.....	2		
Mrs. Eliza Longfellow.....	76		
Dr. G. L. Magruder.....		123	
Hon. George B. McClellan.....	50		
Edward W. Foster.....	2		
Mrs. George Marsh.....	9		18
John Bridget.....	1		
Dr. Louis M. Drago.....	1		
B. H. Moore.....	3		
Dr. J. W. Wainwright.....		1	
Cathedral Library Association.....	5		
Dr. William C. Fowler.....			611
Mrs. Lloyd Dorsey.....	14		
Trustees of Boston Public Library.....	1	1	
University of State of New York.....	3	10	
Phillips Exeter Academy.....	1		
Imperial Legation, Japan.....	14		
Medical Society of District of Columbia.....	1		
Mrs. F. E. Woodward.....	3		
Lake Mohonk Conference.....	1		
Dr. R. W. Shufeldt.....	1		
Welcome Physiological Research Laboratories.....	1		
Society of Colonial Wars.....		4	
National Sound Money Legion.....	1		
H. J. R. Curl.....	1		
Smithsonian Institution.....	3	3	
Mrs. Laura N. Williams.....	10		
Joseph Enthoffer.....		6	
Mrs. W. E. Waters.....	100		
Library Bureau.....	1		
Mrs. George E. House.....	23		
B. F. Stevens & Brown.....	1		
Superintendent of Documents.....	57	2	
Library of Congress.....		1	
George H. Lamb.....		1	
Librarian Columbian University.....		1	
War Department.....	8		
Mrs. William H. Ragan.....	1		
Herbert Baillie.....			1
Bibliotheque Royale de Belgique.....	1		
Mr. Andrew Carnegie.....	2		
A. C. McClurg & Co.....	1		
Mrs. John T. Arms.....	54		
W. D. Scott.....	1		
Louis Lombard.....	1		
Dr. S. W. Newman.....	2		
W. C. Dodge.....		113	
Charles Emory Smith.....	1		
Buffalo Forge Company.....	1		
Miss Mary Spencer.....	1		
Bureau of Labor Statistics, Springfield, Ill.....	1		
Messrs. Obach & Co.....		1	
Navy Department.....		1	
James T. DuBois.....		1	
Walter C. Clephane.....		3	
W. Mosby Williams.....			120
L. S. Richards.....	1		
The Farnsworth Company.....	1		
H. S. Gale.....			15
Alexander Graham Bell.....		1	
Dr. Anita McGee.....	5		
Edward M. Grout.....	1		
Miss Alice C. Fletcher.....	7	4	
Miss Florence Dale.....	5	1	
Washington State Library.....		1	
Rev. Charles D. Crane.....		1	
Commissioner of Education.....	2		
Bureau of the Census.....	1	1	
Miss C. E. Andrews.....			19
Miss Helen M. Stoops.....	31		
Brig. Gen. Anson Mills, retired, U. S. Army.....	2		
F. A. Pezet.....	2	2	
W. E. Chase.....	1		
Mrs. John C. Ballagh.....	1		
Miss Helen Stookes.....	11	35	59
Bernard R. Green.....			220
Harvard University.....	2		
E. T. Pettingill.....		1	
United States Patent Office.....	258		
James Lowndes.....			9
Dr. Edward Pynchon.....		6	
Scranton Public Library.....	1		

List of donations, 1903-4—Continued.

Donor.	Books.	Pam- phlets.	Period- icals.
Dr. L. E. Morgan		80	31
Frank B. Smith		1	
Carnegie Institution	1	3	
Lewis Johnson	23		
Miss C. Scott	7		
Indianapolis Public Library	1		
Dr. Solomon Solis Cohen	1		
A. C. Weeks	4		
Adair Weleker		1	
Frank F. Taylor	1		
G. E. DeSchweinitz, A. M. M. E.	1		
Hoyt S. Gale			17
Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Co.	1		
Mrs. Thomas C. Coleman			29
Fritz V. Briesen			57
Evening Star Newspaper Co	273		
Rev. William Chester	2		
Universal Exposition, St. Louis		2	
A. T. Stuart	1		
University of Colorado	1		
J. Guthridge	16		
Columbian University	1		
Jerome Baxter	1		
Hon. W. T. Harris		1	
Mrs. Emma Newman	2		
Department of Commerce and Labor ..	77	1	
Capt. R. G. Carter		1	
New York City Mercantile Library		1	
John O. Merwin		1	25
Office of Chief of Engineers	5		
C. E. Andrews			13
De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind ..		1	
Robert Needham Cust, LL. D.	1		
Count H. Mutsu	4		
Bessie Agnes Dwyer	1		
United States Treasury Department ..	1		
S. W. Flynn	1		
John Crerar Library		2	
University of Texas		1	
United States Philippine Commission ..		1	
Bureau of Labor Statistics, Columbus, Ohio	1		
Jewish Publication Society of America ..	1		
Charles R. Dean	36		
Dr. D. S. Lamb	5		45
G. H. Peniston	19		
Dr. William F. Marks		1	
Andover Theological Seminary		1	
Ohio State Board of Commerce		1	
Jane J. Willetts	101	1	48
United States Naval Academy		1	
Julian Barnum	4		
Dr. Thomas Dowling		47	33
Dr. H. E. Woodbury	49		
Miss Susan B. Anthony	1		
Rufus H. Thayer			5
Dr. S. S. Warren	5		
Interstate Commerce Commission	1		
T. Picarrelli		1	
Albuquerque Public Library		1	
Columbian Historical Society	1		
Chemical Society of Washington	41		
Mrs. G. D. Martin			12
Dr. J. D. Morgan	55	25	
Bureau of Labor Statistics, Springfield, Ill	1		
Miss Ella Kinsey			10
Mrs. A. M. Heilig	2		
Dr. William C. Woodward	1		67
Dr. Wallace Johnson		861	
Mrs. Virginia Cumming	1		
John J. Halstead	13		
Ralph M. McKenzie	1	1	
International Bureau of American Republics	1		
J. H. Bridge	1		
Mrs. H. R. Cockerille	1		
Southern Baptist Theological Seminary ..		1	
A. H. Thomas	1		
Henry J. Gensler	204		
Dr. Stanley Warren	1		

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith a report in detail of my receipts and disbursements as treasurer of the board of trustees of the Public Library during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904:

Moneys collected at the delivery desk.

Balance on hand July 1, 1903.....	\$3,783.33
Fines.....	1,543.36
Duplicate collection.....	576.95
Reserves.....	17.92
Books lost and injured.....	37.31
Reissued cards.....	40.30
Total.....	5,999.17
To interest on deposit American Security and Trust Company.....	41.27
Total.....	6,040.44
Expended for assistants.....	261.50
Balance on hand June 30, 1904.....	5,778.94

DONATION FUND, INCLUDING HENRY PASTOR MEMORIAL FUND.

Weston Flint, treasurer, in account with the Public Library.

DR.			CR.		
1903.			1903.		
July 1	To balance in hands of treasurer.....	\$318.33	Dec. 1	By paid Woodward & Lothrop, periodicals.....	\$102.55
July 23	To check, James T. Du Bois, Henry Pastor memorial fund interest, 1903.....	100.00		By balance in hands of treasurer.....	344.61
1904.					
June 30	To check, Washington Sanitary Improvement Company, dividend for period ending March 31, 1904, on an invested fund of \$1,000, donated by the Woman's Anthropological Society of Washington, D. C.....	25.00			
	To credit interest bank deposit.....	3.83			
	Total.....	447.16		Total.....	447.16

Weston Flint, treasurer, in account with the Henry Pastor memorial fund.

DR.			CR.		
1903.			1903.		
July 1	To balance in hands of treasurer.....	\$3.26	Dec. 1	By paid Woodward & Lothrop, periodicals.....	\$102.55
July 23	To check, James T. Du Bois, Henry Pastor memorial fund interest, 1903.....	100.00		By balance in hands of treasurer.....	.71
	Total.....	103.26		Total.....	103.26

The amounts appropriated for salaries, contingent expenses, binding, and for books are audited and paid by the District government.
Respectfully submitted.

WESTON FLINT, *Treasurer.*
The BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

APPENDIX.

The Washington Public Library was created by act of Congress approved June 3, 1896, as follows:

AN ACT to establish and provide for the maintenance of a free public library and reading room in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a free public library and reading room is hereby established and shall be maintained in the District of Columbia, which shall be the property of the said District and a supplement of the public educational system of said District. All actions relating to such library, or for the recovery of any penalties lawfully established in relation thereto, shall be brought in the name of the District of Columbia, and the Commissioners of the said District are authorized on behalf of said District to accept and take title to all gifts, bequests, and devises for the purpose of aiding in the maintenance or endowment of said library; and the Commissioners of said District are further authorized to receive, as component parts of said library, collections of books and other publications that may be transferred to them.

SEC. 2. That all persons who are permanent or temporary residents of the District of Columbia shall be entitled to the privileges of said library, including the use of the books contained therein, as a lending or circulating library, subject to such rules and regulations as may be lawfully established in relation thereto.

SEC. 3. That the said library shall be in charge of a board of library trustees, who shall purchase the books, magazines, and newspapers, and procure the necessary appendages for such library. The said board of trustees shall be composed of nine members, each of whom shall be a taxpayer in the District of Columbia, and shall serve without compensation. They shall be appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and shall hold office for six years: *Provided*, That at the first meeting of the said board the members shall be divided by lot into three classes. The first class, composed of three members, shall hold office for two years; the second class, composed of three members, shall hold office for four years; the third class, composed of three members, shall hold office for six years. Any vacancy occurring in said board shall be filled by the District Commissioners. Said board shall have power to provide such regulations for its organization and government as it may deem necessary.

SEC. 4. That the said board shall have power to provide for the proper care and preservation of said library, to prescribe rules for taking and returning books, to fix, assess, and collect fines and penalties for the loss of or injury to books, and to establish all other needful rules and regulations for the management of the library as the said board shall deem proper. The said board of trustees shall appoint a librarian to have the care and superintendence of said library, who shall be responsible to the board of trustees for the impartial enforcement of all rules and regulations lawfully established in relation to said library. The said librarian shall appoint such assistants as the board shall deem necessary to the proper conduct of the library. The said board of library trustees shall make an annual report to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia relative to the management of the said library.

SEC. 5. That the said library shall be located in some convenient place in the city of Washington, to be designated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia upon the recommendation of the trustees of said library: *Provided*, That in any municipal building to be hereafter erected in said District, suitable provision shall be made for said library and reading room sufficient to accommodate not less than one hundred thousand volumes.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The following are the regulations for the organization and government of the board of library trustees of the Free Public Library and reading room in the District of Columbia, constituted by act of Congress approved June 3, 1896:

ARTICLE I. The board of trustees shall hold regular meetings on the second Friday of each month, at an hour and place to be designated by the trustees.

ART. II. The president of the board may, and on request of three members shall, call a special meeting, of which three days' notice in writing, and specifying the object of the call, shall be given. No other than business relating to such specified object shall be transacted at such special meeting.

ART. III. At the regular meeting in January of each year, which shall be called the annual meeting, the officers of the board shall be elected, except the librarian.

ART. IV. Notices of all meetings shall be mailed to every member of the board three days previous to the time of such meetings.

ART. V. Four members of the board shall constitute a quorum.

ART. VI. The officers of the board shall consist of a president, a vice-president, a secretary, and a librarian, who shall also act as treasurer of the board. At each annual meeting the board shall elect by ballot from its own number a president, a vice-president, and a secretary who shall hold their offices for one year and until their successors are chosen. A majority of the votes cast shall elect.

ART. VII. Any vacancy occurring in these offices shall be filled at any regular meeting or at a special meeting called for the purpose, by election as aforesaid.

ART. VIII. At the regular meeting in June of each year the board of trustees shall elect by a viva voce vote a librarian to serve for the fiscal year beginning with the 1st day of July subsequent to said election. It shall require a majority of the whole board to elect a librarian, and he shall at all times be subject to removal for cause by a two-thirds vote of the whole board of trustees.

ART. IX. It shall be the duty of the president to preside at all meetings of the board, to appoint all committees not otherwise provided for, and to sign all papers, communications, and instruments which may require his official signature. He shall also, in conjunction with the librarian, prepare for the consideration and approval of the board, at its October meeting of each year, the annual report of the board required by the organic act. He shall exercise a general supervision over the affairs of the library, and shall be ex officio a member of all committees.

ART. X. In the absence of the president, the vice-president shall preside at all meetings of the board, and shall generally discharge all duties of the president in case of the latter's absence from the city or inability to act, or in case of a vacancy occurring in the office of president.

ART. XI. The duty of the secretary is to keep a neat, exact, and permanent record of the meetings of the board, to have the custody of the records and general papers of the board and to perform the other functions usual in his office. The duties of the librarian as treasurer of the board shall be to keep the financial account of the library, and to lay before the board at each regular meeting a statement of the amount in the treasury to its credit. He shall have the custody of all moneys and accompanying papers of the board, and shall deliver the same to his successor upon the termination of his term of office. All payments of any sums in the custody and control of the board shall be made by checks of the librarian, countersigned by the president of the board. He shall give bond to the board in the penal sum of \$2,500 for the faithful performance of his duties in connection with the custody and disbursement of money.

ART. XII. The duties of the librarian shall be as follows: To take charge of the library and reading room, and he shall be responsible for the care and safety of the books and other public property contained therein; to submit to the board of trustees, and to the proper committees, measures for securing the proper management and fullest efficiency of the library and reading room; to obtain for the library public documents of all kinds, as well as the publications of libraries, library associations, and other bodies whose proceedings and reports may afford information of value to the board or the users of the library; to keep carefully arranged, for the use of the board, lists of new books and publications, both American and foreign; to prepare for the use of the board lists of books and periodicals required to complete sets, to fill out such departments as are deficient, and to supply the place of books which have been lost; to keep a list of all books and publications donated to the library, stating the name and residence of the donor and date when received; to classify and arrange all books and publications as soon as received, and to keep the

same catalogued according to such plan or plans as may be approved by the board; to report promptly all flagrant cases of theft, mutilation, or injury of books and periodicals; to be responsible for the preservation of order in the rooms, and to be present, so far as may be practicable, in the library during library hours; to exercise control over the library and reading room, and all employees of the board, and to promptly report to the trustees any delinquency on the part of the employees; to keep exact and detailed accounts of all moneys received from fines and other sources, and report the same monthly to the board at the regular meeting; to submit monthly a report of all books added to and loaned by the library; to prepare and submit to the board an annual report, giving a full account of the working of the library during the fiscal year; to discharge such other duties as fall within the province of librarian and may from time to time be prescribed by the board.

ART. XIII. The standing committees of the board shall be as follows, each consisting of three members, to be appointed by the president: A committee on books, on finance, on employees, on buildings, on rules, and on bookbinding and printing.

ART. XIV. Unless otherwise ordered, to the committee on books and the librarian shall be referred all matters relating to the selection, purchase, and exchange of books and periodicals, the sale and exchange of duplicates, and of all old magazines and papers not kept for filing and binding; and said committee shall make written recommendations to the board as to all matters referred to it. It shall be the duty of this committee to examine from time to time the books in the library, and to temporarily, pending the order of the board, exclude from circulation any and all books which it may deem offensive to good morals, and promptly after such action report the same to the board for its action. No purchase of books or periodicals to an amount exceeding \$100 shall be made except by authority of the board—entered upon its record—and all purchases made under this rule shall be reported to the board at its next meeting.

ART. XV. Unless otherwise ordered, to the committee on finance shall be referred all matters relating to the library funds and all claims, and it shall audit all accounts, including the report of the librarian, provided for in Article XI, and if such claims, accounts, and reports are correct certify them to the board, and in any event report thereon with their recommendation.

ART. XVI. Unless otherwise ordered, to the committee on employees and librarian shall be referred all matters relating to the appointment, control, and remuneration of employees of the library, who shall report thereon to the board for its action; and all matters relating to the appointment, control, and remuneration of the librarian shall be referred to said committee for its report to the board for its action thereon.

ART. XVII. Unless otherwise ordered, to the committee on buildings shall be referred all matters relating to the rental, construction, alteration, repair, furnishing, heating, and lighting of the building and branch buildings to be used for the purpose of the library, for its report and recommendation.

ART. XVIII. Unless otherwise ordered, to the committee on rules shall be referred all matters relating to the rules for the government of the board, and to the same committee and the librarian shall be referred all matters relating to the government of the library and its employees, who shall promptly report thereon, with recommendations for the action of the board.

ART. XIX. Unless otherwise ordered, to the committee on bookbinding and printing shall be referred all matters relating to the binding and repair of books, the arrangement, printing, sale, and disposition of catalogues and finding lists, and statistics of circulation, and all matters relating to stamps, plates, labels, printed forms used in the library, and publications or printed matter issued by authority of the board, for its report and recommendation.

ART. XX. In addition to the above, such special committees may from time to time be appointed as the board at its regular meeting shall direct.

ART. XXI. All reports of the committees shall be in writing and signed by the proper committee. A majority of any committee shall constitute a quorum thereof for the transaction of business.

ART. XXII. The order of business at regular meetings of the board shall be:

- (1) Call of roll.
- (2) Reading the minutes.
- (3) Reports of officers.
- (4) Reports of standing committees.
- (5) Reports of special committees.
- (6) Reading of communications.
- (7) Presentation of claims.
- (8) Election of officers, when proper.
- (9) Unfinished business.
- (10) New business.

ART. XXIII. No money in the hands of the treasurer of the board shall be drawn from the treasury unless by special authority of the board, except in the case of the purchase of books, not exceeding \$100 in value, as provided in Article XIV.

ART. XXIV. None of these regulations shall be amended until the said amendments have been proposed in writing to a regular meeting of the board, whereupon the succeeding regular meeting shall act upon such amendments, and a majority vote of the whole board of trustees shall be required to adopt such amendments.

LIBRARY RULES.

The following are the rules adopted for the government of the use of the library:

ARTICLE 1. The library shall be open for the delivery and return of books every week day from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m., legal holidays excepted. The reading rooms shall be open until 10 p. m.: *Provided*, That during July, August, and September the delivery room shall be closed at 8 p. m. and the reading rooms at 9 p. m.

ART. 2. All persons over the age of 10 years who are permanent or temporary residents of the District of Columbia, including as temporary residents those who have regular business or employment in the District, shall be entitled to the privileges of the library, including the use of books contained therein, as a lending or circulating library, by signing the proper application and agreement. Applications must be renewed every three years.

ART. 3. Minors under 18 years of age will be required to furnish the written consent and guaranty of parent, guardian, or some person satisfactory to the librarian. Temporary residents not owning real estate or regularly employed or doing business in the District of Columbia shall furnish a guaranty of some resident satisfactory to the librarian, or shall, at the discretion of the librarian, make a deposit of \$5, this sum to be increased if, in the opinion of the librarian, the value of the books borrowed exceeds that sum. On surrender of cards issued on such deposits, the sums so desposited shall, after deducting unpaid fines or cost of replacing books lost or damaged, be refunded. Applications must be signed at the library.

ART. 4. Each person entitled to draw books from the library will be supplied with a card inscribed with his or her name, residence, and register number. This card must be presented whenever a book is taken, returned, or renewed. If lost, it will be replaced upon payment of 10 cents after seven days. Immediate notice of a change of residence must be given at the library. The registered holder of a card is in all cases responsible for books drawn by means of the card, by whomsoever presented, and for all fines accrued on the same. No card shall be lent outside the household of the holder.

ART. 5. One volume or two volumes, if of the same book, may be taken out at a time and retained two weeks (except those labeled "Seven-day book"), and may be renewed once for the same period, unless a reserve has been left by another person in the meantime. Books of recent purchase and very popular books are called "Seven-day books." (These books have the notice on the inside cover, and may not be renewed.) After one renewal a book may not be taken out again by the same borrower or by any other member of the same household, until it has remained on the library shelves for twenty-four hours.

ART. 6. Any book in the library (except fiction and seven-day books) may be reserved by the payment of 2 cents.

ART. 7. Books of reference and those deemed by the library committee unsuitable for general circulation shall not be loaned for home use, except upon special permission of the committee or librarian. Such books will be designated in the printed catalogue by an asterisk (*) and in the card catalogue by the letter "R" (in red) placed above the call number.

ART. 8. A fine of 2 cents a day shall be imposed if a book is kept overtime, and at the expiration of three weeks from the date the book is drawn (if it is not returned) a messenger will be sent for it, who shall have authority to collect the fine incurred and an additional fee of 20 cents for such messenger service. No book will be delivered to the person incurring the fine until it is paid.

ART. 9. Books are not to be exchanged the same day they are taken out, unless mistakes have been made by the library attendants.

ART. 10. If any borrower lose or materially injure a book, paper, or magazine belonging to the library he shall pay the cost of replacement. If the book so lost or

injured be part of a set he shall pay for the entire set, and may thereupon receive the remaining volumes as his property. A book retained for more than four weeks shall be considered lost, and the person detaining it shall, in addition to accrued fines, pay the full cost of replacing such book.

ART. 11. The use of ink is not permitted in the reading rooms. Writing in books or marking the same is strictly prohibited under penalty of law.

ART. 12. No dogs or other animals shall be permitted in the building.

ART. 13. The use of tobacco, or the eating of viands of any kind, and all conversation or other conduct inconsistent with the quiet and orderly use of the library, are prohibited in all parts of the library building. •

ART. 14. Men and boys shall remove their hats and remain uncovered within the building.

ART. 15. Works of special rarity and value shall be consulted only at the discretion of the librarian.

ART. 16. The reading card must be surrendered at the library when the holder ceases to be a resident of the District of Columbia.

ART. 17. Teachers' cards may be issued, on which 10 books on educational topics may be drawn at a time, which are subject to recall if required by other readers.

ART. 18. No library book or periodical shall be removed from the building without formal record.

ART. 19. Borrowers must take notice of the expiration of time allowed. After one week's delinquency, notice of fine follows, and if not returned within a month the value of the book and fine will be collected from the delinquent or guarantor.

ART. 20. All books and periodicals belonging to the library may be used in the library building by any suitable person, in such places and under such conditions as may be prescribed by the officer in charge of the reading room or of the department to which the book belongs. In all cases such books, periodicals, and other works must be returned to the desk before the borrower leaves the room where they are used.

ART. 21. A neglect to comply with any of these rules shall work a forfeiture of the privileges of the library.

ART. 22. These rules may be amended by a vote of a majority of the trustees at any regular meeting of the board.

SECTION 849, UNITED STATES REVISED STATUTES.

Stealing or injuring books, and so forth.—Any person who shall steal, wrongfully deface, injure, mutilate, tear, or destroy any book, pamphlet, or manuscript, or any portion thereof belonging to the Library of Congress, or to any public library in the District of Columbia, whether the property of the United States or of the District of Columbia or of any individual or corporation in said District, or who shall steal, wrongfully deface, injure, mutilate, tear, or destroy any book, pamphlet, document, manuscript, print, engraving, medal, newspaper, or work of art, the property of the United States, shall be held guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall, when the offence is not otherwise punishable by some statute of the United States, be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than one year, or both, for every such offence.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MEDICAL SUPERVISORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1904.*

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with your request the board of medical supervisors respectfully submits its seventh annual report with certain recommendations, for which it asks your careful consideration.

These recommendations are submitted in the hope that they will finally secure your indorsement, as the board is assured as the result of experience, study, and observation that the adoption of the recommendations and suggestions herein contained will aid in the fulfillment, not only of the letter and spirit of the act of Congress regulating the practice of medicine, but also the hopes that were aroused in the medical profession by the passage of the law under which the board operates.

The board held during the year 20 meetings, at most of which all the members were present.

There were conducted the usual number of examinations as provided by law, with the result that 64 licenses were issued as the result of examination; that 13 were examined who did not pass, and 1 withdrew without examination.

Three licenses were issued by virtue of registration in the health department prior to the passage of the present law, and 3 who applied by virtue of State licenses were politely but firmly refused the privileges they asked for.

The board also issued 3 licenses for the practice of midwifery after the examination of candidates, and 1 because of registration in the health department prior to the enactment of the law.

The report in detail of the examinations is appended hereto.

During the year, at the request of the Commissioners, the board prepared and indorsed a bill providing for reciprocity between the District and licentiates of the several States who desired to avail themselves of the privileges of the practice of medicine in the District of Columbia. The bill, a copy of which is submitted with this report, and which has already received the indorsement of your honorable body and passed the House of Representatives, is looked upon by the members of the board as representing the most practical, feasible, and desirable form in which such a law could be enacted, and it respectfully asks that the Commissioners use every effort for its speedy passage by the Senate of the United States and approval by the President.

A large part of the report which the board had the honor to submit for the last fiscal year was given to the discussion of the methods to be employed by the law department of the District government to secure such evidence and legal procedure as would be necessary to revoke the licenses of those who openly used unprofessional and dishonorable methods of practice while holding the licenses of the board of medical supervisors. Two physicians alleged to be guilty of such conduct were summoned to appear before the board, and in both cases their licenses were revoked. Since the end of the fiscal year

the court to which one of the licentiates appealed has overruled the action of the board on the ground of the faulty framing of the charges. In order that there should be no miscarrying of justice, the board has entertained practically the same charges as previously made by the law department in form which its attorney represents as sufficient to meet the requirements of the court.

The experience of the board in these cases was most disappointing. The board was subjected to criticism by both the public and the medical profession because of common report which made the practice of the physicians who were summoned intolerable to a large part of the community. It seemed to those who asked the board for relief that the law department of the Government was tardy in offering to the board evidence for the revocation of the licenses, and now by decision of the judge presiding at the appeal the action of the board of supervisors has been overruled because of the faulty framing of the charges. It would appear from these facts that amendment should be made in the regulations of both the police and the law department of the District government governing such cases as we have had before us, and we respectfully ask that the attorney for the District and the Commissioners grant an interview with the lay members of the board looking to the framing of such regulations as may be necessary to bring about the evident intent of the law, which was that the board, because of its power to grant licenses, should have power to revoke the same were the possessors of the privileges granted guilty of unprofessional or immoral conduct.

Because of the trial of these parties the board was required to have 7 extraordinary meetings and to meet extraordinary expenses. They still have on file a bill amounting to \$30 for the services of a stenographer, which they hope will be paid from the funds at the disposal of either the police department, law department, or that fund known as the contingency fund of the District. The board further most respectfully resubmits, without amendment, the recommendations of their sixth annual report relating to the compensation of the members of the several examining boards, believing that the added time makes the recommendations stronger, if possible, than when first submitted:

"For compensation of the members of the board of medical supervisors and of the boards of medical examiners at a rate not exceeding ten dollars per member for each meeting attended, two thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the members of the several boards of medical examiners shall receive compensation for attendance only upon such meetings as shall have been called by order of the board of medical supervisors, and that the meetings of the board of medical supervisors shall not exceed fifteen in any one year."

After careful consideration of the work accomplished by the medical examining boards of the District of Columbia, the great benefit which has accrued to the District by the elevation of the standard of medical education and of the qualifications of the practitioners of the District, the board does not think that the examiners should be asked to serve longer without adequate compensation. There is no other body of men working under a law which exacts so much without some adequate return. The work demanded can be obtained only through the services of those who are compelled to make great personal sacrifice for its accomplishment. The small amount that can possibly be distributed from fees received is beneath the dignity of the members of the board to receive. We therefore respectfully ask that the Commissioners embody in their estimates for the coming year the sum of \$2,500, or as much thereof as shall be required for compensation for the members of the various examining boards of the District and of the board of medical supervisors, who should receive compensation at the rate of \$10 per meeting actually attended, provided that the members of

the several boards of medical examiners shall receive compensation for attendance only upon such meetings as shall be called by order of the board of medical supervisors, and that the official meetings of the said board of medical supervisors shall not exceed 15 in any one year. We believe that the time has come in the history of the District of Columbia when it is not justified in receiving the services which it does from the members of the several boards without compensation. Furthermore, we know that the burden resting upon the members of the several boards is becoming so great that they can not be longer expected to give their services without remuneration, and if the recommendations of this board be adopted the results will more than justify the expenditure asked for.

Neither the extraordinary expense with which the District is weighted nor the plea for economy which we hear from several sides can longer be offered as a reasonable argument against this request. If the District of Columbia, including the city of Washington, the capital of the nation, is to hold its place among the commonwealths of the land, it must take advantage, but not without compensation, not only of the advice and services as represented in the board of medical examiners, but of what is freely offered by the legislation and action of the medical societies represented here.

While this board has not been requested to give opinions not directly connected with the examination of candidates to practice medicine, it does not feel that it is presuming to call attention to the absolute need for thorough equipment of laboratories for the diagnosis of all contagious diseases, including tuberculosis; for the proper appreciation and utilization of the advance in hygienic methods; for all of which advantages we are, as a community, dependent upon the standards fixed by the medical profession. As a commonwealth to receive these benefits and neither protect the profession against the inroad of the charlatan, nor give the community the advantage of what is freely offered by the medical profession, shows a lack of appreciation which certainly was never expected to exist at the capital of our great nation.

We can not close our report without calling attention to the conscientious work performed by the several boards of medical examiners, whose work has shown an unselfish desire on their part not only to elevate the standard of the practitioners of medicine in the District, but to raise the standard of medical education, and further, it gives the board great pleasure to thank the Commissioners for the uniform courtesies which they have extended to it whenever its offices and cooperation were necessary.

Respectfully submitted.

J. B. GREGG CUSTIS, M. D.,
President.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Statement of work done by the board of medical supervisors during the year ended June 30, 1903.

Purpose of application.	Applications on hand July 1, 1902.	Applications received during year.	Total.	Refused admission to examination.	Licenses issued.	Licenses refused.	Applications withdrawn.	Applications on hand June 30, 1903.	Total.
For license to practice medicine:									
Series A. By virtue of registration at health department		3	3		3				3
Series B. By virtue of State licenses		3	3			3			3
Series C. Through examination	26	105	131	1	64	12	a 4	59	131
Total	26	111	137	1	67	15	4	50	137
For license to practice midwifery:									
Series A. By virtue of registration at health department		2	2		1			1	2
Series C. Through examination	1	7	8		3	2		3	8
Total	1	9	10		4	2		4	10

^aOne withdrew after entering examination.

Statement of work done by boards of medical examiners and by examiners in midwifery during the year ended June 30, 1904.

Name of board.	Applicants.			
	Passed.	Failed.	Withdrew after entering examination.	Total.
Board of medical examiners	61	12	1	74
Board of homeopathic medical examiners	3	1		4
Total	64	13	1	78
Examiners in midwifery	3	2		5

Statement of results of examinations of applicants for licenses to practice medicine during year ended June 30, 1903.

College of graduation.	Refused admission to examination.	Passed.	Failed.	Withdrew.	Total.
Baltimore Medical College				1	1
Bellevue Hospital Medical College		1	1		2
Columbia University, New York		9			9
Chicago Homeopathic Medical College		1			1
Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College			1		1
College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore			1		1
Columbian University		13		a 2	15
Georgetown University		10	1		11
Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia		2			2
Howard University	1	8	6		15
Johns Hopkins Medical School		8			8
National University		5			5
Tufts College Medical School		1			1
University of Maryland		2			2
University of Michigan			1		1
University of New York		1			1
University of Pennsylvania		3		1	4
Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania			1		1
Total	1	64	12	4	81

^aOne withdrew while undergoing examination.

REPORT OF THE MAJOR AND SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE
DEPARTMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, July 1, 1904.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith an estimate of the amount required for the conduct and support of the Metropolitan police department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, together with a report of its operations for the fiscal year 1904 and recommendations.

The Metropolitan police jurisdiction includes the entire District of Columbia, wherein are located the cities of Washington and Georgetown and many suburban villages, including Anacostia (which is across the Eastern Branch of the Potomac River), Takoma, Benning, Deanwood, Congress Heights, Brightwood, Cleveland Park, American University Park, Chevy Chase, Mount Pleasant, Brookland, and other thickly settled communities. This immense and well-populated territory, embracing nearly 200 miles of roads, has never been patrolled and guarded by an adequate police force, considered from a numerical standpoint. The third largest police domain in the United States, with its important and valuable interests, has been cared for by an organization too much out of proportion to afford unquestioned security to life and property therein. It is the only territory in the United States having a municipal police patrol.

The picture of the situation is not correctly had until the observer realizes the many attentions demanded of the small police force in the District of Columbia, a territory as distinct in its social conditions and in the character of its surroundings as any in the world. The population is generally law-abiding, but there are vicious elements—the petty pilferer, the dishonest servant, the disturber of the peace, the intolerable crank, and others—and when these are included with those who violate the many regulations of the Commissioners the aggregate of arrests equals those of some of the larger cities, where minor regulations do not prevail. The many details incident to the regulating of the capital city account for these high figures.

In the District of Columbia are the homes and official quarters of the President of the United States, the Cabinet, and Supreme Court judges, the heads of the various governmental departments, and those who conduct the details of that machinery, while the Members of both Houses of Congress and the attachés of the foreign legations temporarily reside therein. Every exemption from annoyance should be assured them and every security afforded their property. In recent years costly educational institutions and elaborate and magnificent mansions have been erected on the beautiful building sites which

abound in the suburban sections, and valuable railway plants have been constructed and are operated throughout the entire area. Thousands of dwellings, extensive parks, and miles of driveways, the latter largely patronized by the growing population and many strangers, all form a part of the attractions at the seat of the National Government. In addition, several bridges cross to the near by States of Virginia and Maryland and afford highways for pedestrians and railroads. The many features enumerated comprise a vast combination of interests, which demand a police surveillance superior in strength and character, and those affording it should be commensurately compensated for the extraordinary services required.

On the 30th day of June, 1904, the District of Columbia had a police force of 686 officers and privates, which was distributed as follows: At headquarters, 1 major and superintendent; a captain and assistant superintendent, in charge of the detective bureau; another captain, looking after the horses, vehicles, and other properties of the department, the uniforming and supplying of the force, the condition of the buildings, trials of members for breaches of discipline, and many smaller details; still another captain, engaged in receiving complaints, making details, transfers, giving information, carrying out assignments, transmitting orders, and 2 more observing performance of duty on the part of the privates, investigating complaints, serving as trial officers in the enforcement of discipline, and examining into precinct conditions.

There were 10 lieutenants, each in command of a precinct and station house, and 2 desk sergeants were assigned to each one of the stations for twelve hours' separate duty in caring for the records, prisoners, reports, complaints, and discharging other detailed requirements.

There were 35 sergeants, 1 of whom had charge of the detective bureau during the night, and 2 were detailed to command the privates on duty at the White House as exterior guards, performing twelve hours' duty each, and 6 were mounted, doing duty in the suburbs. The remaining 24 sergeants were distributed as follows for foot duty: Three in the first precinct, a full quota; the same number in the second and third precincts; 2 in the fourth, necessitating the employment of a private to act as such; 3 in the fifth, leaving a shortage of 1 in Anacostia; 3, or a full quota, in the sixth; the same in the seventh, eighth, and ninth, and a shortage of 1 in the tenth, where a private was assigned to fill the quota. Thus the force was insufficiently supervised to the extent of 3 sergeants. It was further weakened by the ninth and tenth precincts lacking 1 mounted sergeant each, and the bicycle corps having none, but needing 4. In all, there was a shortage of 10 sergeants. This deficiency should be supplied in order to avoid delinquencies, which necessarily follow incomplete command of the men who patrol the beats and cover posts.

On the 30th day of June, 1904, there were 615 privates in the force, but all of these were not available for patrol duty, the number being reduced 101 by details, exclusive of 20 doing detective service and 71 on post-duty assignments. A simple mathematical process would reduce the available force for street patrol, bicycle work, and mounted service in the suburbs to 423, from which those sick, numbering 23, and those on leave under the law, 30, and 1 suspended should be taken, leaving, in round number, 369. When divided into reliefs, employing

the greater force in the nighttime, on the principle that marauders move under cover of the darkness, the deduction is that 92 privates were patrolling the 69 square miles of District territory during the day time, and that during the night the greatest number on duty at any time was 184.

The details for special duty above referred to were as follows:

POST ASSIGNMENTS.

Arlington Hotel and vicinity-----	2	New bridge-----	3
Baltimore and Ohio depot-----	2	Precinct detectives-----	8
Baltimore and Potomac depot-----	2	Post-office-----	2
Brookland-----	2	Patrol wagons-----	20
Brightwood-----	2	Railway tunnel-----	1
Center Market-----	1	Takoma-----	2
Cleveland Park-----	3	Tenley-----	1
Deanwood-----	1	Thirty-sixth street and Prospect	
Eckington-----	1	avenue NW-----	1
Fifteenth and H streets NE-----	1	Turnkey-----	1
Filtration plant-----	2	Wharves-----	3
Long Bridge-----	2	Willard Hotel and vicinity-----	2
Loop-----	2		
Langdon-----	3	Total-----	71
Massachusetts avenue, Twenty-			
second street to Rock Creek NW--	1		

DETAILED.

Bicycle squad, acting sergeants----	4	Inspector of licenses-----	2
Bathing beach-----	1	Local identification bureau-----	1
Baltimore and Ohio depot, as de-		Morgue-----	1
tectives-----	2	National park-----	1
Baltimore and Potomac depot, as		Patrol steamer-----	4
detectives-----	2	Police headquarters-----	5
Department veterinarian-----	1	Policy detective-----	1
Detective office-----	3	Pound service-----	1
District building-----	5	Police court-----	5
Disbursing office-----	1	Photographer for department-----	1
Emergency Hospital-----	2	Printer for department-----	1
Executive Mansion-----	42	Sanitary officer-----	1
Guard with prisoners' van-----	1	Tax collector's office-----	1
Hack inspector-----	1	Workhouse-----	5
House of Detention-----	4		
Humane Society-----	1	Total-----	101
Inspector of medicine, pharmacy,			
and dentistry-----	1		

Disposition of the force for the twenty-four hours ended 8 a. m., July 1, 1904.

Major and superintendent-----	1
Captain and assistant superintendent-----	1
Captains-----	4
Lieutenants-----	10
Sergeants-----	35
Privates:	
Class 2-----	245
Class 1-----	350
Class 1 A-----	^a 40
Total-----	^b 686

^a There are 20 vacancies in the grade of private, class 1 A.

^b The foregoing total does not include 24 desk sergeants.

	Major and superintendent.	Captain and assistant superintendent.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Privates.	Total.	Privates.					
								Sick.	With leave.	Suspended.	Detailed.	Post duty.	Patrol duty.
Headquarters	1	1	4			20	26						
Precincts:													
First				1	3	65	69	1	1		15	11	37
Second				1	3	58	62	2	5		11	3	37
Third				1	3	63	67	5	2		9	3	44
Fourth				1	2	55	58		2		11	8	34
Fifth				1	5	72	78	3	2		12	4	51
Sixth				1	3	63	67	2	4	1	16	7	33
Seventh				1	5	57	63		1		6	11	30
Eighth				1	3	50	54	5	4		8	3	30
Ninth				1	4	59	64	2	4		8	8	37
Tenth				1	4	53	58	3	5		5	13	27
Vacancies						20	20						
Total	1	1	4	10	35	635	686	23	30	1	101	71	369

^aIncluding 20 detectives.

This reduction of the police force necessarily imposes on those who remain more incessant, extended, and irksome duties than befall the policeman in the average city:

First. Because they do not patrol a municipality, but a territory of the United States; much greater in extent than a city. Because of the extensive well-populated area the beats are excessively large, in fact, on some, during the day hours of duty, a man's entire time is consumed in making a single round of inspection.

Second. The social combinations—white, black, good, bad, and indifferent, making up the population of an ordinary beat—in a manner disregard the hundreds of minor regulations and keep an officer occupied in enforcing them.

The acting bicycle sergeants referred to are detailed to supervise the members of the bicycle squad, to observe if there is a compliance with the rules. Two of these acting sergeants are on during the day and two at night. Some months ago it was learned that a number of the bicycle members kept some of the footmen advised of the approach of the foot sergeants, which prompted this assignment of bicycle acting sergeants.

One private is located at the bathing beach to care for the District property during the absence of the watchman and to render any assistance he can for the protection of life. This locality should be patrolled by a life guard during the bathing season, such as prevails at all well-regulated coast resorts, who could act as watchmen by relief after night and through the winter season. The responsibility for good conduct at the beach, for having life-saving equipments and saving life, it is respectfully suggested, should belong solely to the superintendent of the beach, and not be divided with the police.

Two privates in citizen's clothes are in and about each of the railroad depots day and night, in conformity with law which requires that close attention shall be given such places and steamboat wharves.

The detail at the District building includes 1 man during business hours, 2 afterwards until midnight, and 2 from that hour until 8

o'clock a. m., which should be ample force to guard against fire or theft.

The disbursing officer, by order of the Commissioners, has one member of the force for guard duty in and about his office and at times when funds are transported, I am informed, which is in accordance with the precautions taken at the Treasury of the United States.

As the horses employed in the patrol and van service have reached a considerable number, and a prompt and expeditious service making it necessary that they should at all times be in good condition, which can only be secured through intelligent care as to feeding, shoeing, and proper treatment when ill, it was regarded as advisable to have a member of the force who is thoroughly trained in such matters give them attention. The result has been satisfactory in every respect.

At the White House grounds an exterior watch is maintained. Telephonic and signal facilities are provided, and three reliefs cover established posts. These members of the force are immediately directed and supervised by a sergeant, and the value of this auxiliary has been attested in many ways.

In order to secure the details concerning assaults and other crimes where a subject or the victim may be treated at the Emergency Hospital, an officer is on duty there day and night, working under the following instructions:

Privates detailed to the Emergency Hospital will report at that institution at 8 o'clock a. m. and 8 o'clock p. m. daily, and remain on duty for twelve hours each, except that the privates so detailed will arrange between themselves, with the permission of the major and superintendent or captain of police, so that one of them will be on duty at the hospital at all times.

Privates so detailed will occupy such office and use such facilities as the hospital authorities have provided—that is, telephone for prompt transmittal of information, with desk, chair, and writing materials.

The privates so detailed will keep a record of all cases, investigate the same thoroughly, and make prompt report to the central bureau of information and detective headquarters. On the record they will note the date, time, names, and facts, making special inquiry into all that may concern the interests of the police, especially where there is belief of foul play, unusual accident, etc.

The privates so detailed will be respectful at all times and be prompt in reporting on and off duty.

All property and money of injured or deceased persons coming into the hands of these privates shall be forwarded to the lieutenant of the first precinct for transmittal to the property clerk, as required by law.

Privates so detailed are enjoined against giving out facts which might defeat the ends of justice, and they are to avoid discussions, controversies, or anything that does not pertain strictly to their line of police work.

Any dereliction on the part of the privates so detailed will be cause for removal.

Early every morning a covered conveyance, known as the "van," is taken to the several station houses to procure and transport the prisoners to the police court for trial. A policeman accompanies the van on this tour to guard against escapes or accidents.

A most important detail is that to the duty of hack inspector. All special complaints concerning violations of the regulations pertaining to public vehicles—their appearances, conduct of drivers, loss of property therein, charges, numbering, and countless other requirements—are duties which belong to this assignment. A report made by him and printed elsewhere will be found of interest.

The house of detention is an institution deserving of support and encouragement. In another part of this report attention is given to

the subject. The insufficient allowance for its maintenance makes it incumbent on the head of the department to detail members of the force for guard duty there.

The humane society has its several agents to enforce the law against cruelty to animals, but the protection of children from brutal treatment, immoral environments, and the like is specially looked after by a member of the police force detailed for that work alone. The good results accomplished through his efforts are set forth in another part of this report.

Undivided attention is given the pawnshops, secondhand stores, and junk dealers by another detail. Morning reports are required to be handed in by those engaged in these lines of business, including descriptions of property pawned or sold, of persons disposing of the same, and other data. The reports of losses, by theft and otherwise, are closely compared therewith, and considerable property is recovered in this manner. Diligent search and study are often required in identifying bicycles, a thief not infrequently interchanging the parts of several wheels.

The assessor of the District of Columbia has assigned to his office two members of the force, whom he utilizes in enforcing the special license laws.

One of the improvements of recent years is the establishment of the local identification bureau, wherein are collected and arranged, according to the Bertillon system of measurements and photographs, the several thousand cards of the local department. In addition to these cards, important arrests in all parts of the country are noted here and information concerning them collected. This bureau is in charge of a member of the force. He also takes Bertillon measurements of criminals who are apprehended in this jurisdiction.

A mounted private looks after the national park by direction of the Commissioners. He must observe that good order is preserved, prevent depredations of all kinds, and make weekly reports of all matters of interest.

Two years ago the National Bureau of Criminal Identification was moved from Chicago to the District, and, on behalf of the local department and in return for value received by way of prompt information, one member of the force was detailed to assist in keeping up the criminal records, which are constantly coming in for notation and preservation.

The harbor boat (for it is not the property of the police department) is manned by a day police force. Owing to the limited strength of this command and the frequent demands made upon it a night crew should be provided. These men enforce the harbor regulations, laws against gambling, the game and fish laws, recover bodies, prevent accidents, and perform a commendable work.

Several years ago policy shops flourished in the District, and it was impossible for men in uniform to obtain evidence to convict; but since a member of the force in plain clothes has been detailed to the work exclusively not only have the shops been eliminated, but the runners between Virginia, where they flourish, and this side of the river have, after many hard battles, found the field a limited one.

At the instance of the health department the Commissioners ordered the assignment of a uniformed policeman to accompany the pound master on his rounds. The necessity for such detail is obvious.

In the police court the assistant district attorney has a member of the force officiating as clerk; the prisoners are in charge of another; the records of arrests, which must show the disposition of all cases, are cared for by a third, and the court room, lobby, and hallways are supervised by a fourth man. While this custom prevails in some other cities, in a model jurisdiction the tasks should be performed by clerks and bailiffs.

The photograph gallery, where the pictures of criminals are taken and where instruments are had for reproducing scenes of crime and the surroundings for use before the coroner, grand juries, and courts, is in charge of a regular member of the police force who has had practical experience in photography. The usefulness of this assignment is unquestioned.

A daily bulletin or printed sheet is issued daily. It contains descriptions of property reported lost or stolen, people who are missing, persons who are wanted, and general and special orders. The old method of reading this information to the several commands, they in turn to commit it to memory or to memoranda, was found to be faulty and could not be depended upon. Now each member of the force at daily roll call is given a bulletin, which embraces all items of interest coming to the attention of the department during the preceding twenty-four hours, so that no room is left for inaccurate information. A printer from the force is constantly employed in arranging this important feature.

The member detailed as sanitary officer looks after the insane. He investigates all cases, prepares petitions for the courts, and provides for the commitment of those adjudged demented. An inspection of his report will give room for much thought and study.

The public funds in the hands of the tax collector are guarded while being paid in and while en route to deposit at the United States Treasury by a private of the force. This precaution is necessary.

Workhouse prisoners are watched by members of the police force. That a good, faithful, and satisfactory service is secured there is no doubt, but guards should be equipped and paid by the workhouse authorities. The present system is antiquated and not in keeping with modern methods of jail and workhouse protection of prisoners. Guards for such work should be students in their special line and not policemen, who may be called upon at any time for regular police service.

Post-duty men are those who are assigned to the performance of a service identical with that done by patrolmen, except that it is limited. For example, at the village of Brookland two privates perform eight hours' duty each. There should be three, in order to cover the full twenty-four hours each day. This situation will be remedied when additional force shall have been provided. The same condition of affairs exists with reference to Brightwood, Bennings, Deanwood, Cleveland Park, and other villages.

The 10 patrol wagons require a detail of 20 men, 1 for day and 1 for night work with each wagon. These relieve the privates on the beats of prisoners, convey them to the stations, keep the record of calls through the signal boxes as made hourly by the privates on the beats, and assist the desk sergeant at clerical work.

Returning to the reduced force of patrolmen, it may not be inappropriate to mention some of the exacting duties expected of them. They must examine and thoroughly inform themselves as to every part of their beats; to the extent of their power prevent crime; examine all doors and windows; report policy dealers, gamblers, receivers of stolen property—or report their suspicions that they are such; daily examine the station-house records; familiarize themselves with special and general orders; give close attention to disorderly houses and state to their superiors their observations; inspect hacks; report damaged and unlighted street lamps; make note of and report insanitary matters, holes on the roadways and sidewalks, and damaged trees; deliver personal-tax notices; inspect building, entertainment, and other permits; place lamps to give warning at dangerous places, and enforce the laws and the hundreds of regulations respecting chickens, dogs, ringing of bells, sweeping of rubbish, use of water, discharge of explosives, locations of signs, obstructions, excavations, plumbing, motor vehicles, street cars, bicycles, vehicles, licenses, parkings, electric lights, use of oils, construction of buildings, fences, awnings, and various other matters. These, with the regulating of carriages at receptions and theaters, the care of children about the schools, and apprehension and care of several hundred insane persons annually, occasion much and at all times delicate work.

Members of the force are required to abstain from smoking while in uniform, from the use of intoxicants, profane, harsh, and disrespectful language, to be neat in person, not to maltreat prisoners or others, to secure life and property, prevent and detect crime, arrest criminals, care for the sick and injured, examine pawnshops, junk, and second-hand stores, and perform many other details under the law.

The greatest incentive to members of the force for an energetic, faithful performance of duty is fair treatment coupled with fair pay. The legal intelligence necessary for judicious action at all times, the ability to act on occasions as judge, jury, physician, and policeman demand ability above the average. As to compensation, it should be graded from \$1,200 to \$900 a year for the private. Two years' satisfactory service should be followed by promotion in pay to \$1,080 and five years to \$1,200 per annum. The city of New York recognized several grades of advancement for the privates in its force. Statistics go to show that after ten years' police service the robust, physical specimen at time of appointment begins to decline, and that the most encouraging agency to maintain efficiency is just and equitable reward for the labor expended and exposure endured. Renewed activity and diligence follow substantial appreciation of work in a police department, and the guardians of the peace at the seat of government should be so maintained and equipped and of such numbers as to serve as an example of a model institution. It would be economical in the end if this department was placed on a firm and perfect footing at that time.

Estimate of the amount required for the conduct and support of the Metropolitan police department of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

1 major and superintendent.....	\$4, 000
1 captain and assistant superintendent.....	2, 500
4 captains, at \$1,800 each.....	7, 200

1 chief clerk, who shall also be property clerk	\$2,500
1 clerk	1,500
3 clerks, at \$1,000 each	3,000
4 surgeons of the police and fire departments, at \$720 each	2,880
Additional compensation for 20 privates detailed for special service in the detection and prevention of crime, or so much thereof as may be necessary	4,800
11 lieutenants, at \$1,500 each	16,500
45 sergeants, at \$1,200 each	54,000
280 privates of class 1, at \$900 each	252,000
355 privates of class 2, at \$1,080 each	383,400
3 telephone operators, at \$900 each	2,700
24 desk sergeants, at \$1,140 each	27,360
Janitor for police headquarters	720
13 laborers, at \$600 each	7,800
Messenger	700
Do	500
Major and superintendent, mounted	240
1 captain, mounted	240
55 lieutenants, sergeants, and privates, mounted, at \$240 each	13,200
64 sergeants and privates, mounted on bicycles, at \$40 each	2,560
26 drivers, at \$600 each	15,600
2 police matrons, at \$600 each	1,200
For rent of substation and stable at Anacostia	480
For fuel	3,500
For repairs to stations	5,000
For miscellaneous and contingent expenses, including the purchase of new wagons, rewards for fugitives, modern revolvers, installation of card system and maintenance of same in police department, stationery, books, books of reference, and periodicals, telegraphing, photographs, printing, binding, gas, ice, washing, meals for prisoners, furniture and repairs thereto, beds and bed clothing, insignia of office, purchase and care of horses, horse and vehicle for superintendent, bicycles, police equipments and repairs to the same, harness, forage, repairs to vehicles, van, and patrol wagons, and expenses incurred in the prevention of crime, and other necessary expenses	32,500
For flags and halyards for station houses	125
For rent of police department headquarters and property storerooms	2,400
For purchase of a site for a station house in Anacostia	2,000
Converting the old morgue attached to the sixth precinct station into a stable	1,000
Total	854,105

This estimate exceeds by \$39,860 the appropriation for the current fiscal year, the items of increase being as follows:

Increase of salary:

Captain and assistant superintendent	\$700
4 captains, at \$300 each	1,200
Chief, also property, clerk	500
1 clerk	100
2 clerks, at \$280 each	560
4 surgeons, at \$180 each	720
11 lieutenants, at \$180 each	1,980
40 sergeants, at \$60 each	2,400
5 sergeants, at \$1,200 each	6,000
Increase of salary of—	
90 privates of class 1, at \$180 each	16,200
3 telephone operators, at \$300 each	900
24 desk sergeants, at \$300 each	7,200
For purchase of a site for a station house in Anacostia	2,000
Converting the old morgue attached to the sixth precinct station into a stable	1,000
Total increase	41,460
Less total decrease	1,600
Net increase	39,860

Estimate of the amount required for the conduct and support of the house of detention for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

Superintendent, additional compensation-----	\$120
3 clerks, at \$720 each-----	2, 160
Driver of the van-----	540
3 drivers of cabs, at \$540 each-----	1, 620
1 hostler-----	540
3 guards, at \$600 each-----	1, 800
1 laborer-----	540
2 matrons, at \$600 each-----	1, 200
Rent-----	900
Laundering-----	150
Horseshoeing-----	150
Meals to prisoners-----	800
Ice-----	40
Gas-----	150
Forage-----	400
Fuel-----	120
Horses-----	500
Repairs to wagon and purchase of new one-----	500
Miscellaneous expenses, including furniture, stationery, etc-----	500
Total-----	12, 730

CAPTAIN AND ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

By law approved February 28, 1901, a captain and assistant superintendent was provided, and he has been assigned to the supervision of the most important auxiliary of the department—the detective bureau—for the conduct of which the major and superintendent is held responsible in this jurisdiction. The wisdom of this assignment may be better understood when it is known that the official in charge thereof is, in business relationship and rank, the closest official to the chief of the force, and upon him rests the responsibility of caring for the skilled work in the detection of crime and the apprehension of criminals. Formerly a lieutenant of the force was detailed to this position, but, after thirty-five years' experience, it has been found expedient to in a manner improve this system so as to meet modern conditions. A closer communication, and therefore procedure, on one line of policy is now effected. The captain and assistant superintendent possesses that authority in law which secures for him the respect of the men immediately under his control, and the whole force if necessary. He gives the secret service an impetus and intelligent action which could not be expected of an officer of lower rank, wanting in explicit authority. In the absence of the superintendent, through leave or sickness, he becomes the acting head of the department, and having been promoted from the ranks, his experience enables him to properly direct the force as well as his particular branch of the service.

He must possess exceptional and many qualifications; give his time night and day to the work in hand; be a student of crime and proper director of the material under him; possess firmness and ready capacity for the solution of delicate problems; be honest, respectful, and willing, kind and strong; be able to read human nature in its many phases; have an acquaintance with the law of his own and other jurisdictions; a full knowledge of the men under him and so assign cases committed to his charge as to obtain the best results, besides having a familiarity with criminology and metric systems of measurements, police photography, and methods employed elsewhere.

The pay of this official is \$1,800 per annum, and when the cost of living and the financial demands made upon him are taken into consideration his salary is not in accord with those paid by well-regulated business firms or corporations. The statesman, the diplomat, the rich, and the poor must at times confide in this official while seeking assistance, and one worthy of such confidence is surely deserving of the salary suggested.

The pay of like officer in St. Louis, Mo., who, however, does not have the rank and duties of assistant superintendent, is \$3,500; Chicago, Ill., captains, \$2,250; Cincinnati, Ohio, \$2,000; Detroit, Mich., \$2,000; San Francisco, Cal., \$3,000.

CAPTAINS.

There are 4 captains, and if it should become necessary at any time to call out the entire police force of the District each of them would have more than 150 privates under him, which would appear reckless and inexpedient to anyone familiar with organizations, as such an officer should not be expected to properly control and direct the movements of more than 100 men.

One of the captains, mounted, is employed to visit the station houses in the District; to see that the horses, wagons, harness, signal system, supplies of all kinds, buildings, equipments, uniforms, and property requirements are maintained as they should be; to inspect uniforms and helmets as to make and condition; to preside at court-martial hearings, and cover various matters of miscellaneous character which may be involved in written reports.

A second captain has charge of the detective bureau, which is, as heretofore stated, the most important auxiliary of the department during the night. This officer is the immediate representative of the major and superintendent in responding to calls and requirements during this portion of the day. In time of emergency, when murders, burglaries, and similar felonies have been committed, or in case of fire, he must if necessary bring into operation the entire machinery of the department in order to make arrests, procure evidence, and protect life and property.

A third captain is detailed by the major and superintendent to examine special and morning reports; make details for special and general service; visit the courts and examine into important cases; give general observation to the conduct of men; issue general and special orders, by telephone and otherwise, which may originate in the office of the major and superintendent.

A fourth captain is engaged in investigating complaints made against members of the force, taking testimony and submitting recommendations regarding the same; issuing permits for various privileges and recording the same; serving as a member of the police pension board; giving attention to members of the force on the street during night and day, and, in fact, doing much miscellaneous work which can not be detailed here.

It is not an exaggeration of the facts when I say that these captains have their time fully occupied, and not infrequently give unusual service for the benefit of the department interests. An inspection of these officers at any time will verify what I have stated about the unusual demands upon them, which require intelligent action and

thorough acquaintance with the laws and regulations governing the District of Columbia.

CHIEF, ALSO PROPERTY, CLERK.

Item 4 is an increase of \$500 per annum in the salary of the chief clerk, who shall also be property clerk.

A few years ago it became necessary to create the office of chief clerk, but with such provisions no distinct appropriation was made, so that to-day that official not only supervises all the clerical work of the department, but must also receive and dispose of all property coming into the hands of the police, consisting of thousands of packages of goods, jewelry, and money every year, at the salary provided for property clerk. As chief clerk he directs the keeping of the records of the several precincts and at headquarters, which includes those relating to finances, statistics of crime, uniforms, equipments, stationery, property of the District, supplies of all kinds, the auditing of vouchers, the recording of complaints, letters and communications, besides various other duties which require an experienced and diligent official. Not only must he be skilled in the matters to which I have referred, but he must also be qualified as a stenographer and typewriter, and his hours of duty are unlimited, not barring Sundays and holidays.

HEADQUARTERS CLERKS.

There is an increase of \$100 per annum in the salary of 1 clerk, and \$280 each per annum in the salary of 2 clerks.

At the present time the work of the department would be very much embarrassed for the want of another stenographer and typewriter were it not for the fact that, by rendering extraordinary service and laboring after hours, the 3 clerks employed as such are able to keep the work in line, with the exception of the delays which are naturally incident to its consummation under such conditions. One of these clerks receives \$900 per annum, while 2 of them receive \$720 each. I have to recommend that these employees be placed on an equal footing and be allowed compensation, considering the many duties they have to perform, more in keeping with those paid clerks under the General Government and elsewhere. They have no regular office hours, but frequently have to be kept employed much longer and later than an ordinary Government clerk—including holidays. It is but fair that these clerks should receive \$1,000 per annum.

POLICE AND FIRE SURGEONS.

I believe it consistent that the 4 surgeons of the police and fire departments, who examine applicants and attend to the sick and disabled members of both forces, should receive the additional compensation of \$180 each.

LIEUTENANTS.

The District of Columbia is not divided into police districts like other police jurisdictions, but into precincts, with a view to giving to persons and property located therein proper supervisions, and the officers in charge thereof are known as lieutenants, and are supposed

to be on duty at all times. They must see that the sergeants and privates in their respective commands comply with the various regulations as set forth in the manual, that they enforce the hundreds of police regulations and laws pertaining to the city and suburbs, and they are held strictly accountable for prompt compliance with all the requirements laid down for their government.

Many improvements have increased the demands made upon the police force of the District, such as to necessitate more exacting attention, longer and continuous hours, the expenditure of greater energy than was the case fifteen years ago, when their pay was made \$1,320 a year. Their duties correspond to those of the captains in other cities, and their pay should be more commensurate with the duties enjoined on them.

It is recommended that their salary be increased to \$1,500 per annum each. As to the other cities, I have but to refer to Chicago, Ill., \$1,500; St. Louis, Mo., \$1,500; Minneapolis, Minn., \$1,100, and San Francisco, Cal., \$1,680.

SERGEANTS.

The same conditions exist with reference to the sergeants, who are now receiving \$1,140 per annum each instead of \$1,200, which I have recommended. They have direct supervision of the privates while on duty, and act as lieutenants during the temporary absence of the latter. They are required not only to perform police duty, but also reserve duty, and dispose of the many delicate and trying questions which, owing to the social conditions existing in this jurisdiction, are more frequently encountered here than elsewhere.

As to the pay in other localities, I respectfully beg leave to call attention to the pay in Chicago, Ill., \$1,200; Cincinnati, Ohio, \$1,150; St. Louis, Mo., \$1,380, and San Francisco, Cal., \$1,500.

It has been found advisable to exercise a direct supervision over the 60 privates employed on bicycles, who, owing to their advantages in riding, could not receive direct and constant attention from the sergeants on foot. Were it otherwise, the bicycle service would be less satisfactory and not conform to the requirements and expectations of the department. It is urged that the 3 acting sergeants rendering this service should receive the pay of full sergeants, as recommended with reference to the acting sergeants on foot. A comparison with salaries paid in other cities is favorable to this argument.

PRIVATES.

In 1879 the privates of the Metropolitan police force of the District of Columbia were divided into two classes—class 2 consisting of 120 men, and class 1 of 73. This division was made with a view to requiring appointees to serve a probationary term as privates of class 1. If found capable and worthy they were promoted to the higher rank, and the numerical strength of the two classes was so proportioned that promotion occurred within two years after appointment.

Since that time Congress in its judgment has increased the classes in such a manner as to materially prolong the period of probation, and the disproportion between the classes is so great now that a private must serve between nine and ten years before he can be promoted.

This condition has occasioned discontent, the privates of class 1 believing that recognition of faithful service should not be deferred so long. This feeling has prevailed for several years and has caused privates to become disheartened and resign.

Experience shows that after a member of the police force of this jurisdiction has served energetically and continuously for eight or ten years disabilities begin to develop and he finds he is illy qualified for other than police work. He usually has a family, whose expenses increase from year to year, and he should have more to provide for it. If he does not receive it he becomes discouraged and does not give that attention to his official duties which is necessary to attain a high standard of efficiency, and which is usually given by well-paid and contented employees.

The reports of the Commissioner of Labor show conclusively that prices for necessities of life have steadily advanced and are now higher than they have been for years, and it is well known that in all branches of trade salaries have been raised so as to be in a measure commensurate with the increased cost of living.

The employees of the police department have not received additional compensation.

When it is taken into consideration that a police officer must pay house rent, buy winter and summer uniforms, perhaps pay a penalty or two during the year for omissions and commissions, provide clothing and food for a family consisting of several persons, etc., it is apparent that he must exercise the most rigid economy to enable him to care for those he loves and himself.

This matter has received the attention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and the views herein expressed have been indorsed by the association.

The major and superintendent, after a careful investigation of police methods and salaries paid in other jurisdictions, is of the opinion, as heretofore expressed, that the privates should be divided into three grades, those of class 1 to receive \$900 per annum, and, after two years' probation, provided intelligent attention to duty merits the same, they should be promoted to class 2, at a salary of \$1,080 per annum, and then, if intelligent attention to duty merits further promotion, after a service of five years they should be promoted to class 3, at \$1,200 per annum.

It goes without saying that in order to secure faithful and intelligent services there must be remuneration somewhat consistent with the labors and duties performed.

For the reasons advanced I have the honor to recommend that the original ideas of the lawmakers when they established two classes of privates be carried out, and that proper proportion between the two existing classes may be maintained that all privates of class 1 who have served five years or more prior to this date be allowed \$1,080 per annum.

Under this arrangement 90 men now receiving \$900 per annum would be promoted to \$1,080. This would require an additional appropriation of \$16,200. There is no doubt in my mind that excellent results would follow this fair and equitable allotment of salaries.

The privates of the two classes are on duty the same hours and have the same tasks to perform.

This police jurisdiction is not a municipality; it is a territory comprising about 70 square miles. As representatives of all the civilized nations reside here, there is always room for international questions to arise, and many delicate matters are brought to the attention of the officers for adjustment. There are many police regulations, promulgated by authority of law, as well as statutory enactments, to be enforced.

A careful review of the situation will convince any person that responsibilities are imposed upon members of our police force which do not prevail in any municipality in this country. Therefore the force should not be deficient in numbers or be required to work for inadequate compensation.

In this connection permit me to enumerate in detail some of the duties incumbent upon them: They must examine and thoroughly inform themselves as to every part of their beats; to the extent of their power prevent crime; examine all doors and windows; report policy dealers, gamblers, receivers of stolen property, or report their suspicions that they are such; daily examine the station-house records; familiarize themselves with special and general orders; give close attention to disorderly houses and state to their superiors their observations; inspect hacks; report damaged and unlighted street lamps; take note of and report insanitary matters, holes in the roadways and sidewalks, and damaged trees; deliver personal-tax notices; inspect building, entertainment, and other permits; search the assessor's records for names or owners of property where the regulations against mud and snow on the sidewalks are violated; place lamps to give warning at dangerous places, and enforce the laws and hundreds of regulations respecting chickens, dogs, ringing of bells, sweeping of rubbish, use of water, discharge of explosives, locations of signs, obstructions, excavations, plumbing, motor vehicles, street cars, bicycles, vehicles, licenses, parkings, electric lights, use of oils, constructions of buildings, fences, awnings, and various other matters. These, with the regulation of carriages at receptions and theaters, the care of children about the schools, and apprehension and care of several hundred insane persons annually, occasion much and at times delicate work.

A year ago a new class of privates was established, salary \$720 each. When this appropriation became available it was found impossible to secure men who would accept the positions. During the last session of Congress, the salaries of the members of this class were increased to \$900, but the department can not procure suitable men to fill its ranks, and there are now 20 vacancies in class 1. Railroad employees, mechanics, and other capable men find ready employment at higher or equivalent pay, and therefore but few seek appointment on the police force, where they would have irregular hours and be deprived of Sundays, holidays, and evenings at home.

DESK SERGEANTS.

These employees were formerly known as station keepers, but the act of Congress approved February 28, 1901, made them desk sergeants, in order to have some one in authority at the station houses during the absence of the lieutenant and sergeants, and in order that

an officer empowered to accept collateral might always be in attendance. They perform many duties of a police and clerical character, and are on duty twelve hours each. Their responsibilities have been increased since they were made members of the force, and it is regarded as right and proper that they should receive this recognition.

The increase will have a tendency to promote the efficiency of this branch of the service, in that privates of the force, after disability shall have been incurred, may be transferred to these positions, qualified to take up the duties incident to the same. They keep the records of the station houses, care for prisoners, and, as I have stated, are held for cases brought to their attention during the absence of the lieutenants and sergeants.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

A few years ago, to be in keeping with the demands of the times and in order to facilitate the gathering of information and concentrating the work of the department, it was deemed advisable to establish a telephone bureau at headquarters with three operators, performing eight hours duty each. Their operations are such as to require constant and uninterrupted attention to the telephones, public and police, and in keeping a record in detail of all that transpires, and \$900 per annum would be just pay for these men.

Saving of time in the police business very often results in the saving of life and property, and it is important that the service should be furnished with every facility for calling for assistance, the reporting of mishaps, fires, and accidents. In this respect the demands on the department have increased at least 30 per cent within the past five years, so much so, in fact, as to cause congestion and delays at times in the telephone service, which may any day work disastrous effect. A year ago I urged the overhauling and improving of this branch, but owing to want of appropriations it has not been done.

I have to recommend that the various lines from the several police station houses be constructed direct and concentrated upon a single switch leading to these headquarters. Under present conditions, the operators at fire-alarm headquarters not only have the business of the police, but that of the schools and various District institutions to handle through one board. The situation is quite serious when viewed from a police standpoint, and I most respectfully ask that a separate switchboard be erected and operators provided for that purpose, although, if necessary, three members of the force could be temporarily detailed, in order to assist in the inauguration of this important improvement.

I have not included the price of such a change in these estimates, feeling that the proper place for it would be with those of the electrical department of the District government.

I trust that the honorable Commissioners may find it expedient and reasonable to have some action taken looking to the adoption of this suggestion as to an important auxiliary.

MATRONS.

An appropriation has been recommended for two matrons, at \$600 per annum each, to be employed at the police station houses. The

matrons now employed are engaged in searching and caring for the female prisoners at the house of detention, and I have an estimate for their retention in that capacity in the allowances asked for that institution. If the recommendation prevails, provision should be made for two additional matrons for duty at the station houses.

ESTIMATES SUBMITTED FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE HARBOR PATROL.

Under act of December 28, 1863 (Webb's Digest, p. 199), authority is found for the appointment of a harbor master for the port of Washington, who is authorized to enforce and superintend the execution of all laws in the District of Columbia enacted and declared for the cleaning of docks and wharves in the port of Washington, preventing nuisances, etc.

Section 895, page 162, of the Code of Laws for the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1901, contains certain acts which the harbor master is charged with enforcing, and in case of his absence the powers and authority conferred upon him are exercised by the pilot of said port.

The harbor master has at his disposal a boat and detail of members of the police force, who are charged with the enforcement of the various laws relating to the District of Columbia. These include the enforcement of enactments against illegal fishing and hunting, gambling, disorders, and irregularities of all kinds.

The police assignment is, at the present time, by direction of the Commissioners, and the detail is subject to the orders of the harbor master. The law gives the Commissioners authority to assign members of the police force to such place as they may determine, but the law, on the other hand, provides for superior officers to the privates of police, under whose orders they shall operate.

The boat commanded by the harbor master and the force of privates detailed from the Metropolitan police department have rendered most efficient service, yet there is room for embarrassments which it would be well to provide against. A case might arise where such privates would be called upon to perform a delicate police duty, and under existing conditions it would be necessary for them to receive instructions from an officer not a member of the Metropolitan police force with rank but who has only the powers of an "additional policeman."

In order to secure that improved service which is particularly necessary, it is recommended that the appropriation bill be permitted to carry an amendment to the effect that the officer who is now designated as "harbor master" for the District of Columbia shall be designated as "captain, also harbor master," in the Metropolitan police force, and that the major and superintendent of police shall be charged with the enforcement of all laws and regulations relating to the harbor and employ of such captain in the execution of the duties appertaining thereto.

Up to the present time the harbor master has not been provided with a night crew for the conduct of the patrol boat, but has been enabled to do day work only.

Very often he is called upon to render service in the nighttime in the recovering of bodies or in the saving of lives or property, and is unable to render such service for want of assistance.

If such a change would meet the approval of your honorable board it is suggested that estimates for the maintenance of the police-patrol boat be included in those of the Metropolitan police department, and to that end that a sufficient force may be provided to perfect the system it is recommended, in addition to the estimates which the Commissioners may make for the patrol boat, that an appropriation be procured for:

1 captain, also harbor master-----	\$1, 800
2 sergeants, who shall be licensed pilots (1 for day and 1 for night work), at \$1,080 each per annum -----	2, 160
2 engineers, at \$900 per annum -----	1, 800
2 firemen, at \$480 each per annum -----	960
1 janitor-----	480
1 desk sergeant-----	1, 080
Fuel, repairs, and incidentals-----	2, 000

This arrangement, with a sufficient detail of privates, would provide a day and night crew for the boat to perform twelve hours' service each.

DISCIPLINE.

The force having reached some proportions as a body of men it would be unreasonable not to expect breaches of discipline. Minor infractions of the rules of the manual have been disposed of by the superintendent, but where circumstances were such as to warrant hearings, the same have been had before a trial board composed of an assistant corporation counsel, a captain, and a lieutenant of police, and the proceedings forwarded to the Commissioners for approval. The process is slow and, in a measure, cumbersome and does not obtain in other departments. Nowhere is the accused accorded the recording and review which is had in this department. Cases are not disposed of offhand or by a single trial officer, insuring fairness to the accused, although much of the time of the superintendent is consumed in reviewing the testimony.

One hundred and eleven members of the force appeared before this tribunal during the year charges not being sustained in 19 cases. Penalties ranging from deprivations of annual leave to removal were imposed in 92 cases. Four members were removed and 4 permitted to resign in lieu of removal.

Compared with the previous year there were fewer cases of intoxication and removals, although the force was increased 20 men.

As a whole the discipline of the force was excellent, the rules and orders of the department being generally respected. The use of intoxicants was involved in less than 12 cases, a radical improvement. A competent inspector need but look over the faces of these men in battalion formation to satisfy himself of their high standard in this respect. As to the use of the baton and revolver, they exercised unusual forbearance in many instances where their lives were imperiled and accomplished arrests under trying circumstances.

In this connection it might not be out of place to call attention to the baton and revolver as a part of the equipments. Under some forms of monarchical government, where the officer is law unto himself, the same are not used, and there are cities in this country where the practice has been abandoned, but in many localities in this District it is necessary for members of the force to patrol in pairs, or two together, as a matter of precaution and protection to themselves.

The conditions are such as not to warrant the laying aside of this means of defense.

The following tables in detail more fully explain:

Discipline.

TRIALS.

Absence without leave	2
Conduct unbecoming an officer	27
Conduct unbecoming an officer and neglect of duty	1
Disobedience of orders	1
Disobedience of orders and inefficiency	1
Gross neglect of duty	7
Intoxication	6
Intoxication and neglect of duty	2
Intoxication and conduct unbecoming an officer	3
Insubordination	2
Neglect of duty	37
Neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer	1
Neglect of duty and using intoxicants on duty	2
Nonpayment of a just debt	6
Violation of paragraph 38 of the manual	1
Violation of paragraph 41 of the manual	2
Violation of paragraph 47 of the manual	4
Violation of paragraph 54 of the manual	1
Violation of paragraph 157 of the manual and insubordination	2
Violation of paragraph 160 of the manual and neglect of duty	1
Violation of general order No. 104	1
Violation of paragraph 160 of the manual and gross neglect of duty	1
Total	111

DISPOSITION.

Be deprived of two days' leave	3
Be deprived of three days' leave	1
Be deprived of one day's leave and warned	1
Be deprived of two days' leave and warned	6
Be deprived of three days' leave and warned	2
Be deprived of four days' leave and warned	1
Be deprived of five days' leave and warned	2
Charges dismissed	19
Fined	15
Fined and warned	35
Fined, warned, and transferred	1
Fined and deprived of two days' leave	1
Fined and deprived of five days' leave	1
Permitted to resign	4
Required to pay debt	6
Reduced to private, class 1, and warned	1
Removed	4
Suspended	1
Warned	7
Total	111

Changes in the force.

June 30, 1903, full complement	641
Total force	641
June 30, 1904:	
Resigned	21
Removed	5
Died	2
Pensioned	14
	42
	599

Increased by act of Congress-----	45
Vacancies during the year-----	42
Total -----	686
Appointments -----	60
Vacancies -----	20

REVOLVER PRACTICE.

It is important that the guardian of the peace should be familiar with the construction, handling, and use of the revolver he is armed with for self-defense or other emergencies. Aside from the carrying of the revolver as a weapon of defense, there are occasions when a mad dog or an injured animal of some kind must be relieved of its suffering, when careless handling or a misdirected shot might do irreparable damage to life, limb, or property. To better insure against accident and in order to secure a proper use of the weapon in every way, inspection, instruction, and target practice were had. Excellent results followed, and the force can count among its numbers many who are proficient and accurate in revolver practice. In the course of the year all the members of the force indulged in this exercise when it did not interfere with regular police duty. The period was short, members being excused from further practice after securing a score of 12 points. It aroused a spirit of rivalry, and the Revolver Association of the District of Columbia, a meritorious organization, which has prospered under the able command of Maj. James E. Bell, District of Columbia National Guard, and the police department of San Francisco have indulged in several friendly yet spirited contests with members of the police force over the revolver range, which have tended to invoke a proper appreciation and respect for the relationship between the citizen and the police and advanced the knowledge of the latter on the subject "The revolver and its use."

This improvement is largely due to the courtesy of the commanding general of the District militia, who permits the use of the inside target range in the armory for practice.

In the competition with the California department the District team was defeated by a narrow margin, but the highest individual score was made by Private Bunn, of the local force.

The police, after several shoots with the revolver association, displayed superiority, and retain the handsome trophy donated by Capt. John Doyle Carmody two years ago.

The District department inaugurated this practice, which is now being followed in many of the principal cities.

The scores were as follows:

NOVEMBER 21, 1903.

Washington police:	Score.	San Francisco police:	Score.
Private J. C. Bunn-----	88	Smith Carr -----	82
Private W. H. Buckingham---	84	W. R. Proll-----	78
Private J. W. McCormack----	79	J. E. Dolan-----	77
Private W. H. Curtis-----	67	F. W. French-----	84
Private D. E. Langley-----	68	W. W. Wilson-----	82
Private C. L. Bode-----	65	Harry Hook -----	64
Total -----	451	Total -----	467

FEBRUARY 27, 1904.

Police team:	Score.	Revolver Association:	Score.
Private E. Davis.....	71	Maj. J. E. Bell.....	65
Private W. H. Buckingham....	80	Maj. G. B. Young.....	79
Private C. L. Bode.....	64	Capt. S. Farree.....	71
Private J. C. Bunn.....	76	Capt. Alex. Summers.....	64
Private J. W. McCormack.....	71	Lieut. F. W. Holt.....	71
Private D. E. Langley.....	76	Lieut. W. M. Farrow, sr.....	70
Private J. T. Kennedy.....	61	Private W. M. Farrow, jr.....	43
Private J. T. Newkirk.....	75	Private E. A. Byrnes.....	79
Private W. H. Curtis.....	65	Private F. P. Healey.....	77
Private A. Mellen.....	72	Private Jackson Morris.....	68
Total	711	Total	687

Fifth match for Carmody trophy.

[Possible 1,000 points.]

APRIL 29, 1904.

Police team:	Score.	Revolver Association:	Score.
Private W. H. Buckingham....	89	Lieut. F. W. Holt.....	78
Private D. E. Langley.....	85	Lieut. W. M. Farrow.....	76
Private J. W. McCormack.....	79	M. Appleby	75
Private J. T. Newkirk.....	78	Capt. A. Summers.....	72
Private J. C. Bunn.....	77	Capt. S. Farree.....	72
Private A. Mellen.....	68	Maj. G. B. Young.....	70
Private W. H. Curtis.....	68	J. Morris	65
Private W. E. Brown.....	68	E. A. Byrnes.....	64
Private E. Davis.....	63	Maj. J. E. Bell.....	58
Private H. H. Dawson.....	59	Capt. L. Merriam.....	57
Total	734	Total	687

Sixth match for Carmody trophy.

JUNE 3, 1904.

Police team:	Score.	Revolver Association:	Score.
Private J. C. Bunn.....	85	Lieut. F. W. Holt.....	78
Private W. H. Buckingham....	84	Lieut. W. M. Farrow, sr.....	78
Private D. E. Langley.....	78	M. Appleby	77
Private E. Davis.....	75	Maj. J. E. Bell.....	74
Private J. T. Kennedy.....	74	Maj. G. B. Young.....	70
Private J. W. McCormack.....	74	J. Morris	69
Private J. T. Newkirk.....	68	A. Martin Revero.....	67
Private W. H. Curtis.....	68	Capt. A. Summers.....	67
Private A. Mellen.....	65	Capt. S. Farree.....	66
Private W. E. Brown.....	59	W. M. Farrow, jr.....	61
Total	730	Total	707

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

There were 32 horses employed in the police wagon service during the year. The animals are generally in good condition. Some of them, however, had been worked in the fire department until unfitted for the extraordinary speed required of them there. With a view to effecting economy where possible this department has from time to time obtained horses from the fire department, thus avoiding expenditures from the contingent fund. It is necessary to have extra horses to replace sick and injured animals temporarily. Congress

provides for a horse and vehicle for your superintendent, but with a limited fund for general expenses, economy has been practiced in this regard, and by using one of the extra horses and a second-rate vehicle disbursement for such purchase was avoided during the past three years.

Report of the number of horses, wagons, and harness, with cost of maintenance of same, is given herewith:

Precinct.	Horses.	Wagons, etc.	Sets of harness.
First	2	1	2
Second	2	1	2
Third	2	1	2
Fourth	6	2	4
Fifth	2	1	2
Sixth	2	1	2
Seventh	3	1	2
Eighth	2	1	2
Ninth	2	1	2
Tenth	3	1	2
Substation, Anacostia	2	1	2
House of detention	3	2	3
Morgue	1	-----	-----

In addition to the above there were two extra wagons to take the place of those in the shops at any time.

The cost of forage, shoeing, repairs to harness and wagons was as follows:

Precinct.	Forage.	Shoeing.	Repairs to harness and wag- ons.
First	\$256.24	\$59.00	\$195.79
Second	221.16	51.00	163.66
Third	255.17	57.00	138.33
Fourth	824.67	128.01	157.80
Fifth	240.00	44.50	207.16
Sixth	428.46	64.50	176.79
Seventh	252.92	47.50	180.64
Eighth	304.78	49.01	187.67
Ninth	347.15	55.20	17.16
Tenth	219.74	63.26	22.70
Anacostia	162.08	23.13	{ 134.19
			a 497.00
Total	3,512.37	642.11	2,078.89

a New wagon.

Total cost, \$6,233.37.

WORK OF THE BICYCLE SQUAD.

The report for the year 1903 contained the following recommendation:

In Washington, where the paved thoroughfares are so extensively patronized by pedestrians, the difficulties attending education to the presence of motor vehicles are numerous. It has always been contended by this department that business wagons and fast-running vehicles should each be specifically designated for ready identification, and that members of the police bicycle force should be equipped with the most recently improved tachometers.

Through the action of the honorable Commissioners regulations were enacted which have stood the legal test in the courts whereby motor vehicles are required to be lighted at night, to be numbered at all times, and to be locked when not in use. To more effectually aid

in the enforcement of these regulations, as well as those relating to the speed of other vehicles, 61 of the bicycle privates have had speedometers attached to their wheels, which have caused a general compliance with the law. This is especially true of the city section of the District, where the improved thoroughfares are inviting for speeding.

Arrests made by bicycle officers from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.

Precinct.	Arrests.	Fines.
First.....	1,222	\$6,346
Second.....	551	4,176
Third.....	567	3,781
Fourth.....	799	3,940
Fifth.....	223	1,176
Sixth.....	723	5,717
Seventh.....	413	2,379
Eighth.....	424	1,925
Ninth.....	330	2,739
Tenth.....	167	1,114
Total.....	5,419	33,293

ANNUAL PARADE.

The annual parade of the police department took place on the 4th day of November, 1903, and was witnessed by the honorable the Commissioners and their invited guests from a stand erected for the purpose in front of the Executive Mansion. This parade followed the annual inspection of the several precinct stations and equipments and the drill by the respective precinct commands in competition for the flag presented by ex-Commissioner John B. Wight.

It goes without saying that good results have followed the drilling of members of the force, who were judged by Col. Burton R. Ross, instructor of the high school cadets, by permission of the War Department, without compensation, and for which service on the part of Colonel Ross and his superiors this department acknowledges its grateful appreciation.

The trophy was awarded to the eighth precinct men, under Lieut. W. W. Jordan, while medals for proficiency in the use of the revolver were awarded to Sergt. J. J. Murphy and Privates J. C. Bunn and J. T. Kennedy.

PUBLIC VEHICLES.

For many years there was a contention on the part of the public hackmen that the proprietors of hotels had no more right to occupy the streets in front of their respective places of business with hacks or coaches which they might designate for their trade than had the drivers of public vehicles. After both sides to the controversy had prepared cases for trial, the court of appeals held in favor of the hotel proprietors, sustaining the position that they had the right to so utilize such spaces with their hacks awaiting patronage of their guests. Public drivers, not satisfied with this decision, took position in front of the hotels along with the private equipages, asserting that they were employed and awaiting return of their customers. It being difficult always to disprove the assertions thus made, when

the drivers were taken to the police court cases were dismissed. It became essential that the hotel people should cooperate vigorously with the police to prove to the contrary, but when convictions were secured a small penalty was usually imposed and this did but little to break up the practice. Finally the following amendment to the regulations was promulgated:

Every driver of a vehicle located on a public stand or engaged at any hotel, theater, reception, ball, concert, or private party, or any other place whatever, shall place his vehicle, while waiting in any location designated by any member of the Metropolitan police force on duty, and shall be at all times within 5 feet of his vehicle.

Cases presented in the police court under the above amendment were held, but the defendants promptly appealed on the ground that the regulation is unreasonable and that those most interested are awaiting final determination of the question. Should it be for the District, another important advance will be secured toward improving a somewhat antiquated situation. In other words, it is not what it should be in many respects, especially at the seat of government, where a superior service in every detail should be maintained. With existing deficiencies, however, which can only be remedied by legislation, the public hack service is very much better than it was five years ago, due to diligent inspection and persistent efforts on the part of the inspector and police.

There were 389 hacks licensed during the past year, about 150 more than the public stands will accommodate, and it is difficult for the Commissioners to designate new ones, unless eminently satisfactory to the hackmen, and the establishment of which at any location is usually opposed by some other interest.

There were 23 vehicles condemned, and repairs were ordered for 79.

One hundred and forty-three cases were tried in the police court against drivers of hacks, and the District derived \$2,240.50 from licenses.

The department renews the recommendation for a law which will require the drivers of hacks to procure licenses, and no license should issue until upon report of the police the applicant is found worthy of having the same. Licenses are now granted to owners of vehicles, and a single owner may employ any number of drivers. Undesirable characters among them bring reproach upon the general service. Some of them, of known criminal tendencies, are not to be trusted. Through this source disgraceful acts and losses occurred where the complainants suffered rather than prosecute in court. If licenses were issued to drivers upon the recommendation of the police department, and made revocable for cause, such as intoxication, overcharging, maltreatment of patrons, and failure to maintain sightly and sanitary vehicles, the District would be able to present a satisfactory and well-regulated system for public vehicles.

UNREGISTERED PHYSICIANS.

In the enforcement of the law against unregistered physicians action was had against specialists who had engaged in extortion. Persons had been overcharged and were found to be continuing payments under promises which did not materialize. As a result of the police efforts no further complaints were received.

The distribution of improper literature and irregular practices by another class resulted in indictment and revocation of licenses. Appeal was noted in the premises by the most prominent of these gentlemen.

PHARMACISTS—POISONS.

In this connection your attention is respectfully called to a bill pending in Congress to regulate the practice of pharmacy and sale of poisons. It provides restrictions on the sale of the numerous poisons that are being used with lamentable effect as narcotics and prohibits the promiscuous sales of medicines by itinerant venders who have unquestionably contributed to many of the sad cases brought to the attention of the police. The bill also provides a manner for examining the unregistered homeopathic stores in the District.

The use of cocaine by certain classes of our population continues to that extent that a great deal of harm follows, and it is urged that the authorities be clothed with power to stay this alarming practice. The examination of the poison register of one dealer's place alone disclosed 40 sales in one day. The goods having been put in properly labeled envelopes there was no violation of law. Such sales would be retarded very much if the article could only be furnished on the certificate of a registered physician and the prescription filled but once. Another illustration of the manner of making sales was demonstrated by the police where arrests were made of parties who were charged with violation of the drug law, where they were disposing of cocaine powders to customers at the rate of 10 cents per envelope, they having in their possession, also, quantities of vaseline and carbolic salve which they used in administering the drug.

UNION DEPOT STATION.

In the effort to make the Union Depot station a model institution in detail, the railroad officials favorably considered a proposition to include within the structure a waiting and toilet room for members of the police force who might be detailed thereat, also a cell or cage for the temporary restraint of prisoners. At times when assignments are made of police at the depot for public purposes change of clothing and other demands are necessary, which, under the new arrangement, will be readily and conveniently accomplished.

SALOON GRAPHOPHONES.

The department received complaint from several sources against music being allowed in barrooms, the use of graphophones causing much concern. In view of the absence of law applying to such cases, it is suggested that some provision be made whereby the excise board might prevent annoyance of this kind to citizens. This is not intended to imply that concert or music halls, such as prevail in some of the larger cities, exist here. Such is not the case, but on the contrary the District is free from any such resorts.

WARRANTS.

Under the changes effected in the conduct of magistrates' courts the public can not procure police-court warrants, and as the police court

closes its business at a comparatively early hour in the day, there are many occasions presented where inconvenience, if not embarrassment, follows the inability of a complaining citizen or member of the force to obtain the process without delay. It often means that a warrant can not be had until a following day, which might result in the evasion of service, and which necessitates the consumption of time on the part of the public. This defect might in some wise be provided for, and the suggestion is respectfully submitted for the consideration of the Commissioners.

INTERNATIONAL POLICE ASSOCIATION.

Your superintendent, under direction of the Commissioners, attended the annual convention of the International Police Association, which was held in the city of St. Louis in May last, where he was elected president of that organization for the fourth consecutive time. The honor was not a personal distinction so much as it was a dignity conferred upon the police head at the seat of government, as well as a recognition of a well and favorably known police department.

At the instigation and under the direction of your superintendent the education feature of the world's fair and exposition was aided and added to by a successful police exhibit, which was participated in by police establishments throughout our own country and by many abroad.

The exposition management, in recognition of this innovation, awarded your superintendent a gold medal, and the bureau of identification and police exhibits grand prizes.

The entire proceeding had redounded to more thorough police cooperation everywhere and in disseminating knowledge on subjects pertaining to the detection and suppression of crime.

UNIFORMS.

The police force has undergone improvement each year in the matter of uniform, so that in attire it compares favorably with that of any other jurisdiction. The clothing is paid for by members of the force in installments, the selection of a maker depending upon a board composed of the captains and lieutenants. The officers now wear a yellow metal shield as a distinguishing insignia. The members of the force are provided with rosewood batons.

SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION.

The force has not participated in a distinct school of instruction, as contemplated, owing to the many other demands made upon a limited number of officers and men, but every member had the advantage of manual study, that being a qualification for civil-service examinations, received orders and interpretations of the laws and regulations from time to time, and received daily printed bulletins and verbal directions from commanders of precincts. Respect for superiors and other persons and the humane treatment of prisoners are provisions of the regulations which have been specially invoked, and while a technical compliance with the manual was not expected there was a general compliance with requirements. On assuming their duties

new members are advised by the superintendent as to what is expected of them, and every assistance is afforded for carrying out the same in a practical manner.

GYMNASIUM.

Members of the force have access to libraries and gymnasiums, and it is a pleasure to note that many avail themselves of these opportunities for improvement mentally and physically.

TENLEY STATION.

The substation house at Tenley has been completed and is a great improvement over former conditions, but the necessity for sewer connection in that section of the District became apparent to the department when facilities were sought for disposing of the waste from the new building. Outhouses were erected upon the shallow lot and, not being provided with sewer, their close proximity to the main building made the conditions not only unpleasant but unsanitary. As a result, an appropriation of \$1,000 was obtained from Congress to enable the District to enlarge the lot, and the department has forwarded its views and all papers in the case to the Commissioners for the purpose of having condemnation proceedings taken, which will add more ground to the rear of this triangular piece of property. This will enable the placing of outhouses more distant from the station proper, but will not obviate the principal cause of distress—the establishment of a proper and wholesome sewer connection.

FIFTH PRECINCT STATION.

The new station house erected on the site of the old fifth precinct station house was occupied the latter part of the fiscal year. It is well ventilated, fully lighted, and well adapted to police purposes.

IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED.

With the exception of the first, third, and fourth precinct stations, the police accommodations in the District are good. For many years the first precinct house has been the object of criticism and condemnations. Not only has it been reported against by the surgeons of the police and fire departments, but it has been reported by the health authorities to be unfit for occupancy from a health standpoint. The interior of the building is dark and dingy, and the cell corridor and cells are badly adapted for the humane custody of prisoners. This situation should not prevail in Washington.

The cell corridor and cells at the fourth precinct should be overhauled and new and modern cages placed therein. Sewer connections should be had with the basement there in order to admit of a lower cell in which to place the unruly and boisterous prisoners who have by their conduct made life burdensome to residents in the vicinity of the station.

The third precinct building is not so bad as the former two, but it is far from being an up-to-date building for the purposes for which it is used.

VACANT DWELLINGS.

Thousands of our citizens vacate their houses during the summer season and the police are instructed to give such premises special attention. This they do to the extent the limited force at command will permit. The department advises, as a precautionary measure, that residents who temporarily close their houses notify the police in advance of their departure. But one residence was robbed while the occupants were away, but the thief was apprehended and booty recovered.

BILLBOARDS AND POSTERS.

Everything has been done under the law to prevent the display of uninviting pictures upon the various billboards which are permitted to be constructed after consent has been obtained from residents in the vicinity of the place of their conduct. The city will, however, not present that neatness and becoming appearance which should characterize it until picture posters, at least, are entirely excluded from display. In this connection it will be observed that prominent houses that tower above the surroundings have been gradually growing in extent as painted signboards, which detract from the beauty of an otherwise attractive city. This class of advertising is discouraged by the department in every way possible.

FUGITIVE LAW.

It is recommended that a fugitive law be enacted for the District of Columbia. A law whereby a fugitive may be detained at least ten days after information has been filed by the local authorities that an authorized official statement has been received from another jurisdiction that the person wanted has committed a crime there. Such laws exist elsewhere, and would aid the police and redound to the benefit of the public.

DISPOSITION OF CASES.

The reasonable enforcement of the multiplicity of regulations which prevail for keeping the seat of government orderly and sanitary necessarily results in the presentation of many minor cases for disposition by what would be termed elsewhere the city court. The institution here is known as the police court, with two judges sitting—one for trial of offenses against the United States statutes relating to the District of Columbia, the other for hearing cases of lesser magnitude wherein the police regulations and kindred laws have been violated. Warrants are issued from the police court upon sworn informations, and trials by jury are afforded the defendants when invoked where there has been a statutory violation charged.

The police cases for the territory of the District of Columbia must all be determined at this court; in other words, cases of arrests made within Washington and Georgetown or in any of the several villages included in an area of about 70 square miles, where forfeiture of collateral is not recorded, must be brought to the one police court. This condition necessitates the transportation of prisoners who may

have been confined within a period of twenty-four hours in any of eleven station houses by vehicles to the place of trial. The persons arrested who may be fortunate enough to have security at time of arrest may for appearance in court avoid a night in a cell, conveyance with others in the morning "round-up" of the van, and reincarceration at the police court pending hearing of his or her case, while the less fortunate must undergo the all-night restraint, conveyance to court, and, if convicted, removal to the workhouse or jail.

Members of the police force who have made arrests for the day or night before are required to be in attendance upon the court at 9 o'clock the following morning. Policemen who have been on duty during the early morning hours must follow arrests made within those hours to court, and by reason of the large number of cases awaiting trial are frequently delayed for hours until their cases are called. Some of these members are compelled to proceed long distances from their precincts or places of duty, and the delays incident to the system at times depletes a district or precinct of the police patrol or supervision to which it is entitled and should receive. It is not in line with effective police effort to have the thickly built and well-populated sections thus exposed for want of adequate facilities for the hearing of cases and early relinquishment of members of the force who may be detained as prosecutors or witnesses; neither is it just that trials should be hurried in order to remedy the condition. The most humble unfortunate should have the benefits which might follow a complete presentation of the charge against him. It has never been the purpose or intent of this department to deprecate the court, but to offer facts which might lead to an extension or change of the system, which might add facilities whereby the huddling together or excessive concentration of troubled humanity might be avoided, police protection be more adequate, and time and embarrassment be saved to citizens who might be called to appear for the Government and as witnesses. In this effort your superintendent has been personally criticised, which he is generous enough to presume was not intended.

The suggestion was ventured that in an extensive jurisdiction like the territory of the District of Columbia the magistrate system, not eliminating the opportunity for trial by jury, would alleviate the condition—not magistrates as of old, who would try both civil and misdemeanor cases, but at least three who could dispose of petty violations at the several stations in as many parts of the District daily. If not the magistrate arrangement for the disposal of such cases, two more District police courts, one for the northwest and one for the southeast, with one additional judge, would relieve the situation. This community is and has been striving to elevate conditions, to more effectually provide for the common welfare, and bring about the establishment of affairs so that its institutions could be referred to as advanced and satisfactory. Aside from the economical features, it goes without argument that the herding and concentration of large numbers of prisoners in common, even for a brief period of time, is not conducive to good. Where men and women, some charged with trifling offenses, many with the first, and others hardened in crime, are transported together in vans, later in the same company awaiting trial, contamination, shame, and all that demoralizes follow. The prompter an individual charged with an offense is given a hearing

the better for all concerned. One may thereby be given his liberty before being introduced to the vulgar criminal in the police van—before undergoing the depressing, if not demoralizing, effects which follow. It is almost as important that one guilty of a first trivial misdemeanor should be segregated from the well-known criminal as that the juvenile should be separated from the older offender, and if the chances for consolidating the good, bad, and indifferent for even a day can be reduced it is in keeping with progress and spirit of the times.

There were 16,793 District of Columbia cases presented to the court during the past year, and 5,293 United States cases—in all, 22,086, or an average of about 70 cases a day, excluding Sundays. Members of the force were detained after 11 o'clock in the morning in 1,989 instances. While the average of cases was about 70 a day, it must be understood that on some mornings it would exceed this average and on others be less.

INADEQUATE FORCE.

Crime always was and always will be committed, not only in the District of Columbia, but throughout the world. Society everywhere has organized against it, and chosen as its representatives for this purpose the police. It is therefore proper that the good citizen should uphold the officers of the law in their efforts to prevent crime and in the detection of those who commit it, rather than decry their endeavor and methods. It is impossible for the police to pursue the work for which they are employed without at times annoying many who are innocent of wrongdoing, in trying to apprehend those who are guilty. This, together with the enforcement of regulations for the comfort of a community, makes it impossible for them to please everyone. The District is a southern territory, just across the border, as it were, and possesses peculiar and distinct social conditions, requiring an active and intelligent application of force for the maintenance of peace and good order and effective sanitary conditions. The police force of the District would be adequate for a municipality of equal population were it concentrated, as in most instances, within an area of 14 or 20 square miles, for the force would then be united and the individual members would be more in evidence. But when it becomes necessary, as it is here, to distribute the police force over a territory equivalent in extent to a small-sized State, 70 square miles, the members thereof are not within hailing distance at all times and on all occasions when wanted.

This territory includes not only the cities of Washington and Georgetown, but numerous small villages, and the intervening spaces are occupied by houses and institutions of one character or another, all requiring a close and continued police supervision. In short, an equal police strength numerically to that of some municipalities is scattered over roads and streets three or four times the extent of many cities in the United States. The presence of force or representative authority is the most potent factor for the prevention of crime and disorder. It is the first duty of the police to prevent, but if that force is so inadequate as to have to be looked and called for after crime or disorder takes place a proper provision in numbers has not been made. Conditions for quiet, good order, system, becoming the seat of govern-

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There were 16,793 District of Columbia cases presented to the court during the past year, and 5,293 United States cases—in all, 22,086, or an average of about 70 cases a day, excluding Sundays. Members of the force were detained after 11 o'clock in the morning in 1,989 instances. While the average of cases was about 70 a day, it must be understood that on some mornings it would exceed this average and on others be less.

INADEQUATE FORCE.

Crime always was and always will be committed, not only in the District of Columbia, but throughout the world. Society everywhere has organized against it, and chosen as its representatives for this purpose the police. It is therefore proper that the good citizen should uphold the officers of the law in their efforts to prevent crime and in the detection of those who commit it, rather than decry their endeavor and methods. It is impossible for the police to pursue the work for which they are employed without at times annoying many who are innocent of wrongdoing, in trying to apprehend those who are guilty. This, together with the enforcement of regulations for the comfort of a community, makes it impossible for them to please everyone. The District is a southern territory, just across the border, as it were, and possesses peculiar and distinct social conditions, requiring an active and intelligent application of force for the maintenance of peace and good order and effective sanitary conditions. The police force of the District would be adequate for a municipality of equal population were it concentrated, as in most instances, within an area of 14 or 20 square miles, for the force would then be united and the individual members would be more in evidence. But when it becomes necessary, as it is here, to distribute the police force over a territory equivalent in extent to a small-sized State, 70 square miles, the members thereof are not within hailing distance at all times and on all occasions when wanted.

This territory includes not only the cities of Washington and Georgetown, but numerous small villages, and the intervening spaces are occupied by houses and institutions of one character or another, all requiring a close and continued police supervision. In short, an equal police strength numerically to that of some municipalities is scattered over roads and streets three or four times the extent of many cities in the United States. The presence of force or representative authority is the most potent factor for the prevention of crime and disorder. It is the first duty of the police to prevent, but if that force is so inadequate as to have to be looked and called for after crime or disorder takes place a proper provision in numbers has not been made. Conditions for quiet, good order, system, becoming the seat of govern-

ment of a great country, will never be what they should until the police force is of such numbers as will admit of the presence of a member of such force on the principal thoroughfares at all times, within calling distance. Such representation of authority would keep down rowdyism, bring about system on the roadways, prevent crime, and discourage petty violations. It is the officer out of sight who keeps the laws out of mind. Instead of the policeman having the streets and alleys belonging to six, ten, twenty, and thirty city blocks to patrol, Pennsylvania avenue, F street, Fourteenth street, Connecticut avenue, and other well-patronized highways should be looked after continually by representatives of the law traveling beats but two or three squares in extent, the size of territorial assignments to diminish from the center of population and travel.

FALSE ALARMS.

The miscreant who for pleasure or revenge turns in false fire alarms was heard from during the year, and he gives the police annoyance and makes expense and risk for the firemen. Each year the opinion grows that the most practical remedy for this evil is to place the offender where he will be compelled to devote his energies to work for the state. In some other jurisdictions the penalty is imprisonment, and it should be so in this. In the outlying sections where the police are not so many and in those parts of the city where the settlement is sparse these offenders commit violations of this character. Last year there were 43 cases reported, a decrease of 13 when compared with the preceding twelve months. Despite the fact that the department holds out a reward for the arrest and conviction of the individuals who do this abominable work, it is not always successful in apprehending them.

THE GREAT BALTIMORE FIRE.

The sister city of Baltimore experienced wreck and destruction by fire in February last, which resulted in the wiping out of a large area of the business section. The devouring element continued its devastation by day and night for several days. The appeal for assistance was promptly responded to by this department, its detective and uniform men to the number of nearly a hundred rendering such service as was required in the protection of life and property. The response was appreciated by the municipal government of that city and the department highly commended for the aid and comfort rendered.

THE BLIND.

The streets are kept free from the blind, who formerly stood on the corners and elsewhere asking alms or disposing of trinkets, through the maintenance of a home and workshops by the ladies of the Aid Association for the Blind. This institution has done a great deal of good for the District in thus cooperating with the police, and is sustained by contributions from its membership, by concerts, and other endeavors. It is a commodious and well-conducted institution and is worthy of continued support. The police direct those who would otherwise become charges on the public or inmates of the workhouse to this home.

PRESERVATION OF BIRDS AND ANIMALS.

The attractions of Rock Creek Park and the wooded country adjacent thereto might be materially increased by the preservation of squirrels, water fowl, and such game birds as take cover therein. Wild ducks have been known to patronize streams within populated areas where they have been protected from gunners, and squirrels will multiply in these native forests if the gun and dog are not allowed to disturb them.

The great Rock Creek Park, already so much admired by visitors and others, affords an abundant domicile for preserving small animals, birds, and wild fowl, and legislation to that end would be in accord with the efforts which are continually being made to advance its interests.

CRIME AND MISDEMEANOR.

It is unfair to consider Washington the District of Columbia or the District of Columbia as identical with Washington, yet thousands of intelligent people throughout the country are uninformed as to the distinction, as to the form of local government, and as to social conditions. It is not generally appreciated that the District is a territory embracing an area of about 70 square miles, and that Washington City is the principal city therein, with numerous villages and towns scattered here and there, all embraced in one extensive domain for which Congress makes laws and for the conduct and improvement of which Congress appropriates annually several millions of dollars, of which 50 per cent is from general government revenues and 50 per cent from revenues derived from District taxes. The population is about 300,000, of which about 204,609 are white and 95,391 colored. During the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1904, there were 29,483 cases of arrest made in the District, representing 28,789 persons. Of the total cases 15,209 were against whites and 14,274 against the colored, and 2,350 of the entire number of persons were unable to read and write.

On the face of these returns the student would conclude that the District is an undesirable place of residence, but it is evident that such is not the case when it is understood that over 95 per cent of the cases were for petty violations of law and the police regulations which are promulgated by the local government. There were embraced 1,141 charges of cruelty to animals, 6,491 cases of disorderly conduct, 237 of fast driving, 3,193 of intoxication, 1,812 of intoxication and disorderly, 1,894 of petty larceny, 2,137 of vagrancy, 55 for violating the building regulations, 58 for failure to pay board, 46 cases under the dog law, 343 for alleged violations of the pure-food law, 127 against hackmen, 598 for noncompliance with the health regulations, 3,259 for failure to observe the police regulations—such as driving on the wrong side of the street, sweeping into the streets, no lights on bicycle, and similar cases—410 for failure to remove snow from the sidewalks, 70 for keeping disorderly houses, 14 for maintaining bawdy houses, 63 where unlicensed bar was charged, 12 for bars being open on Sunday, 66 for nonsupport of children, 290 on the charge of profanity, 196 cases of threats, 280 of insanity, 83 of trespass, 45 where persons refused to pay hack hire, 222 for carrying concealed weapons, the detention of witnesses, and similar minor cases, in all aggregating 28,462 cases.

There being no law against simple intoxication, those detained for this cause were released by the police after they had "sobered up," except where the charge was "habitual," when they were held for the court. Intoxicated persons are taken up as obstructions and for their own security and welfare, and of the 3,193 cases many were saved from injury, robbery, sickness, if not from death.

Under these minor charges there were 901 more cases of conviction in court in 1904 than during the year 1903.

CRIME.

There were 1,021 cases of arrest for criminal offenses, and of this number 700 were held upon hearing in court, the remainder either being adjusted by refusal to prosecute or by failure to maintain the charge. While there was a general increase in crime in the larger cities, the District maintained an excellent record in immunity from professional thieves, pickpockets, burglars, and bank blowers, and the authorities were quite successful in the apprehension of local marauders and in the recovery of stolen money and property. There was a decrease in criminal violations in this jurisdiction, there being a substantial falling off in the number of reports made to the police for all manner of criminal offenses, while the number of arrests and convictions was but one less than for the prior year. This may be better illustrated by offering a few statistics. Housebreaking in the District is where a person enters a building, room, or premises by breaking or not and steals, and under this charge 319 cases were reported in the last year, while for the preceding year 434 cases were recorded, a falling off of 115 cases. On the charge of housebreaking 193 arrests were made by the police. This showing is offset in a measure by the grand larceny complaints, which numbered 413 in 1904, while during the previous year there were 306, an increase of 107. On this charge there were 152 apprehensions.

In 1903 there were 4,064 cases of petty larceny recorded, during the past year 3,858, a decrease of 206 cases. The arrests for the same aggregated 1,894.

Two years ago the reports of robbery were 167, while last year they were 25 less, or 142, and for this crime 85 arrests followed.

During 1903 the charge of embezzlement was presented in 55 instances and in 53 for 1904, arrests generally following.

Eleven persons were held for murder in 1903 and the same number for the year just closed. The records show this crime to have been committed in the District for the past several years as follows:

	Arrests.
1899.....	19
1900.....	17
1901.....	10
1902.....	15
1903.....	11

In a period of twenty years there were 5 cases which have not been closed by the police and which are still being given attention.

There were 7 convictions for attempted rape, 18 for assault with intent to kill, 9 for assaulting an officer, 5 for criminal libel, 93 arrests for keeping gambling houses and 57 convictions, 5 convictions for rape, 50 for obtaining money or goods under false pretenses, and numerous holdings for offenses of lesser magnitude. The estimated

losses for 1904 were \$115,580 and there was recovered and returned to the property clerk for disposition \$101,389.28. In addition to vehicles, \$290 in property was turned over to the pound master.

In the way of miscellaneous work the police reported:

Accidents -----	3,069	Filthy gutters, alleys -----	35
Attempts at suicide -----	88	Fountains damaged -----	20
Animals taken astray -----	395	Found sick on street -----	1,145
Animals delivered to property clerk -----	43	Hydrants damaged -----	403
Animals delivered to pound master -----	110	Inquests attended -----	43
Abandoned infants found -----	24	Lodgers accommodated -----	10
Dead infants found -----	90	Lost children restored to parents -----	75
Dead bodies found -----	17	Lamps damaged -----	262
Drowned bodies found -----	20	Lamps not lighted:	
Dead animals -----	5,072	Gas -----	2,260
Dangerous holes, roadway -----	1,340	Electric -----	8,782
Dangerous or broken pavements -----	1,846	Naphtha -----	2,538
Dangerous buildings -----	35	Pumps damaged -----	118
Dangerous bridges -----	3	Permits examined:	
Doors and windows found open -----	876	Building -----	1,530
Damaged trees and boxes -----	545	Miscellaneous -----	5,416
Deaths (coroner notified, no inquest) -----	411	Sewers damaged -----	156
Fires, times attended -----	778	Sewers filthy -----	50
Fire plugs damaged -----	402	Telephone messages -----	93,365
		Water mains damaged -----	273
		Water pipes damaged -----	387

PENSION RELIEF.

An impression prevails among many that the fines imposed in the police court constitute the police pension fund. The law does not permit of any accumulation of fines to the police pension fund. It is sustained by \$1 a month being deducted from the pay of each member of the force, and, in case of any deficiency, from the receipts from dog taxes and police court fines, and there has been that excess of receipts as would in no way make it necessary to absorb but a fraction of the fines for the pensioning of police and firemen. The police and fire surgeons and three officers of the police force constitute a board to inquire into the merits of all cases up for retirement, and the recommendation of this board is furnished to the Commissioners for approval or not, the whole question of allowance being discretionary with them.

STREET CROSSING SPECIALS.

In this connection it might be appropriate to invite attention to the general good work of the special street railway officers, who are stationed at intersecting street railway lines, and whose services are paid for by the railroad companies. These men have been as efficient generally as could be expected, have saved citizens from injury and death, prevented destruction of property, and assisted women, children, and the infirm, under the following order:

The duties of the special policemen at street railroad crossings are hereby defined as follows:

To see generally that all police regulations are enforced.

To see that street cars come to a full stop before crossing the street.

To see that vehicles, including bicycles, shall not cross the street at a rate of speed exceeding that allowed by law.

To see that bicycles and vehicles keep on the right hand side of the street and make the proper turns at the crossings.

To do everything in their power to avoid accidents, rendering whatever assistance may be necessary in case an accident should occur.

In case of a violation of the law by any of the motormen or conductors of the street car lines, notice shall be given by the officers to such motormen or conductors to appear in court at a given time to answer for the violation of the law, but no arrests shall be made so as to impede travel on the cars.

To aid pedestrians in safely crossing at crowded thoroughfares, and answer civilly such questions as may be asked them regarding location of streets, hotels, public buildings, etc.

Should not confine themselves to any one corner, but move about from corner to corner, giving themselves such exercise in this respect as will prevent illness. They should give special attention to the aged and infirm and women and children getting on and off cars, so that accidents may be avoided; prevent reckless and fast riding and driving and congestion of the street by pedestrians waiting for cars; maintain peace and good order at their respective posts, and see that the same are kept free from litter of every kind.

In case of emergency call for police service within a reasonable distance of a post, special railway-crossing officers, having police powers, should respond.

It would be just to have them provided for by way of relief in case of injury in line of duty and to extend them leave with pay during the year as is accorded members of the regular establishment.

BURGLARS' TOOLS.

The department encounters much difficulty in dealing with the professional crooks, who may be found within the District at periods when large gatherings take place. If an individual has burglar tools in his possession and has a record as a criminal, there should be a law to cover his case, with such penalty attached as would remind him that he could find no immunity here, and those having criminal records who exist by their wits, with no plausible excuse for coming into the District, should be made to realize that their presence is not wanted within the District. Legislation is needed in these respects.

TELEPHONE SWITCH BOARD.

The department telephone facilities are not what they should be to insure prompt and reliable service in times of emergency. This department must transact business with the various stations and the public through a switchboard which connects with the public institutions and the congestion necessitates delays that are dangerous. On occasions of large fires much delay has been experienced in making calls for reserves, and prompt action and saving of time is half the battle in police work. The department should be afforded a separate switchboard and operators to insure promptness and safety.

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION.

For a number of years there has been established in this city what is known among the police institutions as the bureau of criminal identification. This source of information has been sustained by contributions from fifty-odd municipalities of the United States, the amount of the contribution being regulated by the population of the city according to the Government census. The bureau was created with a view of collecting from the police departments of the sustaining cities photographs, descriptions, and Bertillon measurements of criminals who might be apprehended. The aggregate of informa-

tion thus obtained was consulted by the clerk of the bureau when any one of the departments in good standing desired to obtain the identification of some unknown criminal. The value of such a bureau would increase as the stock of information, in the way of pictures, descriptions, and measurements, developed, the object being to find among those on file the identity of the person under arrest. In the manner defined, several thousand photographs and measurements have been secured.

To insure a prompt service and have it conducted on business principles the contributing agencies, which also had membership in the International Association of Chiefs of Police, placed the bureau under the supervision of a board of governors selected from among their number. This board collected assessments, paid expenses, audited accounts, and rendered an annual report for the approval of the national association.

The prime object in establishing the bureau here was to afford Congress an object lesson of the great worth of such an establishment if made national in character and placed under Government control. By such action every police officer, sheriff, and marshal, as well as agents of the General Government, would have access to the criminal information concentrated in such a bureau. On the same score it is expected that all police officers would avail themselves of the opportunity to contribute information to the bureau for the general benefit of their fellow-officials. A proposition to be enacted into law was drafted by your superintendent, approved by the Attorney-General of the United States and the Association of Chiefs of Police. The bill presented was as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be established and maintained in Washington, District of Columbia, in connection with the Department of Justice of the United States, a division to be known as the national bureau of criminal identification, where shall be collected and filed, so far as may be practicable, for record and report, plates, photographs, outline pictures, descriptions, and measurements of all persons who have been or may be convicted and imprisoned for violating any of the military, naval, or criminal laws of the United States, including the laws in force in any of the Territories or possessions of the United States, violations of which are punishable by the United States courts.

In said bureau shall also be collected and filed for record and report, so far as may be practicable, such plates, photographs, pictures, measurements, and descriptions of persons who may have been or may be convicted and imprisoned for crimes committed in any State or Territory: *Provided*, That the authorities of the several States and Territories, or municipalities thereof, shall provide the same for such purpose; *And provided*, That all such plates, photographs, outlines, measurements, and descriptions shall be transmitted to the superintendent of said national bureau of criminal identification, with a duly prepared certificate from an authorized officer or officers of the law having in charge such convicted person or persons: *And provided*, The plate, photograph, outline, measurement, or description of any person wanted by the United States or State authorities for violation of any military, naval, or criminal law of the United States or any State may also be filed in said bureau as aforesaid.

That before filing or recording such plates, photographs, outline pictures, measurements, or descriptions, the superintendent of said bureau shall be furnished for record the certificate of reliable United States, State, or municipal authority that the official who transmits such plate, photograph, outline picture, measurement, or description is a duly authorized official for such purpose. That all such plates, photographs, outline pictures, measurements, or descriptions which may be filed and recorded shall be placed in a systematic manner for

ready consultation and comparison, and any information pertaining to the same, or any identification of persons upon description furnished by any official aforesaid, through comparison with such plates, photographs, outline pictures, measurements, or description already filed and recorded, shall be furnished on request to any United States, State, or municipal official duly authorized to receive the same, who shall certify that the same is wanted in the interests of public justice and not for any private or personal use.

The Departments of the United States Government shall forward for record and file in said bureau any plates, photographs, outline pictures, descriptions, or information pertaining to any person who has or may in any way design or indicate that he or she may contemplate the violation, or is known to have violated, any military, naval, or criminal law of the United States or the criminal law of any State.

That there shall be a director of said bureau, who shall be appointed by the Attorney-General, after he shall first have the indorsement of the board of directors of the National Association of Chiefs of Police of the United States, and who may be removed for cause at any time after an opportunity has been given him to be heard, on written charges, by the Attorney-General, with the concurrence of the majority of said board of directors.

Said director shall be experienced in criminology and have a general knowledge of professional criminals, and shall be expert in the several kinds of criminal measurements which may be in use.

He shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, be furnished with one stenographer, at one thousand two hundred dollars; three clerks, one of whom shall be a practical photographer, at one thousand dollars each per annum, and a messenger at six hundred dollars per annum, and shall be authorized and empowered to employ four skilled operators in the detection and prevention of crime, at a salary of one thousand five hundred dollars each per annum, who may be assigned to any confidential work in the prevention and detection of crime, securing of information, etc., in connection with said bureau, which may be necessary, and actual traveling expenses incurred shall be paid from the fund provided for the general expenses of said bureau; requisite furniture, stationery, and apparatus for maintaining such a bureau, at a cost not to exceed ten thousand dollars, which several sums are hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the United States Treasury not otherwise expended.

That such agency will prove of incalculable value to the District and entire country can not be questioned, and its location at the national capital will afford advantages for better security to the Government institutions than now exist.

CONCEALED WEAPONS.

The statistics do not justify the claim that the carrying of concealed weapons has been abandoned, but, on the other hand, there has been a gradual and decided increase in the number of apprehensions under this charge. The imposition of a fine does not seem to diminish the practice, and in the opinion of your superintendent, a jail sentence, without reserve or recourse, should be imposed upon violators of the law. The penalty being discretionary with the court as to fine, it should be amended so as to make the punishment adequate for the offense, and the individual who stalks the streets prepared to kill should be sent to jail and given an opportunity to reflect upon the gravity of such conduct.

Sales of weapons should be restricted to persons of lawful age, and dealers should be required to keep a number or other mark of identification in every instance where a sale is made. This is necessary on occasions to establish guilt in murder or attempt-to-kill cases.

POLICE RELIEF.

The Police Cooperative Relief Association made the following payments during the year:

Name.	Beneficiary.	Date of death.	Amount.
MEN'S BRANCH.			
Charles Saffell.....	Jane L. Saffell.....	July 9, 1903	\$794.00
Maurice M. Austin.....	Manville A. Austin.....	Aug. 5, 1903	798.00
Thomas C. Goheen.....	Michael Goheen.....	Nov. 10, 1903	798.00
James H. Posey.....	Elizabeth Posey.....	Nov. 11, 1903	797.00
William H. Smith.....	John W. F. Smith et al.....	Nov. 16, 1903	796.00
Henry T. Offutt.....	Elizabeth R. Offutt.....	Jan. 8, 1904	801.00
Thomas M. Sullivan.....	Mary V. Sullivan.....	Mar. 28, 1904	810.00
Total.....			5,594.00
WOMEN'S BRANCH.			
Lina M. Garner.....	John F. Garner.....	May 7, 1903	281.00
Dora G. Garrison.....	Robert L. Garrison.....	May 16, 1903	280.00
Addie Jackson.....	John T. Jackson.....	July 25, 1903	283.00
Sarah A. Case.....	Francis H. Case.....	Nov. 3, 1903	288.00
Mary A. Elliott.....	Edward T. Elliott.....	Jan. 10, 1904	288.50
Mary J. Brelsford.....	Charles S. Brelsford.....	Feb. 14, 1904	289.50
J. Ellen Boyle.....	Richard B. Boyle.....	Feb. 28, 1904	289.00
Elizabeth Jackson.....	William T. Jackson.....	Mar. 16, 1904	288.00
Josephine Zych.....	Andrew Zych.....	May 4, 1904	286.50
Total.....			2,862.50

IN MEMORIAM.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., August 6, 1903.

LIEUTENANTS (through Captains Heffner and Cross):

The major and superintendent is called upon to announce to the members of the force the sad death of Private Maurice M. Austin, of the first precinct, which occurred at 2.10 o'clock in the afternoon of the 5th day of August, 1903, after a brief but painful illness.

His taking away is mentioned with profound sorrow, not alone because it created a vacancy in the ranks of excellent examples of manly character and faithful public servants, but because of the grief and pain brought to the stricken parents, the veteran father having served a long and honored career as one of us.

The funeral will take place from his father's residence, 107 Fifth street NE., at 3 o'clock p. m., Friday, the 7th instant.

Out of respect to his memory an escort consisting of 2 sergeants and 24 privates, in command of Acting Lieut. G. H. Williams, will accompany the remains to the Congressional Cemetery.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., November 11, 1903.

LIEUTENANTS:

It is with sorrow and regret that the major and superintendent announces the death of Private Thomas C. Goheen, which occurred on the 10th instant at 6.30 o'clock p. m., at Providence Hospital, of typhoid fever, after a protracted illness.

Private Goheen was appointed a private in the Metropolitan police force December 1, 1901, and proved himself a capable, willing, and faithful officer during his service in the department.

His remains will be taken from the residence of his sister, 201 A street SE., at 9.30 o'clock a. m., November 12, to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad station for conveyance to his former home.

Out of respect for his memory a detail of 2 sergeants and 24 privates will report to Acting Lieut. J. A. Williams at the above number, at 9 o'clock a. m., to-morrow.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent.

INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED BY THE MAJOR AND SUPERINTENDENT DURING THE
FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1, 1903, AND ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

General Order 31: Suspended operation of section 1, article 9, police regulations for the Fourth of July, 1903.

General Order 36: Instructions for information and guidance of force for July 3 and 4, 1903.

July 7, 1903: Instructed lieutenants to inform details of mounted officers as to how they shall appear for such duties.

General Order 39: Modifies order of September 23, 1898, and provided that Capt. J. A. Heffner shall exercise general inspection of the first district between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m., and that Capt. Francis E. Cross shall perform similar duties between the same hours in subdistrict No. 2.

July 16, 1903: Instructs officers to disperse crowds which gather around hospitals.

July 22, 1903: Instructs lieutenants to protect flushing machines from damage by automobilists.

July 24, 1903: Notifies officers that parties may be prosecuted for trespassing on lawns in front of private residences.

August 14, 1903: Amends order, September 23, 1898, so as to require communications, instructions, reports, etc., to be sent from the several precincts in sealed envelopes by detailed members of the bicycle force.

August 19, 1903: Admonishes officers to have sufficient number of witnesses at police court in cases involving cruelty to animals.

August 24, 1903: Calls attention to untidy appearance of members of the force and instructs lieutenants to give close attention to members of their respective commands.

August 27, 1903: Instructed lieutenants to notify their commands to require persons throwing banana peelings or fruits upon the sidewalks or streets to remove the same, or if they refuse to do so take them to court.

September 4, 1903: Instructed lieutenants to ascertain if fortune tellers, palmists, and others have licenses.

September 9, 1903: Instructed lieutenants to require their commands to examine doors and windows.

September 16, 1903: Instructed lieutenants to enforce regulations relative to children jumping on and off of street cars; also as to the practice of drivers keeping within 15 feet of wagons in front of them.

September 22, 1903: Instructions for revolver practice.

September 22, 1903: Lieutenants direct men on duty to give attention to schools as far as practicable during recess hours.

September 26, 1903: Officers making arrests of minors who give collateral shall notify sergeants in charge of House of Detention if the cases are scheduled for the juvenile court.

September 28, 1903: Admonishes force against swinging and twirling batons.

October 4, 1903: Notifies lieutenants that it will be considered a violation of orders to detail members of the force from their regular duties on the street or post to other work not strictly in line of police service.

October 7, 1903: Members of the force to inspect all telegraph and telephone poles and other improvements with a view to reporting any that are dangerous.

October 13, 1903: Force shall report persons who are handling gasoline and other inflammable material without permits.

General Order 61: Instructions to facilitate movements of military and naval parade in connection with the dedication of the statue of Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, U. S. Army.

October 20, 1903: Force will prevent mischievous or malicious persons from burning leaves along the streets.

General Order 63: Provides for the inspection of force, station houses, etc., by the board of inspection.

October 26, 1903: Instructs force to give special attention to the laying of leads to sidewalks from houses and steps, with a view as to ascertaining if the work is being done by duly authorized persons.

October 29, 1903: Officers doing duty in plain clothes shall report from time to time at their respective stations by telephone or in person.

October 29, 1903: Shifting section to report at 6 p. m., October 31, to give attention to pranks of boys and others, to prevent insults to persons and damage to property.

November 3, 1903: Mounted men to keep their bridles and equipment in good condition.

November 12, 1903: On and after November 18, 1903, it will be deemed a violation of police regulations for officers to ride bicycles at night without having a light thereon.

November 12, 1903: Members of the force will guard against criminal and hobo classes who usually visit the District of Columbia during the races.

November 13, 1903: Police may direct where vehicles shall stand at entertainments and elsewhere in such a manner as is authorized in the present police regulations. No action will be taken with regard to carriages at hotels until further order.

March 3, 1904: Cautions members of the force against being participants in the various voting contests now before the public.

March 7, 1904: Directs lieutenants to look into the matter of seats being provided for the employees in the various mercantile establishments and to enforce the law.

March 8, 1904: Directs bicycle men to look after reckless drivers.

March 15, 1904: Directs officers to visit markets and other places where game is sold and see whether the game law is being complied with.

March 12, 1904: Directs officers to exercise care in preparing subpoenas for police court.

March 24, 1904: Directs members of the force to enforce law respecting the beating of carpets.

April 5, 1904: Directs force to give attention to the condition of streets, alleys, and especially as to the dropping of ashes, coal, dirt, and trash from carts and wagons.

April 6, 1904: Instructs force to carefully search prisoners taken to the stations.

April 6, 1904: Directs that \$40 collateral shall be required in cases where drivers of automobiles have been apprehended three or more times for violating speed regulations.

April 14, 1904: Police shall give close attention to beggars, tramps, and those acting in a suspicious manner.

May 4, 1904: Until further orders lieutenants will drill the swing and midnight sections every Tuesday and Friday at 4 p. m., commencing Tuesday, May 10.

May 5, 1904: Lieutenants will resume drilling of their commands, giving particular attention to the members of the force who have been recently appointed.

May 10, 1904: Bicycle men should give special attention to vehicles moving on the left side of the street and turning corners short.

May 13, 1904: Members of the force shall be more careful in making and transmitting reports to the central bureau to avoid mistakes.

May 21, 1904: Members of the force to caution persons against disturbing public peace during the night by whistling and otherwise.

May 24, 1904: Calls attention of the force to section 3 of automobile regulations, relative to light being thrown on vehicle number.

May 28, 1904: Members of the force shall give special attention to decorations upon the various grounds and statues on May 28, 29, 30, and 31, with a view to preventing interference with the same.

May 29, 1904: Directs force to prevent drivers and others making loud noises in the early morning hours.

June 14, 1904: Directs officers to prevent the throwing of glass in the streets.

June 17, 1904: Officers shall examine building and other permits.

June 18, 1904: Officers shall promptly report dead horses to the superintendent of street cleaning and the Washington Fertilizer Company.

June 20, 1904: Cases requiring attention of the coroner shall be reported immediately to the central bureau.

June 28, 1904: Suspends operation of section 5, article 9 of the police regulations for July 4, 1904, as far as relates to the discharge of fireworks, etc.

November 16, 1903: Orders lieutenants to instruct officers, especially the bicycle men, to give close attention to drivers, with a view to preventing reckless driving and the arrest of those who engage in the same.

Renews instructions of September 22, 1904, with reference to force giving close attention to the schools at recess and closing hours.

November 18, 1903: Drivers of the police department shall use oilcloth covers for their horses during inclement weather.

Instructions as to amount of collateral to be taken for excessive speeding of automobiles.

November 27, 1903: Directs force to require compliance with spitting regulation by bringing offenders into court or using the cards issued by order of the Commissioners.

December 11, 1903: Orders lieutenants to report on the first of each month all broken chairs and furniture which should be collected and hauled away for disposition by the property clerk.

December 11, 1903: Instructs force to enforce regulation respecting the throwing of waste paper in the streets.

December 12, 1903: Notifies force that the Commissioners disapprove of the Police Protective Association.

December 16, 1903: Notified force that court of appeals has reversed judgment of the police court in case of *Virgil G. Williams v. District of Columbia*, holding that a deputy United States marshal for the District of Columbia is not guilty of violating the police regulations by placing on the sidewalk goods removed from any premises under an order of a court.

December 16, 1903: Directs force, especially bicycle men, to require compliance with police regulations requiring heavily loaded wagons, carts, and other vehicles moving slowly to take extreme right of the road.

December 19, 1903: Instructions for the preservation of good order on Christmas eve in the vicinity of stores in the business section.

December 24, 1903: Renews instructions for the prevention of rowdiness and disorder Christmas eve.

December 30, 1903: Instructs force to carry revolver in the hip pocket in such manner as will prevent interference by knit jackets or other garment in case it is necessary for them to draw their weapons.

December 31, 1903: Orders reserve force, excepting two men, to perform duty between the hours of 11 o'clock p. m. and 1 o'clock a. m., to prevent the firing of revolvers in celebration of the new year.

January 9, 1904: Informs force that they will ascertain if clairvoyants, fortune tellers, and others have license; if not, require them to procure the same.

January 25, 1904: Calls attention to practice of parties stealing electric bulbs from the rear of motor vehicles.

January 26, 1904: Force must promptly report dirt and filth on the sidewalks.

January 30, 1904: Lieutenants will procure from members of the force location of all broken places in the sidewalks, holes, and defects in the street, and water boxes, which are above or below the level of the pavement.

February 3, 1904: Force will ascertain if persons acting as engineers have licenses; if not, enforce regulations.

February 5, 1904: Enforce regulations regarding the swinging of doors in places of public assembly.

February 6, 1904: Notifies lieutenants that desk sergeants frequently refuse to take telephone messages on the grounds that roll was being called; instructs lieutenants that messages should be received and transmitted without delay.

February 8, 1904: Members of the force should be extra vigilant to-night as criminal and disorderly persons may visit this city in view of the prevailing excitement in Baltimore.

February 10, 1904: Notifies force that it has been reported that several of the hotels maintain their barrooms on Sunday. If this is true, enforce the law.

February 12, 1904: Force shall prevent cruelty to animals, especially when overloaded teams are compelled to make hauls up hills, etc.

February 13, 1904: Promulgates letter from superintendent of street and alley cleaning department requesting cooperation from the police department with regard to the cleaning of snow and ice from paved sidewalks or sprinkling of the same with sand or sawdust upon the failure of the occupants and others abutting thereon to do so.

February 20, 1904: Instructs members of the force to enforce the new snow and ice law and comply with request of Superintendent Stutler heretofore referred to.

February 21, 1904: Calls attention to the fact that presentations have been made to superior officers transferred from one precinct to another without the knowledge of the major and superintendent; states that a repetition will work to the detriment of the instigators of such proceedings.

COMMENDATIONS.

The following communications selected from many received by the department testify to the general efficiency of the force and the conduct of the personnel:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 7, 1903.*

DEAR MAJOR: I have your favor of the 6th, and congratulate you upon your success in securing the beautiful lot for the children. I shall recommend to the committee at to-morrow's meeting that appropriation of sufficient money be immediately made so that there will be no delay in the equipment of the premises.

Regretting that you can not be with us at the meeting, I am,

Very truly, yours,

CUNO H. RUDOLPH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 14, 1903.*

MY DEAR SIR: I owe you a debt of gratitude for your kindness to my son, and I take it to myself that you have children and know a father's feeling. I am glad the Washington Post took no notice of it. He is now in bed, completely broken down, and under medical care. As long as I have him under my eye I control him. I still have hopes for him. I need not tell you he fought for his country, and there is no doubt he is not able to undertake any work for over twelve months I have kept and fed him. He has been examined for a pension, but it seem strange that he has not as yet gotten a pension. He has also passed a good civil service examination long ago, and if I could get him some work to do I have no doubt but that he could do his duty all right.

I thank you again, and I wish you would convey my heartfelt thanks to any of your officers and men who were so kind to him.

Yours, very respectfully,

H. W.

NOVEMBER 15, 1903.

MY DEAR SIR: I desire to extend my thanks and congratulations to you and your officers for the excellent work at the recent contest at football between Georgetown and Columbian universities Saturday, November 14, on Georgetown campus. Their work and actions was masterly and deserving of the highest praise, and I know I but voice the sentiment of the faculty of Georgetown University in thus acknowledging their superb behavior.

Yours, sincerely,

JNO. HADLEY DOYLE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 18, 1903.*

DEAR SIR: I wish to thank you for the kind services of your officers at our games, and especially last Saturday.

I hope that you and your assistant, the captain in your office, may find time to see our boys play on Thanksgiving.

Respectfully, yours,

C. N. RALEY, S. J.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *November 23, 1903.*

DEAR SIR: The pistol match, so far as the San Francisco team was concerned, came off promptly at the time stated in your challenge. The day was unusually dark and cloudy, making the light very poor for us.

Mr. John A. Hammersmith took charge of the range in the interest of the Washington team, and after a contestant had fired five shots he took the target

and marked the number of points accredited to each shot fired on the upper right hand corner of such target, the name of the party on the back thereof, and signed his own name across the face of the same.

Col. S. W. Beaver, who for a number of years acted as inspector of rifle and pistol practice for the National Guard of this State, and is considered not only an expert, but one of the best posted men on rules governing shooting contests now living in this State, condescended to appear on the range in the interest of both teams as range officer.

There was not a hitch or dispute of any kind during the match shooting on the part of any of the representatives or contestants, which fact will no doubt be given you in full by Mr. Hammersmith when writing you the particulars of the affair.

I have the pleasure of forwarding you this day, under separate cover, the targets shot at by our men, marked by Mr. Hammersmith, as hereinbefore stated, which I know will satisfy you as to their correctness.

Thanking you for the challenge (which tends to interest police officers in one of the arts of their business in which they should all excel), as well as for the promptness and businesslike manner in which the affair was conducted, and at the same time assuring you of the fact that the San Francisco police department is always open to a shooting challenge, I remain,

Yours, respectfully,

GEO. W. WHITMAN,
Chief of Police.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 24, 1903.*

MY DEAR MAJOR SYLVESTER: The references which I have seen to your recent annual report, dealing as it does with certain social and legal problems in the administration of our city, and dealing with them (as I believe from the reference I have seen) in the spirit of the good citizen and the philosopher, make me wish to have a copy of your report in full. If you can send a copy to my residence, 1315 New Hampshire avenue, I shall be very glad to have it. If it is not within your reach for distribution, will you kindly tell me to whom to apply for a copy.

Yours, very truly,

MERRILL E. GATES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 28, 1903.*

MY DEAR SIR: Mr. Takahira wishes me to extend to you, and through you to Captain Boardman and his assistants, his cordial thanks for your prompt compliance with the request I made on his behalf. He regretted to have to trouble you, but feels certain that the effective steps taken under your directions will abate the nuisance of which he complained.

Yours, very truly,

D. W. STEVENS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 1, 1903.*

DEAR SIR: I wish to extend my hearty thanks for your kind and prompt attention and assistance in having the United States Fish Commission ponds near the tidal basin flooded.

By your favor the public will be able to enjoy skating without the danger of losing their lives.

Again thanking you for your kindness, I am,

Yours, very truly,

W. A. KNOWLES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 4, 1903.*

"Resolved, That the thanks of the Confederate Veterans' Association are hereby tendered the detective bureau of the Metropolitan police for their efficiency in causing to be returned to this hall three certain articles that mysteriously disappeared November 12, 1903.

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to Maj. Richard Sylvester, chief of police, District of Columbia."

DEAR MAJOR: I take great pleasure in forwarding the above resolutions.

With highest esteem, I am, very truly, yours,

JAMES M. CAPERTON, *Secretary C. V. A.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 8, 1903.*

DEAR SIR: I am more than pleased to receive a communication from you conveying to me your kind appreciation of the thorough cooperation of Foreman S. R. Henry and the members of Chemical Engine Company No. 4, this department, with the officers of your department in rescuing a horse that had been knocked into a sewer ditch in the vicinity of the Catholic University on the night of December 6, 1903.

I have this day highly commended Foreman Henry and the men under his command for the action they took in the matter and have also sent to them a copy of your letter for their information.

It has always been my desire that the two departments work in harmony on all occasions, as good results are sure to be obtained therefrom.

Very respectfully,

WM. T. BELT, *Chief Engineer.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 17, 1903.*

DEAR SIR: We wish to congratulate you and your department for promptness in the apprehension of the housebreakers who despoiled No. 601 L street NE. of gas fixtures and other plumbing.

The report of this case reached your office on the 15th instant and by the afternoon of the following day Lieutenant Daly had the marauders in custody.

Please accept our thanks.

Very truly, yours,

E. McC. JONES,
Secretary Arlington Fire Insurance Company.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 22, 1903.*

DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge receipt of copy of your report for the year 1903. You and your department are certainly to be complimented for the efficient service you have rendered during the past.

I appreciate the favor very highly and consider it very complete and valuable.

Yours, truly,

G. S. WARD,
Inspector Police B. and O. S. W. R. R.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 22, 1903.*

MAJOR: In response to an instruction by a unanimous vote of this organization, permit me to tender you its sincere thanks for the detail of the officers of your department to the "Alt Deutschland" Fair, held November 23 to December 5, 1903, at the Convention Hall, and to acknowledge the efficiency and gentlemanly conduct of the officers on duty.

In so doing, permit me to add my personal thanks.

Very respectfully,

GUSTAVE BENDER, *Secretary.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 23, 1903.*

DEAR SIR: I am directed by the committee on arrangements for the seventh anniversary of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of this city to thank you for your interest manifested in our behalf, and particularly for the courtesy in detailing two officers for duty at the church, which was performed in a very satisfactory manner.

Yours, truly,

D. P. WOLHAUPTER,
Secretary of Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 30, 1903.*

DEAR SIR: It was with pleasure that I noted your kind words in the communication referred to this department relative to the service rendered your department recently by Watchman L. Schneider, of Engine Company No. 10, this department, and I desire to thank you for them.

I wish to repeat that it is my desire that the two departments work in harmony, and when such acts are called to my attention I feel that such an end is being achieved.

Very respectfully,

WM. T. BELT, *Chief Engineer.*

JERSEY CITY, N. J., *December 31, 1903.*

DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge receipt of a copy of your report showing the work performed by your department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903. The report shows fully the good work done by your department and reflects great credit upon you and your men.

Thanking you kindly for the copy and wishing you and the members of your department good health and unbounded success during the new year, I remain,
Yours, truly,

WM. J. DOUGHERTY, *Chief of Police.*

TRENTON, N. J., *December 31, 1903.*

DEAR SIR: Please let me thank you for your kindness in sending me a copy of your very valuable report. I know I shall find it of great value to myself as well as to others.

Respectfully, yours,

JUDSON HINER, *Chief of Police.*

PHILADELPHIA, PA., *December 31, 1903.*

DEAR SIR: I have your report of operations for the fiscal year 1903, together with recommendations, for which I am very much obliged. It is one of the fullest I have ever had and enters more into detail than reports of that kind usually do. I think that Washington, D. C., is to be congratulated on its police and particularly its head. I trust that you may long retain the position which you have filled with so much credit.

Wishing you many happy returns of the season, believe me, your sincere friend and well wisher,

Very truly, yours,

ROBERT J. LINDEN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 31, 1903.*

MY DEAR MAJOR: I thank you for your kindness in sending me copy of your annual report. In glancing through it I see it has many interesting facts.

Wishing you a happy New Year,

I am, yours, sincerely,

W. M. STEWART.

WASHINGTON, D. C., ——— —, —.

SIR: We, the undersigned laborers of station houses under your immediate supervision in the District of Columbia, wish to record here our feelings of deepest gratitude to you for being instrumental in securing us our present increase of salary. We can sincerely and truthfully say our appreciation of your benignity is beyond power of expression.

We are keenly sensible of the fact of your solicitude for our welfare and consequently we wish to register ourselves as bounded to a renewed and more vigorous service to you and your department.

R. B. ASHE.
C. B. KING.
WM. H. BROWNE.
E. T. WADSWORTH.
W. CARTER.
LEE BLAKEY.
C. T. WILLIS.
T. R. STROTHER.
C. C. PATTERSON.
W. W. MORGAN.
M. Z. BOOTH.

BRADDOCK, PA., *January 4, 1904.*

MY DEAR SIR: Accept my thanks for your annual report of the work done by your department for the year of 1903. The work is a very complete one and a good lesson to all police chiefs who take a pride in their departments. I think we hit the nail on the head when we placed you at the head of the Association of Chiefs of Police, and will do well if we keep you there, for you are a police educator.

With best wishes to you for success during this year, I am,
Yours, respectfully,

WM. BENNETT, *Chief of Police.*

LOS ANGELES, CAL., *January 6, 1904.*

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your annual report for the year 1903, and must say that I consider it one of the most complete and instructive of its kind I have ever seen. I thank you very kindly for the remembrance.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES ELTON, *Chief of Police.*

CITY OF PORTLAND, ME., *January 8, 1904.*

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your report for the year 1903, and have glanced it over with a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction. The report is very comprehensive and very carefully prepared, and when my report comes from the printer I shall be glad to forward you a copy of the same.

Wishing you the compliments of the season and the continued success which annually seems to crown your administration, I remain,

Yours, very truly,

GEORGE W. SYLVESTER, *City Marshal.*

ST. LOUIS, Mo., *January 11, 1904.*

DEAR MAJOR: I have just returned from Guadalajara, Mexico, with Charles Kratz, and have been handed your report of the Metropolitan police department for the year 1903. I have not as yet had a chance to review it, but am satisfied that I will find it full of interesting and instructive matter. In acknowledging its receipt I beg to thank you for your kindly courtesy in sending it to me.

Please accept my good wishes for the New Year, together with the hope that your every undertaking, both personal and public, may meet with entire success.

Faithfully, yours,

WM. DESMOND, *Chief of Detectives.*

TOLEDO, OHIO, *January 11, 1904.*

DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your report for the year 1903. I find it one of the most complete reports that has found its way to my office, and have taken great pleasure in looking it over.

Yours, very truly,

PERRY D. KNAPP, *Chief of Police.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 11, 1904.*

MY DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of a copy of your annual report, filled with matter which can be read with much interest and profit.

Please accept my congratulations upon your splendid showing, with the hope that the present Congress may show its appreciation of your zeal, energy, and judgment.

Very sincerely, yours,

C. F. WRIGHT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 13, 1904.*

MAJOR: As I stated to you verbally, there was a voting competition at the dolls bazaar of the cooperative society as to the best-dressed and most popular doll. Both the police and fire department dolls received a large number of votes, the police department doll more than any other, however, and it was awarded the prize given by Mrs. E. J. Reyburn. This prize is a silver cup; suitably engraved, which, in the name of the society, I present to the police department. I desire also to thank the contractor of the police uniforms, who so kindly dressed the doll at his own expense.

Very respectfully, yours,

JOHN BIDDLE,
*Major, Corps of Engineers U. S. Army,
Engineer Commissioner, District of Columbia.*

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *January 13, 1904.*

MY DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your very complete and exhaustive report of the efficient work performed by yourself and the men under your command during the year 1903.

With best wishes for your continued good health and prosperity, I am,
Yours, truly,

W. J. O'CONNOR, *Principal.*

ROTTERDAM, *January 15, 1904.*

DEAR SIR: I received your annual report for 1903, and appreciate this favor very much. It gives to me a very clear view of the organization of your force, and is the desiderata I hope that will be granted to you.

I remain, yours, respectfully,

W. VOORMOLEN, *Chief of Police.*

CHICAGO, ILL., *January 16, 1904.*

DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge receipt of copy of your annual report of the workings of your department in 1903. I consider it very clever and an able report.

Thanking you for sending same to me, as it will keep me posted as to the working of the different police departments in our association, I remain,

Very truly, yours,

W. S. CAIN,
C. S. Agent the Chicago and Alton Railroad.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 21, 1904.*

GENTLEMEN: Whereas the major and superintendent of police of the District of Columbia has recommended an increase of the salaries of the police officers;

Whereas the grocers of Washington know that in the past year the expenses of said officers have been greatly increased, owing to the advance in price of groceries and provisions, and in consequence thereof the officers are unable to properly provide for themselves and families.

Whereas it is thought that an advance in salary will be appreciated by those on the force now, and, if it be possible, the department will achieve even a greater degree of proficiency than is at present obtained; and,

Whereas the proposed advance will be an incentive to desirable men to enter the service, who otherwise would not feel justified in serving: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Retail Grocers' Protective Association of Washington hereby indorse the recommendation of the major and superintendent of police, submitted to your honorable body January 8, 1904, having for its object the increase in the salaries of the police officers.

Unanimously adopted January 20, 1904.

P. B. OTTERBACK, *President.*

Attest:

A. H. GREGORY, *Secretary.*

ROCHESTER, N. Y., *January 23, 1904.*

DEAR SIR: Please accept my thanks for your kindness in forwarding to me copies of your laws governing pawnbrokers and secondhand dealers and blanks used in connection with the same.

As amendments to our city ordinances governing pawnbrokers and secondhand dealers are under consideration, your information will be of material assistance to us.

Again thanking you for your kind interest, I remain,
Yours, respectfully,

J. C. HAYDEN, *Director Detective Bureau.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 27, 1904.*

DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of the Report of the Major and Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia.

Having a number of friends in the San Francisco police department, who would, I am sure, find much to interest them in this report, I take the liberty of requesting a few additional copies.

Trusting that you will find it possible to favor me with the same, I remain,
Very truly, yours,

WILLIAM J. WYNN, M. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 30, 1904.*

DEAR MAJOR SYLVESTER: Before I breakfast I must give myself the pleasure of expressing to you, as an humble citizen, my profound appreciation and surprise at the remarkable efficiency of your police at the sad fire of the Luther Memorial Church, which has been so successfully built up under the pastorate of the Rev. J. G. Butler. Wherever I went the police were keeping the streets cleared in a methodical, quiet manner, so kindly that everyone felt like obeying their directions as speedily as possible, even though it put them into deep snow saturated with water, and in some cases into water 6 inches deep; but the most remarkable case of efficiency and discipline was one that I am especially glad to call to your attention, although I presume you were there and saw all for yourself, although I did not happen to see you.

When the spire fell over into Vermont avenue, I was standing upon the embankment in front of the Young Ladies' Seminary, but immediately went over onto Vermont avenue, where I observed Lieutenant Amiss all alone patrolling the street from N street NW. southwest below the church, no club visible, but in a voice of kindness and sympathy, saying, "Stand back, gentlemen, please, give the firemen all the room they wish," and the street was a network of hose, and the supply wagons were continually passing back and forth from engine to engine with coal. Upon Lieutenant Amiss's request the crowd would step back into the deep snow and sometimes into the deep water from the engines. I know whereof I speak, for in "obeying orders" I stepped into a snow bank only to find myself in water over the tops of my shoes—6 inches above the soles of any shoes. After the officer had passed the people would naturally get into the street again out of the deep water and snow, so that it was a perpetual, continual process on the part of the lieutenant who richly deserved promotion long ago.

You will remember that I called upon you just after the last inaugural, somewhat indignant at what I then called outrageous conduct of the police toward the Pennsylvania National Guard, and you then told me that if a case of injudicious clubbing could be proved the offender should be dismissed and would be at any future time. You honored me with a copy of your police manual and said it was not a matter of form, but was to be lived up to.

I have been interested in police all my life, and do not hesitate to say that under your judicious conduct the Washington police force has become a model for America and the world. I challenge any city in America or elsewhere to show up a more efficient police force in every respect than you have the honor of having made what it is. I am aware from personal observation that your force is greatly overworked and Congress ought to increase it by at least 50 of the best men to be obtained. Congress, in the interest of good government, ought also to provide your force with a complete infantry outfit, with the latest model of arms, so that in case of serious trouble you could manage a disturbance yourself without calling upon the National Guard of the District, made up as it is of the business men of the community.

Trusting that your life and health may be spared for many a long year, in the interest of good government, and the morals of the young men of the District of Columbia, I remain,

Very truly, yours, to command,

WILLIAM HOWARD MILLS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 2, 1904.*

DEAR SIR: I wish to thank you and the officers under you for the special care taken of these premises while we were away last week. It has come to my knowledge that the sergeants and the officers of the locality were especially watchful while the house was unoccupied.

Yours, truly,

(Rev.) PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 12, 1904.*

DEAR SIR: Replying to your letter of February 8, permit me to say that no one of your friends appreciates more than I do the difficulties of your office in

the maintenance of discipline among so many men of different habits, temperaments, and character. Your letter shows the means by which you have accomplished a task which has not only gained you a national reputation, but has secured for you the warmest regard of a well-protected public. Authorities state that the success of the greatest of all generals was his personal acquaintance with the characteristics of his soldiers. I again appreciate your courtesy and thank you for your letter.

Yours, truly,

W. HAMILTON SMITH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 23, 1904.*

MY DEAR SIR: Upon returning from North Carolina I wish to thank your department on behalf of the family of the late Dr. Emil A. de Schweinitz for the police detail which accompanied the funeral procession on Tuesday evening, February 16, from the residence of Dr. Charles Richardson to the Union station.

Upon arriving at the station I was so occupied in looking out for the family and with other details that I was unable to see your officers personally to thank them for their kindness. I therefore take the liberty of asking that you will express to the men in question my appreciation of all they did.

Officers who conduct themselves upon occasions like this with such dignity and gentlemanly bearing as did the men of your detail are surely a credit to any city.

Assuring you of my highest esteem, I remain,
Very respectfully,

CH. WARDELL STILES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 29, 1904.*

SIR: On the evening of the 17th instant, while absent from home, a fire occurred at my quarters, 1324 U street NW. I was informed of the fire by telephone and went home, dreading to find it destroyed or very much injured. When I arrived I found the fire out and everything quiet and orderly.

I feel it my duty, and it is also my pleasure, to speak of the excellent behavior and perfect discipline shown by the members of the police force who entered my quarters and took charge. Several people wished to enter the house, among them a number of friends, but they were not permitted to do so. When I arrived I found the closet in which the fire had broken out a mass of charred wood. Although a chemical extinguisher, as well as fire box, had been used, not one of the many valuable books and paintings in the room upon which the closet opened was injured in the slightest degree. Rugs had been carefully rolled up and were unspotted; the curtains of the windows through which the hook and ladder men entered bore no evidence of having been touched, and my watch, money, and many valuable silver articles lying on tables, in full sight, bookcases and mantelpieces in my quarters were undisturbed.

I have had no personal experience before with conflagrations, but it seems to me that in no city of the world could better discipline have been maintained nor property and public order more perfectly guarded.

I respectfully request that the policemen who took charge of my things may be informed that their splendid behavior and military bearing and discipline is appreciated and my indebtedness to them most gratefully acknowledged.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. E. SAFFORD.

WASHINGTON, *March 1, 1904.*

DEAR SIR: I wish to express my thanks for the prompt protection of my property by your officers.

A telephone call at 11.30 p. m. Monday to Twelfth st. precinct, about a bicycle which was forgotten and left outside my place of business was promptly looked after and found safe and in good order upon my return to-day.

Accept thanks.

Yours, respectfully,

J. F. THOMPSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 3, 1904.*

MY DEAR MAJOR: Please accept for yourself and the efficient department of which you are the head the heartfelt thanks of Mrs. Rines and myself for the

prompt arrival and effective order maintained during the Elsmere fire last Sunday.

It is more easily understood when we learn that you were personally present and directed operations.

We fully appreciate your kind offers to do anything in your power to aid in the present trying situation.

Will you please extend to Washington's brave fire chief and his fire fighters our grateful thanks for the timely and clever work they were called on for in their line of duty, and I can not but feel that some of the brave boys were present who did so well at the Y. M. C. A. building fire a few years ago, when we served them hot coffee on the fire line and up the ladders.

They promised then that if ever the Elsmere caught fire they would do their best to save the property, and I feel that they have made good.

Very respectfully and sincerely, yours,

L. C. RINES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 12, 1904.*

MY DEAR MAJOR: Thanks very much for placing the patrol box at Nineteenth and B streets for the benefit of the patrons of the Century speedway. Our people greatly appreciate your consideration.

Kindly extend to Captain Boardman my thanks for his prompt communication.

Sincerely, yours,

P. V. DE GRAW.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 12, 1904.*

DEAR SIR: The pastor and officers of the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church desire that I shall write to you expressing their sincere thanks for the valuable service rendered by the officers of your force at our church on Friday evening, the 18th instant. We desire to especially commend the courtesy and patience shown by the detail under difficult conditions and to say that the best of order was maintained and that the service was satisfactory in every respect. We desire to express our thanks to you and to each of the officers assigned to the duty.

Very respectfully,

HENRY LASSITEY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 30, 1904.*

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 28th instant was duly received.

I am gratified to state that Lieutenant Shilling's men did apprehend the miscreant who was amusing himself throwing stones through the glass of the vestibule doors of residences in V street, and just in time to prevent a repetition of the offense. The guilty party was a colored boy about 14 years of age. He pleaded guilty of breaking the glass in our door, and Judge Scott fined him and committed him to the care of the Board of Children's Guardians, suspending sentence to permit his father to replace the destroyed property.

You can readily understand that the almost regular occurrence of the act caused us much annoyance, and I thank you for your prompt and effective action in the matter.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. W. MORRIS.

GALVESTON, TEX., *April 5, 1904.*

DEAR SIR: I herewith acknowledge receipt of the 24 photographs of crooks mailed by you, for which please accept my thanks. These photos will be very useful to me, as during every large gathering in this and adjoining cities in Texas, we are favored with a visit from some of the light-fingered fraternity from all over the country. These photos will enable us to recognize some of these people before they get a chance to ply their vocation with any great amount of success.

If I can be of service to you at any time please advise me.

Respectfully, yours,

JOHN T. ROWAN, *Chief of Police.*

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., *April 11, 1904.*

DEAR SIR: I have your favor of the 8th instant, inclosing me a copy of the present manual governing your excellent force, also copy of your last annual report and the report of the International Association of Police Chiefs, and I am sure we shall find some very good points in these documents. I am sure I thank you very much for your courtesy in sending them to me, and I shall be very glad indeed if you will favor me with a copy of the new rules which you are at present formulating.

Sending you my best wishes and again thanking you, I am,

Yours, truly,

EDSON LEWIS, *Police Commissioner.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 13, 1904.*

DEAR SIR: On behalf of Foundry Church I desire to thank you for your kind offices in the matter of the dedication of our new building Sunday, April 10. I am mailing you a copy of the souvenir programme herewith.

The presence of your officers and their courteous treatment of the people Sunday afternoon added greatly to the enjoyability of the occasion.

Again thanking you and your officers, I am,

Very respectfully, yours,

JAS. L. EWING, *Secretary.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 14, 1904.*

To the Chief of Police:

Our gratitude is due and is hereby tendered for the efficient police service you have given us during these two days on the grounds of the Catholic University.

With esteem,

Very sincerely,

A. R. DOYLE.

NEW YORK, N. Y., *May 3, 1904.*

DEAR SIR: I want to write you a little note of congratulation on the efficiency of your police force, and particularly on one good officer—and I regret that I did not do this before, while the incident was fresher in my mind and would be in yours.

On the occasion of the presentation of the \$50,000 check by the Knights of Columbus to the Catholic University at Georgetown there was very much annoyance caused by the gabbling and laughter of a number of young ladies just over the portico of the university, which disturbed the audience and possibly the speaker. I wrote a little note and had it passed along to an officer of your force on duty, who seemed absorbed in what the speaker was saying. He read the note, looked up to see the disturbers, and immediately went up there, and the annoyance ceased. He remained up there to preserve order, and thereby lost his opportunity of hearing the speeches from his adherence to duty.

I think he and you are to be complimented and thanked by at least one New Yorker, who signs himself,

Yours, very truly,

D. P. MURPHY, Jr.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MAGER SILVESTER,

Chief of Police, Washington, D. C.:

Me and my brother jimmy wants to swin. We wants to swim in the fountin in the grouns at the capitol. We will keap our close on. I kind swim good and wont let jimmy drown. Pleas rite me when we kin go in.

My name is

Mr BONY CONCELTO
Pirdy Cort.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 9, 1904.*

MY DEAR MAJOR SYLVESTER: Permit me to thank you for your courtesy in arranging the police escort and protection for the drill of the cadets on Friday afternoon.

I regret very much that we did not have the pleasure of seeing you on that occasion.

Will you kindly express my obligation to the officers and men of your force who so kindly assisted in the work at the White Lot? .

Very respectfully,

P. M. HUGHES, *Director of High Schools.*

LONDON, ENGLAND, *May 12, 1904.*

DEAR SIR: I am glad to be able to tell you that the ring arrived safely last night. I am indeed glad to see it again. Please let me know if there is anything to pay.

Again, many congratulations on your excellent system. Perhaps the next time I play professionally in Washington you will allow me to send you some seats.

Believe me, yours, faithfully,

KATHARINE STEWART.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 20, 1904.*

MY DEAR MAJOR SYLVESTER: I wish to thank you, on behalf of the lady managers of the Association for Works of Mercy, for the great assistance you rendered us during the performances of the pastoral plays, which added so much to the dignity and success of the occasion.

Very sincerely, yours,

HANNAH D. PERKINS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 27, 1904.*

DEAR SIR: Your communication on the matter of triangle at North Capitol street and Lincoln avenue was received.

I undoubtedly must have misunderstood the name of the officer to communicate with. Please accept my apology for the trouble I may have caused, and also accept thanks from the neighborhood, as all cause for complaint has been removed.

Respectfully,

A. O. TINGLEY,

Secretary-Treasurer North Capital and Eckington Citizens' Association.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 28, 1904.*

DEAR SIR: Permit me to thank the police of Washington for the uniform care and courtesy they have shown me and my party of school children, and their teachers and parents.

We form a party of over 200 people; 50 from the College of the City of New York and 150 from public school No. 87, Seventy-seventh street and Amsterdam avenue, New York City.

We shall always hold in grateful remembrance our treatment by the officers of the force under your command.

Respectfully, yours,

EDW. H. BOYER,

Principal of Public School No. 87.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 23, 1904.*

DEAR SIR: On behalf of our association I beg to tender thanks to you for the police service you inaugurated on the Tenleytown cars last Saturday night.

We noted the good order preserved, and think the continuance of your service will have a very salutary effect.

Very respectfully,

WM. S. PEACHY,

Secretary Cathedral Heights Citizens' Association.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

At a regular meeting of the Woman's Rescue League, held at their headquarters, the following resolution was passed:

"Whereas Maj. Richard Sylvester, chief of police District of Columbia, has manifested much interest in having public playgrounds set aside for the children of Washington. He has worked faithfully for six years in behalf of the children.

"Resolved, That the Woman's Rescue League, of Washington, D. C., accord Maj. Richard Sylvester a rising vote of thanks, and that a copy of the same be sent him."

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 5, 1904.*

DEAR SIR: I send you my hearty thanks for your help in keeping my street quiet and take pleasure in saying that the officers on the beat did their work well.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

O. T. MASON.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., *July 5, 1904.*

DEAR SIR: I wish to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of your annual report for 1903, for which you will please accept my most grateful thanks.

Allow me to congratulate you on the splendid showing that you make and the good work you have accomplished for your city, and may it continue under your wise supervision for all time to come.

With best wishes and kindest regards, I remain,

Yours, truly,

JOHN HAYES, *Chief of Police.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 6, 1904.*

DEAR SIR: I desire to express my sincere appreciation for the services of your department during the severe illness of my son in keeping the surrounding neighborhood free from noise during July 4. Lieutenant Daley has shown himself especially courteous, and to him through you I desire to express my thanks.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH SYMONOSKIE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 12, 1904.*

DEAR SIR: It was my intention to call at police headquarters and personally thank you for your kindness to me, but as I seemed never in your part of town, I resort to the mails to send my gratitude.

First, I thank you for your courtesy in so quickly satisfying my wants, and, secondly, for the very efficient man you sent with me. Mr. Proctor was so obliging and at the same time so fully conversant with the city that I secured much information that I hadn't hoped to get.

Permit me to compliment you on the cleanliness of your city (I have just returned from viewing some Virginia cities), the most orderly and tidy I have ever visited.

Again, I have gone about alone in the evening and have never been in the least annoyed, so that I feel that those who might have been unpleasant have a wholesome fear of the law.

As a native of your own State, I congratulate you on the place you have won for yourself in the hearts of your own policemen and the citizens of this place, all of whom speak of "The Major" in a way that speaks of both love and confidence. Thanking you again for your kindness to me,

I remain, sincerely,

ORA M. CUPP.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 16, 1904.*

DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 12th instant and thank you for the same. In this connection I desire to express my appreciation of and thanks for detailing a sergeant and five policemen for duty at the Battle Ground Cemetery, Brightwood, D. C., on the 12th instant, to assist in the ceremonies incident to the dedication of a monument erected by my comrades of the One hundred and twenty-second New York Volunteers, in honor of the 5 brave boys who were killed and the 18 wounded in the battle of Fort Stevens, D. C., July 12, 1864.

The sergeant and policemen were attentive to their duties and greatly assisted me in carrying out successfully the programme as arranged.

Again thanking you for your courtesy, I am,

Very respectfully,

BENJ. F. BINGHAM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 29, 1904.*

DEAR MAJOR: I have good occasion to thank you for the care you have taken of myself and neighbors. The special policeman seems to be a very bright fellow, and is carefully attending to his duties. I am well aware of the inadequate

force which you have, and, in common with the other residents of the District, I greatly appreciate the skillful and efficient use you make of them. We ought all to join earnestly in the effort to get larger appropriation for the force.

Very truly,

ELLIS SPEAR.

LAUREL, Md., *July 27, 1904.*

DEAR SIR: I wish to acknowledge, with thanks, the prompt manner in which your men managed my case Tuesday night, that of finding one Harry Washington, placing him under arrest, and recovering the money already spent by him. It certainly proves that your interest does not stop at the District line, as I live in Laurel, Md.

Again thanking you, and offering my congratulations, I remain,

Yours, truly,

Mrs. W. E. JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 10, 1904.*

DEAR SIR: I wish to express the appreciation of the Legion of Loyal Women for your courtesy in giving us such efficient police protection during our lawn party of August 2, 3, and 4 at 211 Second street SE. The character of the assemblage did not need their services, but it is always a wise precaution to have one present at such functions, and the officers assigned to us were in every way a credit to you and themselves by their gentlemanly conduct.

Thanking you, I am, sincerely,

ALBERTINE S. ODELL,
President Legion of Loyal Women.

LAURA V. McCULLOUGH,
Secretary.

WASHINGTON, *September 27, 1904.*

MY DEAR MAJOR SYLVESTER: Permit me, through you, to convey to Captain Swindells and to the splendid force under his command my sincere thanks for the admirable and successful manner in which they performed the arduous, delicate, and important duties devolving upon them at the National Episcopal Cathedral grounds on the afternoon of Sunday, the 25th instant.

With a skill, tact, and courtesy that won my admiration they handled in the most masterful manner the enormous crowd assembled at the open-air service at which His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury was the central figure.

So far as I have heard not a single accident occurred during the afternoon, and our distinguished guests left us deeply impressed with the courtesy and hospitality of the citizens of the national capital.

Yours, very cordially,

JOHN M. WILSON,
Brigadier-General, United States Army, Retired.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 27, 1904.*

DEAR SIR: The Central Labor Union, in appreciation of your services on the occasion of the celebration of Labor Day at the Washington Jockey Club grounds at Benning, D. C., has directed that a personal vote of thanks be tendered you upon the occasion of a smoker to be given on October 3, 1904, at Typographical Temple, No. 423 G street NW.

You are cordially invited to attend.

Very respectfully,

E. J. ROCHE,
MILFORD SPOHN,
H. T. LECLAIR,
E. L. ADAMS,
J. B. DICKMAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 10, 1904.*

DEAR SIR: I wish to thank you for your kind interest and for the work rendered by your department on the occasion of the fire on my premises Sunday.

I assure you I appreciate it in the highest manner, and hope in some way to reciprocate.

Yours, sincerely,

WM. F. DOWNEY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 11, 1904.*

DEAR SIR: In reply to yours of the 8th instant, I am pleased to state that the matter about which I wrote you on the 7th instant has been satisfactorily settled by the recovery of my property by a member of your force.

I am glad that this was done, as I consider it in the interest of law and order. I also wish to make acknowledgement of the courteous treatment I received from different members of your force. They are the kind of men who command respect. I am only sorry I can not give you their names.

Very respectfully,

H. H. KIMBALL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 14, 1904.*

SIR: Noticing in the newspapers that you have discovered the thieves who recently stole a lot of valuable property from Peter F. Dailey, the actor, as he was leaving the city, and that you have actually recovered part of the property, notice of the theft having been communicated to you by this office on the 8th instant, I take great pleasure in complimenting you upon your prompt and successful work. The affair adds very much to the high admiration I have always had for your own ability as superintendent of our police force and for the efficiency of your subordinates.

Very truly, yours,

MADISON DAVIS, *Assistant Postmaster.*

WASHINGTON, *October 24, 1904.*

DEAR MAJOR SYLVESTER: I was much interested on reading an extract in yesterday's Post from your able paper urging better support of our police systems, the paper you read at the convention in Quincy, and also in the extracts from the paper read at St. Louis.

Too little attention is given to these matters, at times; in fact, it would seem as if the citizens and the police were straining in different directions. There is all too much lack of harmony and cooperation. Indeed, too often is the policeman looked upon as the common foe, and that, too, by fairly good citizens.

Sincerely, yours,

F. W. FITZPATRICK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 4, 1904.*

DEAR SIR: We desire to compliment you on the efficiency of the police force of which you are the head, and to extend through you our thanks and hearty congratulations to Sergt. Harry Lohman for his promptness, patience, and ability in so promptly capturing George Harris for entering our place of business on October 9 and 10, 1904.

While our police department is lamentably small, yet we think they ought to be congratulated on its efficiency.

Yours, very respectfully,

FRIES, BEALL & Co.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 5, 1904.*

MY DEAR MAJOR SYLVESTER: Mrs. Henry C. Payne desires me to express to you her deep appreciation of your kindness in arranging for the escort of mounted police officers which accompanied the remains of the late Postmaster-General during the funeral obsequies in Washington.

Personally, I am under great obligations to you and Captain Boardman for your generous response to my request. I have sent to each of the officers who participated an acknowledgment by card, but desire to add to that acknowledgment an expression to you of Mrs. Payne's grateful thanks for your courtesy.

Very truly, yours,

F. H. WHITNEY.

OMAHA, NEBR., *November 5, 1904.*

DEAR SIR: I have just read your announcement of the death of the three detectives in St. Louis while in the performance of their duty, and appreciate very much what you have to say. This sad affair, as you say, but emphasizes the risk that must be undertaken by police officers, and should make our citizens

more fully realize the dangers which daily confront officers in the performance of their duty, and cause them to be more generous in their support. Chiefs Kiely and Desmond certainly have my deep sympathy in the death of these officers.

I have also read your address delivered before the United States Prison Congress at Quincy, Ill., October 20, 1904. It is very good, and touches on matters in which I am personally interested, and should be read by the chiefs of police throughout the country, as it is a very able and interesting address.

Yours, truly,

J. J. DONAHUE, *Chief of Police.*

NEW YORK, November 5, 1904.

DEAR SIR: We duly received your telegram of the 1st, advising us of having forwarded to us the purse and contents lost by Mrs. Raimon in your city.

We assure you it was a great pleasure to hear from you that it has been found. We find we are unable to express to you as fully as we feel our thanks and appreciation of your kindness in this matter.

We confirm what we said in our letter of the 31st that the finder would be most welcome to the cash, and in referring to this again we trust that we have given no offense.

Expressing to you once more our sincere appreciation and thanks for all your trouble, we are,

Yours, respectfully,

RAIMON.

WASHINGTON, November 8, 1904.

MY DEAR LIEUTENANT: Please accept my congratulations on your victory and on the fine appearance of your men this afternoon. It has always seemed to me that the people of Georgetown were entitled to some extra compensation or advantages for living there. You seem to have provided this for them by winning the pennant.

Yours, faithfully,

F. A. FENNING.

Lieut. W. W. JORDAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 8, 1904.

MY DEAR MAJOR: Permit me to congratulate you most sincerely upon the splendid appearance made by the members of your force this afternoon. Having been born in Washington and lived here all my life, you can understand what a deep interest and pride I take in such matters.

Again congratulating you most heartily, I remain,

Sincerely, yours,

CORCORAN THOM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 9, 1904.

MY DEAR RICHARD: That was a very fine display of the force yesterday. I should be wholly remiss if I failed to congratulate you most heartily upon the more than excellent showing. My thought as to the parade was shared by everyone with whom I talked about it.

With the best of good wishes, I am,

Cordially, yours,

GEO. H. HARRIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 18, 1904.

MY DEAR SIR: On behalf of the Arlington, and personally, I want to thank you for the efficient services rendered by the police on the occasion of the visit of the Japanese prince, and I wish particularly to say how satisfactory were the services of Messrs. C. E. Flather and T. B. McNamee, whose general politeness is worthy of our deepest esteem.

Very respectfully,

H. P. BURNEY, *Manager.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 19, 1904.

MY DEAR MR. WEST: In that article of mine on "The government of municipalities by boards of commissioners," in the collection of the material for which

you so kindly gave me valuable assistance, I have said, among other things, that Washington is the best governed city in the United States, and that its police system is admirable. Since that system is under your supervision, I can not refrain from calling to your attention a case which has made it possible for me to know by personal experience what I formerly knew only from observation. Yesterday my apartment at the Portner was entered and jewelry to the value of about \$1,000 was stolen. The thief was under arrest and part of the goods in the hands of your officers even before the matter was reported. When it was reported there was an immediate response, and before 11 o'clock last night every one of the missing pieces of jewelry, with two trifling exceptions, was recovered. That is what I think is really creditable and efficient work. Furthermore, the two detectives with whom I dealt, Messrs. H. G. Pratt and C. L. Grant, conducted themselves with such uniform courtesy and showed so much consideration for Mrs. Williams, who was summoned as a witness, as to command the heartiest gratitude and admiration of both her and myself. Mr. Kemp, the property clerk at headquarters, also impressed me by his exhibition of those same desirable qualities, as, for that matter, did everyone with whom I came in contact. I can not commend them all, especially the ones I have mentioned, too highly. It strikes me that the District as a whole is exceedingly fortunate in having such men in its police and detective departments.

I feel sure that, under the circumstances, you will pardon my taking up your time with this communication. You are of course free to make whatever use of it you may see fit.

With assurances of personal regard, I am, as ever,

Very truly, yours,

C. ARTHUR WILLIAMS,
927 Colorado Building.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 22, 1904.

MY DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge, in the name of the Chief of Staff, the valuable services rendered by the police department under your charge during the ceremonies incident to the unveiling of the statue of Frederick the Great on the 19th instant.

Perfect order was kept in the streets leading to the reservation, and the presence of the mounted police with the escort groups prevented any detention along the line of march.

With highest appreciation of the services,

Very sincerely, yours,

G. L. GILLESPIE,
Major-General, Assistant Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 29, 1904.

DEAR MAJOR: Please accept my most grateful thanks for the good services of your men on Sunday, November 20, at the ceremony of the dedication of our new buildings. The dense crowd on that occasion has been variously estimated by the papers at from 20,000 to 30,000, and was handled with the most perfect ease and without the slightest accident by your efficient officers. This is only one of the many occasions in which I have called upon them for assistance, and have ever found them ready, capable, and efficient. I would ask you to kindly express to the men my sense of appreciation.

Wishing you and them every success and blessing, I am,

Yours, faithfully,

D. J. STAFFORD,
Pastor St. Patrick's Church.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 15, 1904.

DEAR SIR: The board of lady managers thank you most sincerely for the very adequate and complete arrangements for maintaining order made by you on the night of the students' ball at the New Willard.

L. B. MUNROE,
Secretary Ball Committee.

POLICE STATISTICS.

Arrests and disposition of the same.

	Precinct.										Detectives.	Total.
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.	Eighth.	Ninth.	Tenth.		
Cases.....	4,921	2,825	2,924	3,700	2,196	4,122	2,056	2,628	1,940	1,095	1,076	29,483
Male.....	4,478	2,328	2,593	2,918	1,986	3,655	1,787	2,272	1,773	967	911	25,668
Female.....	443	497	331	782	210	467	269	356	167	128	165	3,815
White.....	3,457	954	1,114	1,343	1,161	2,731	1,136	839	1,164	628	682	15,209
Colored.....	1,464	1,871	1,810	2,357	1,035	1,391	920	1,789	776	467	394	14,274
Fined and paid.....	2,072	977	1,322	1,294	805	1,385	776	1,200	944	478	133	11,386
Workhouse.....	570	503	360	849	322	844	246	308	192	78	8	4,280
Jail.....	159	217	144	322	101	149	102	133	68	36	236	1,667
Grand jury.....	33	33	21	55	33	36	19	30	22	10	220	512
Bonds.....	327	291	358	230	223	376	170	286	242	86	51	2,640
Nolle prossed.....	446	216	198	200	218	320	212	142	110	131	110	2,303
Dismissed.....	1,047	499	451	606	365	804	453	422	258	164	66	5,135
Pending.....	74	12	12	20	14	91	27	20	36	59	41	406
Insane asylum.....	67	23	17	23	17	31	6	24	14	5	28	255
Military authorities.....	7			3	2	3	1		6		2	24
Naval authorities.....					8	2		1			5	16
United States marshal.....	3		1								49	53
Parents or friends.....	24		2	8	20	15	2	1	9	7	30	118
Board of Children's Guardians.....	41	33	28	74	47	35	25	32	26	27	32	400
Emigration agent.....	1											1
House of Good Shepherd.....	2											2
Junior Republic.....	2											2
Home Industrial School.....						5	1					6
Reform School.....	28	17	5	16	14	20	12	27	7	13	29	188
Soldiers' Home.....	1											1
Sentence suspended.....	3		2						3	1	4	13
Temporary home.....	2											2
Washington Asylum.....	8		3			6	2					19
Delaware authorities.....											1	1
Maryland authorities.....	3				6			2	3		16	30
Minnesota authorities.....											1	1
Massachusetts authorities.....											1	1
New York authorities.....											2	2
New Jersey authorities.....											1	1
Ohio authorities.....											1	1
Pennsylvania authorities.....											5	5
Texas authorities.....											1	1
Virginia authorities.....	1	4			1		2				3	11

Total population.....	300,000
Total arrests.....	29,483
Percentage of arrests.....	+0.098
Population:	
White.....	204,609
Colored.....	95,391

Arrests:	
White.....	15,209
Colored.....	14,274
Percentage of arrests:	
White.....	+0.074
Colored.....	+0.149

Nativity of those arrested.

Argentina.....	1	Egypt.....	4
Australia.....	5	England.....	97
Arabia.....	5	France.....	36
Austria.....	18	Germany.....	293
Bohemia.....	1	Greece.....	379
Chili.....	1	Holland.....	2
Cuba.....	3	Hungary.....	9
Canada.....	22	India.....	3
China.....	27	Italy.....	253
Denmark.....	13	Ireland.....	499

Nativity of those arrested—Continued.

Japan	4	Syria	5
Norway	6	Sweden	16
Portugal	1	Switzerland	25
Prussia	1	Scotland	36
Porto Rico	2	Turkey	3
Persia	2	United States, white	13, 283
Poland	6	United States, colored	14, 273
Roumania	3	Wales	2
Russia	140		
Sicily	1	Total	29, 483
Spain	3		

Social conditions.

White	15, 209	Able to read and write	27, 133
Colored	14, 274	Unable to read and write	2, 350
Total	29, 483	Total	29, 483
Males	25, 668	Males married	10, 443
Females	3, 815	Males single	15, 225
		Females married	1, 648
		Females single	2, 167
Total	29, 483	Total	29, 483

Disposition of arrests.

Fined and paid	11, 386	Delivered to—	
Fined and sent to workhouse in default	4, 231	Military authorities	24
Fined and sent to jail in default	1, 619	Naval authorities	16
Sent to—		United States marshal	53
Workhouse	49	Parents or friends	118
Jail	48	Board of Children's Guardians	400
Grand jury	512	Junior Republic	2
Insane asylum	255	Soldiers' Home	1
Reform School	188	Emigration agent	1
Washington Asylum	19	Delaware authorities	1
Home Industrial School	6	Maryland authorities	30
Temporary home	2	Minnesota authorities	1
House of the Good Shepherd	2	Massachusetts authorities	1
Personal bonds taken	2, 627	New York authorities	2
Placed under bonds	13	New Jersey authorities	1
Nolle prossed	2, 303	Ohio authorities	1
Dismissed	5, 135	Pennsylvania authorities	5
Not disposed of	406	Texas authorities	1
Sentence suspended	13	Virginia authorities	11
		Total	29, 483

United States cases.

Fines imposed	\$73, 094. 00
Fines paid	13, 720. 00
To jail in default	52, 114. 00
Execution suspended	240. 00
Personal bonds taken	7, 020. 00
Total	73, 094. 00

District of Columbia cases.

Fines imposed	\$112, 561. 25
Fines paid	48, 517. 25
To workhouse in default	57, 074. 00
Execution suspended	50. 00
Personal bonds taken	6, 920. 00
Total	112, 561. 25

Table of arrests—Misdemeanors.

UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE.

Offense.	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Workhouse, default.	Jail, default.	Sent to grand jury.	Personal bonds.	Nolle prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To insane asylum.	To military authorities.	To parents or friends.	To Board of Children's Guardians.	To Reform School.	To temporary home.	To Home Industrial School.	Sentence suspended.	Total.
Affray.....	2	1	1	3	2					19	12					1	1				3
Assault.....	81	13	32	62	39				9							14					94
Assault and battery.....	23	2	6	19	7				7	2	2					7					25
Cruelty to animals.....	8		4	4	6					1	1										8
Concealed weapons.....	6		3	3	1				1								3			1	6
Contempt of court.....	1	1		2							2										2
Disorderly conduct.....	356	32	171	217	208	1			38	35	46				1	56	3				388
Destroying private property.....	49	2	30	21	19				13	2	11					5	1				51
Destroying public property.....	8		4	4	3						3					2					8
Fast driving.....	7		4	3	5					1	1										7
Fornication.....	2	2	1	3	1											3					4
Fugitives from justice.....	25	1	14	12										1		15	1	2		1	26
Fugitives from parents.....	68	12	62	18							1				75	4			5		80
Fugitive from reform school.....	1		1														1		1		1
Fugitive from industrial school.....	1		1																		1
Intoxication.....		1		1							1										1
Incorrigibility.....	61	29	22	68					1	11	9	1				43	25				90
Indecent exposure.....	10		6	4	4				6												10
Indecent assault.....	1			1	1																1
Insanity.....	1	1	1	1									2								2
Malicious mischief.....	3		2	1				1								2					3
Obtaining money or goods by false pretenses.....		1		1																	1
Petit larceny.....	342	26	115	253	75		2		14	20	1	6				183	76				368
Profanity.....	2	1	1	2	2				1												3
Threats.....	2		1	1	1						1										2
Trespass.....	14		8	6	8				6							1				2	14
Taking property without consent.....	10		7	3	6					1											10
Vagrancy.....	54	13	31	36	2				11	6		3				36	9				67
Violation of—																					
Fish law.....	3		1	2	1				2												3
Humane law.....	8	7	8	2							1					9					10
Police regulations.....	329	3	172	160	246	2			31	6	25	1				20	1				332
Other District of Columbia ordinances.....	27	2	10	19	19	1			5		2					2					29
Witnesses.....		2		2							2										2
Total.....	1,500	152	718	934	651	4	2	1	145	104	163	11	2	1	77	353	121	2	6	4	1,652

Nativity of those arrested—Continued.

Japan	4	Syria	5
Norway	6	Sweden	16
Portugal	1	Switzerland	25
Prussia	1	Scotland	36
Porto Rico	2	Turkey	3
Persia	2	United States, white	13,283
Poland	6	United States, colored	14,273
Roumania	3	Wales	2
Russia	140		
Sicily	1	Total	29,483
Spain	3		

Social conditions.

White	15,209	Able to read and write	27,133
Colored	14,274	Unable to read and write	2,350
Total	29,483	Total	29,483
Males	25,668	Males married	10,443
Females	3,815	Males single	15,225
		Females married	1,648
		Females single	2,167
Total	29,483	Total	29,483

Disposition of arrests.

Fined and paid	11,386	Delivered to—	
Fined and sent to workhouse in default	4,231	Military authorities	24
Fined and sent to jail in default ..	1,619	Naval authorities	16
Sent to—		United States marshal	53
Workhouse	49	Parents or friends	118
Jail	48	Board of Children's Guardians ..	400
Grand jury	512	Junior Republic	2
Insane asylum	255	Soldiers' Home	1
Reform School	188	Emigration agent	1
Washington Asylum	19	Delaware authorities	1
Home Industrial School	6	Maryland authorities	30
Temporary home	2	Minnesota authorities	1
House of the Good Shepherd	2	Massachusetts authorities	1
Personal bonds taken	2,627	New York authorities	2
Placed under bonds	13	New Jersey authorities	1
Nolle prossed	2,303	Ohio authorities	1
Dismissed	5,135	Pennsylvania authorities	5
Not disposed of	406	Texas authorities	1
Sentence suspended	13	Virginia authorities	11
		Total	29,483

United States cases.

Fines imposed	\$73,094.00
Fines paid	13,720.00
To jail in default	52,114.00
Execution suspended	240.00
Personal bonds taken	7,020.00
Total	73,094.00

District of Columbia cases.

Fines imposed	\$112,561.25
Fines paid	48,517.25
To workhouse in default	57,074.00
Execution suspended	50.00
Personal bonds taken	6,920.00
Total	112,561.25

Table of arrests—Misdemeanors.

UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE.

Offense.	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Workhouse, default.	Jail, default.	Sent to grand jury.	Personal bonds.	Nolle prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To insane asylum.	To military authorities.	To parents or friends.	To Board of Children's Guardians.	To Reform School.	To temporary home.	To Home Industrial School.	Sentence suspended.	Total.
Affray.....	2	1	1	3	2				9	19	12					1	1				3
Assault.....	81	13	32	62	39				7	2	2					14					94
Assault and battery.....	23	2	6	19	7						1					7					25
Cruelty to animals.....	8		4	4	6					1											8
Concealed weapons.....	9		3	3	1												3			1	6
Contempt of court.....	1	1		2							2										2
Disorderly conduct.....	356	32	171	217	208	1			38	35	46				1	56	3				388
Destroying private property.....	49	2	30	21	19				13	2	11					5	1				51
Destroying public property.....	8		4	4	3						3					2					8
Fast driving.....	7		4	3	5					1	1										7
Fornication.....	2	2	1	3	1											3					4
Fugitives from justice.....	25	1	14	12										1	1	15	1	2		1	26
Fugitives from parents.....	68	12	62	18							1				75	4					80
Fugitive from reform school.....	1		1														1		1		1
Fugitive from industrial school.....	1		1																		1
Intoxication.....		1																			1
Incorrigibility.....	61	29	22	68					1	11	9	1				43	25				90
Indecent exposure.....	10		6	4	4				6												10
Indecent assault.....	1			1	1								2								1
Insanity.....	1	1	1	1																	2
Malicious mischief.....	3		2	1				1								2					3
Obtaining money or goods by false pretenses.....		1		1							1										1
Petit larceny.....	342	26	115	253	75		2		14	20	42	6				183	76				368
Profanity.....	2	1	1	2	2				1												3
Threats.....	2		1	1	1						1										2
Trespass.....	14		8	6	8				6							1					14
Taking property without consent.....	10		7	3	6					1										2	10
Vagrancy.....	54	13	31	36	2				11	6		3				36	9				67
Violation of—																					
Fish law.....	3		1	2	1				2												3
Humane law.....	3	7	8	2							1					9					10
Police regulations.....	329	3	172	160	246	2			31	6	25	1				20	1				332
Other District of Columbia ordinances.....	27	2	10	19	19	1			5		2					2					29
Witnesses.....		2		2							2										2
Total.....	1,500	152	718	934	651	4	2	1	145	104	163	11	2	1	77	353	121	2	6	4	1,652

Table of arrests—Misdemeanors—Continued.

UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE.

Offense.	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Workhouse, default.	Jail, default.	Sent to workhouse.	Sent to jail.	Sent to grand jury.	Personal bonds.	Nolle prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To insane asylum.	To military authorities.	To naval authorities.	To United States marshal.	To parents or friends.	To Board of Children's Guardians.	To Reform School.	To Washington Asylum.	To House of the Good Shepherd.	To Junior Republic.	To Maryland authorities.	To New Jersey authorities.	To Virginia authorities.	Sentence suspended.	Total.
Affray	17	3	9	11	7	...	5	...	...	...	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	
Adultery	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Assault	225	59	64	220	96	2	92	...	...	1	14	33	38	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	284	
Assault and battery	49	14	11	52	19	...	18	...	...	3	5	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	
Bringing stolen goods into the District of Columbia	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Cruelty to animals	52	...	11	41	37	7	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	
Concealed weapon	31	...	10	21	3	6	10	...	1	...	5	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	
Contempt of court	2	2	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Disorderly conduct	914	239	334	819	573	305	...	1	...	...	135	46	83	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,153	
Desertion	8	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
Destroying private property	36	3	19	20	14	9	...	...	...	...	3	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	
Destroying public property	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Fast driving	19	...	10	9	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	
Fornication	19	29	6	42	11	3	14	...	...	...	1	6	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	
Fugitives from—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Justice	28	7	23	12	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	10	...	2	2	8	1	1	35
Parents	27	10	36	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	
Reform school	3	3	1	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
Habitual drunkard	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Intoxication	60	4	45	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	
Intoxication and disorderly	60	20	17	63	36	35	...	...	...	...	6	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	
Incorrigibility	8	5	3	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
Indecent exposure	25	...	9	16	10	5	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	
Insanity	3	6	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	
Keeping—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Disorderly house	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Gambling house or table	4	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Dangerous dog	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Malicious mischief	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Petit larceny	333	75	157	251	76	1	166	...	1	...	31	47	38	7	...	...	...	...	...	9	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	408

Table of arrests—Misdemeanors—Continued.

OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE.

Offense.	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Workhouse, default.	Jail, default.	Sent to workhouse.	Sent to jail.	Sent to grand jury.	Personal bonds.	Bonds.	Nolle prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To insane asylum.	To military authorities.	To naval authorities.	To United States marshal.	To parents or friends.	To Washington Asylum.	To emigration agent.	To Soldiers' Home.	To Maryland authorities.	To New York authorities.	To Ohio authorities.	To Pennsylvania authorities.	To Texas authorities.	To Virginia authorities.	To Minnesota authorities.	To Massachusetts authorities.	To Delaware authorities.	Sentence suspended.	Total.
Aiding fugitive to escape.	1		1		1																												1	
Affray.....	120	9	59	70	67		20				13		17	11	1																		129	
Adultery.....	17	11	12	16	2	1	9						7	4	5																		28	
Assault.....	1,385	232	521	1,096	573	5	464		5		105		228	188	46	2				1													1,617	
Assault and battery.	309	35	96	248	100		97		1	3	30	2	55	42	13														1				344	
Bringing stolen goods into the District of Columbia.	2		2				2																										2	
Cruelty to animals.....	1,073	8	663	418	964	38	1				32		14	28	4																		1,081	
Concealed weapons.....	173	12	65	120	18	31	46	1			25	1	18	30	11	2																	2	
Contempt of court.....	23		12	11	4		2	1	1		8		3	6	2					1													23	
Creating a nuisance.....	134	47	90	91	7	1					82		78	1	11					1													181	
Disorderly conduct.....	3,893	1,057	1,690	3,260	2,536	1,313	1	1			526		181	378	12	1																	4,950	
Desertion.....	33		30	8										3					18	12													33	
Destroying private property.....	156	23	81	98	70	47		2		2	9		23	26																			179	
Destroying public property.....	4	1	3	2	1		1						2	1																			5	
Enticing prostitution.		2		2	1									1																				2
Exhibiting obscene pictures.....	1		1		1																													1
Fast driving.....	211		112	99	171	19					11		3	6	1																		211	
Fornication.....	99	82	22	159	35	8	63	4			9	2	29	27	9																		181	
Fugitives from—																																		
Justice.....	60	4	43	21				5		1			1	3	1	11																	64	
Parents.....		1	1																														1	
Insane asylum.....	12		12													12																		12
Habitual drunkard.....	214	12	188	38	86	144		1			32		4	7	1																		226	
Harboring female child for immoral purposes.		1		1									1																					1
Intoxication.....	2,978	150	2,457	671				1						3,127																				3,128
Intoxication and disorderly.....	1,581	201	945	787	797	716					173		16	28	1	1																	1,732	

[illegible]

SUMMARY—TABLE OF ARRESTS—MISDEMEANORS.

Offense.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Nol- prossed.	Dis- missed.	Cases held 1904.	Cases held 1903.
Aiding fugitive to escape.....	1	1				1	
Affray.....	152	68	84	21	13	118	180
Adultery.....	30	14	16	7	4	19	27
Assault.....	1,995	617	1,378	280	238	1,477	1,381
Assault and battery.....	432	113	319	67	52	313	346
Bringing stolen goods into the District of Columbia.....	3	2	1		1	2	3
Cruelty to animals.....	1,141	678	463	15	33	1,093	1,125
Concealed weapons.....	222	78	144	20	32	170	199
Contempt of court.....	29	13	16	3	10	16	30
Creating nuisance.....	181	90	91	78	1	102	79
Disorderly conduct.....	6,491	2,195	4,296	262	507	5,722	5,746
Desertion.....	41	37	4		3	38	39
Destroying private property.....	269	130	139	28	44	197	177
Destroying public property.....	15	9	6	5	4	6	15
Enticing prostitution.....	2		2		1	1	1
Exhibiting obscene pictures.....	1	1				1	1
Fast driving.....	237	126	111	4	8	225	171
Fornication.....	233	29	204	35	34	164	180
Fugitives from—							
Justice.....	125	80	45	1	4	120	135
Parents.....	118	99	19	2	1	115	157
Reform school.....	7	2	5			7	3
Industrial school.....	1	1				1	3
Insane asylum.....	12	12				12	6
Habitual drunkard.....	228	190	38	5	7	216	158
Harboring female child for im- moral purposes.....	1		1	1			
Intoxication.....	3,193	2,502	691		3,192	1	1
Intoxication and disorderly.....	1,812	962	850	17	30	1,765	1,601
Incorrigibility.....	103	25	78	12	12	79	76
Indecent exposure.....	355	206	149	7	7	341	317
Indecent assault.....	9	5	4	3	1	5	4
Insanity.....	280	179	101		39	241	146
Keeping—							
Disorderly house.....	70	16	54	5	10	55	69
Bawdy house.....	14	5	9	1		13	16
Unlicensed bar.....	63	19	44	13	3	47	41
Open bar Sunday.....	12	10	2	1		11	8
Dangerous dog.....	22	14	8	6		16	16
Malicious mischief.....	4	2	2			4	
Nonsupport of children.....	66	27	39	11	8	47	25
Petit larceny.....	1,894	665	1,229	225	222	1,447	1,233
Profanity.....	290	96	194	6	10	274	333
Refusing to pay hack hire.....	45	39	6	12	4	29	45
Selling liquors to minors.....	1	1				1	1
Threats.....	196	85	111	42	14	140	125
Trespass.....	83	43	40	9	6	68	147
Taking property without consent.....	37	19	18	10	7	20	12
Unlicensed pawnbroker.....	1	1				1	
Vagrancy.....	2,137	1,301	836	64	160	1,913	1,861
Violations of—							
Building regulations.....	55	47	8	13	5	37	36
Boarding-house law.....	58	50	8	27	7	24	21
Barber-shop law.....	4	3	1			4	1
Dog law.....	46	16	30	21	2	23	26
District of Columbia Code.....	4	4				4	
Fish law.....	14	8	6		1	13	4
Food law.....	343	321	22	7	7	329	224
Game law.....	4	2	2		1	3	3
Gambling law.....	2	2				2	
Hack law.....	127	61	66	21	13	93	52
Humane law.....	18	11	7		1	17	29
Health ordinances.....	598	426	172	185	26	387	315
License law.....	159	132	27	107	4	48	34
Police regulations.....	3,259	1,977	1,282	179	111	2,969	3,052
Plumbing regulations.....	5	5				5	3
Smoke law.....	24	24		2	1	21	24
Snow law.....	410	395	15	65	12	333	108
Weights and measures law.....	13	7	6			13	5
Other District of Columbia ordinances.....	613	442	171	228	19	366	265
Witnesses.....	52	19	33		52		3
Total.....	28,462	14,759	13,703	2,133	4,984	21,345	20,444

Table of arrests—Crime.

UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE.

Offense.	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Workhouse, default.	Jail, default.	Sent to grand jury.	Personal bonds.	Nolle prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To insane asylum.	To military authorities.	To parents or friends.	To Board of Children's Guardians.	To reform school.	To temporary home.	To Home Industrial School.	Sentence suspended.	Total.
Arson	3	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Assault with dangerous weapons	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Cohabiting with female child under 16 years	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Grand larceny	1	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Housebreaking	5	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Larceny from the United States	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Robbery	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4
Total	20	2	3	19	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	8	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	22

Table of arrests—Crime—Continued.

UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE.

Offense.	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Workhouse, default.	Jail, default.	Sent to workhouse.	Sent to jail.	Sent to grand jury.	Personal bonds.	Nolle prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To insane asylum.	To military authorities.	To naval authorities.	To United States marshal.	To parents or friends.	To Board of Children's Guardians.	To reform school.	To Washington Asylum.	To House of the Good Shepherd.	To Junior Republic.	To Maryland authorities.	To New Jersey authorities.	To Virginia authorities.	Sentence suspended.	Total.
Abandoning infant.....																													2
ARSON.....	1	2	1	1						1		1																	1
Assault with dangerous weapon.....	19	1	4	16	1		1			7		10	1																20
Assault, intent to kill.....	4			4			1			1																			4
Attempt at arson.....	1		1							1		1																	1
Attempt at rape.....	2		1	1						1											1								2
Cohabiting with female child under 16 years.....	1			1									1																1
Depredation on property.....	1			1			1																						1
Embezzlement.....	10		7	3						5		5																	10
Forgery.....	1			1						1																			1
Fraud.....	1			1									1																1
Grand larceny.....	26	4	19	11						19		5	2					3		1									30
Housebreaking.....	56	2	13	45						40		9	7				1					1							58
Infanticide.....		2	1	1						2																			2
Larceny by a trick.....	1			1								1																	1
Larceny from the United States.....	2			2						2																			2
Murder.....	1			1						1																			1
Obtaining money or goods by false pretenses.....	2		1	1																									2
Robbery.....	6	1	2	5			2			2		2	3																12
Rape.....	2			2																									2
Seduction.....	1			1								1																	1
Total.....	138	12	51	99	1		5			88		34	15					4		1	2								150

Table of arrests—Crime—Continued.

OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE—Continued.

Offense.	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Workhouse, default.	Jail, default.	Sent to workhouse.	Sent to jail.	Sent to grand jury.	Personal bonds.	Bonds.	Nolle prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To insane asylum.	To military authorities.	To naval authorities.	To United States marshal.	To parents or friends.	To Washington Asylum.	To immigration agent.	To Soldiers' Home.	To Maryland authorities.	To New York authorities.	To Ohio authorities.	To Pennsylvania authorities.	To Texas authorities.	To Virginia authorities.	To Minnesota authorities.	To Massachusetts authorities.	To Delaware authorities.	Sentence suspended.	Total.	
Robbery.....	68	9	34	40			6			30	1		17	18	2																		74		
Receiving stolen goods.....	11	3	7	7						7			4	3																				14	
Seduction.....	3			3									1	1	1																			3	
Sodomy.....	12		3	9						1			1	10																				12	
Selling lottery tickets.....	1		1				1																											1	
Violations of—																																			5
Civil-rights law.....	5		3	2	3						1			1																				5	
Policy law.....	19			19			1			11			4	3						2														19	
Postal law.....	3		2	1						1																									3
Total	684	67	352	399	10	1	41	7	395	10	1	1	125	98	20				38					3					2					751	

SUMMARY—TABLE OF ARRESTS—CRIME.

Offense.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Nolle prossed.	Dis- missed.	Cases held 1904.	Cases held 1903.
Abduction.....	2		2		1	1	
Abortion.....	1		1			1	
Abandoning infant.....	5	2	3	1	1	3	1
Arson.....	9	6	3		4	5	3
Assault with intent to kill.....	28	10	18	9	1	18	24
Assaulting officer.....	20	4	16	1	10	9	10
Assault with dangerous weapon ..	110	19	91	29	6	75	73
Attempt at larceny.....	2	1	1		1	1	2
Attempt at arson.....	2	2				2	1
Attempt at rape.....	7	2	5			7	2
Attempt at mayhem.....	1	1				1	
Attempt at robbery.....	1		1			1	
Attempt to commit crime.....	1		1		1		5
Bigamy.....	2	1	1		1	1	4
Conspiracy.....	2	2				2	2
Cohabiting with female child un- der 16 years of age.....	9	2	7	2	1	6	10
Criminal libel.....	6	4	2	1		5	3
Depredation on property.....	4	1	3		1	3	1
Embezzlement.....	97	77	20	16	5	76	56
Forcible entry.....	4	3	1			4	1
Forgery.....	17	14	3	1		16	34
Fraud.....	1		1		1		
Grand larceny.....	152	81	71	37	14	101	89
Housebreaking.....	193	65	128	23	24	146	146
Infanticide.....	2	1	1			2	
Keeping gambling house or table.....	93	42	51	5	31	57	48
Larceny by a trick.....	6	3	3	1		5	
Larceny from United States.....	10	3	7	1	1	8	4
Murder.....	12	3	9		1	11	11
Mayhem.....	2	1	1			2	2
Obtaining money or goods by false pretenses.....	65	45	20	9	6	50	61
Passing counterfeits.....	1		1	1			1
Perjury.....	1		1			1	5
Rape.....	6	1	5		1	5	9
Robbery.....	85	37	48	22	21	42	58
Receiving stolen goods.....	14	7	7	4	3	7	10
Seduction.....	4		4	2	1	1	3
Sodomy.....	12	3	9	1	10	1	
Selling lottery tickets.....	1	1				1	
Violations of:							
Civil rights law.....	5	3	2		1	4	
Policy law.....	19		19	4	3	12	17
Postal law.....	7	4	3			7	5
Total.....	1,021	451	570	170	151	700	701

Police patrol and signal service.

Drivers.....	22	Persons taken to—Continued.	
Wagons.....	11	Gallery.....	71
Horses.....	23	Asylums.....	6
Reports from boxes by officers.....	1, 104, 777	Several homes.....	24
Messages sent and received ..	15, 826	Dead bodies removed to morgue or late homes.....	45
Calls for wagon by—		Children restored to their homes.....	47
Officers.....	10, 500	Accidents attended.....	251
Citizens.....	173	Injured removed to their homes.....	50
Messenger or telephone ..	1, 479	Sick removed to their homes ..	148
Persons taken to—		Number of times reserves to fires.....	673
Headquarters.....	361	Miscellaneous runs.....	2, 341
Police court.....	431	Total number of runs made...	17, 431
Jail.....	15		
Workhouse.....	6		
Hospitals.....	1, 761		
Places of abode.....	132		
Depots.....	9		

REPORT OF CHIEF (ALSO PROPERTY) CLERK.

411



REPORT OF CHIEF (ALSO PROPERTY) CLERK.

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following tabular statement showing in detail the financial and property transactions of this office during the past fiscal year:

Month.	Delivered to owners by order of court or upon proof of ownership.	Delivered to claimant on bond.	Delivered to administrators.	Destroyed by order of court.	Balance on hand.	Total.
1903						
July.....	\$4,908.90	\$1,230.00	.....	\$16.75	\$357.99	\$6,513.64
August.....	5,126.22	174.50	\$476.00	13.35	701.18	6,491.25
September.....	4,642.58	178.00	1,050.00	21.50	119.42	6,011.50
October.....	9,335.52	377.40	586.18	17.25	3,323.46	13,639.81
November.....	5,626.91	570.75	1,130.00	14.10	246.76	7,588.52
December.....	17,928.79	131.20	165.45	5.50	326.31	18,557.25
1904						
January.....	3,164.85	700.00	140.00	4.00	575.10	4,583.95
February.....	6,644.68	303.08	50.00	8.25	786.19	7,792.20
March.....	3,895.14	210.50	100.00	12.75	809.73	5,028.12
April.....	7,919.10	137.00	51.03	.....	309.32	8,416.45
May.....	6,954.32	237.00	.....	.....	1,107.70	8,299.02
June.....	4,458.34	179.00	3,237.78	.....	592.45	8,467.57
Total.....	80,605.35	4,428.43	6,986.44	113.45	9,255.61	101,389.28

The steady increase in the number of lots of lost, stolen, and abandoned property recovered by the police, to which reference has been made in previous reports, continued during the past year, increasing from 3,156 to 3,722.

Of the 779 bicycles reported stolen during the year 606 were recovered.

Very respectfully,

JAMES A. KEMP,
Chief (also Property) Clerk.

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Superintendent Metropolitan Police.



REPORT OF SANITARY OFFICER.

415



REPORT OF SANITARY OFFICER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1904.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

While the exhibits do not show the number of applications made to this office for various kinds of aid, they set forth the steady increase in business. The unfortunate are slow to learn that many of the duties formerly assigned to the sanitary officer were three years ago transferred to the Board of Charities, and many call, seeking what the police are powerless to grant.

THE INSANE.

No legislation for many years has been more important to this office than the act of Congress approved April 27, 1904, authorizing the apprehension and detention of insane persons in the District of Columbia, and providing for their temporary admission to the Government Hospital for the Insane. Prior to the passage of this act, the authorities acted on their supposed common-law rights in reference to arresting supposed insane persons. We now have ample authority to arrest an insane person found within the District of Columbia, and the act protects the rights of any and all who may be taken into custody on account of their mental condition.

It is to be regretted that the number of alleged insane persons called to the attention of this department during the year just closed shows a marked increase over the preceding year. Six hundred and fifty-eight cases of alleged insanity or mental disturbance were investigated during the year, against 500 cases for the preceding year, an increase of 158. Of the 658 cases investigated, 467 were returned properly certified as insane, and the patients were admitted to the Government Hospital for the Insane, on temporary permits, pending judicial inquiry. The number thus admitted shows an increase of 84 over last year. Of those admitted to the hospital, 14 were returned on duplicate permits, having been former patients and discharged during the year as improved. Eighty-seven were native-born of the District of Columbia.

Cranks and demented persons continue to visit our city to have imaginary wrongs righted; 90 were arrested and, after being duly examined by the police surgeons, admitted to St. Elizabeth's as transient or nonresident patients, an increase of 34 over the year previous. We experience no little trouble with nonresident insane, who frequently refuse to give any information concerning themselves or relatives, and considerable persuasion is necessary to learn whence they came.

Two hundred and eighty-eight alleged insane persons were arrested, of whom 270 were examined by the police surgeons and 18 by other physicians. Of the number arrested and examined by physicians, 129 were reported as not insane, but 57 of those thus reported were sent to the Washington Asylum Hospital for treatment and further observation, and of that number 31 were subsequently admitted to the Government Hospital for the Insane.

Three hundred and seventy-three alleged insane persons were duly tried by a marshal's jury, of whom 44 were discharged as not insane. Fifty were discharged from the hospital prior to trial, 13 died pending judicial inquiry, and 16 independent or pay patients were admitted. The several forms of lunacy of those sent to the hospital for curative treatment are classified as follows:

Acute mania	68	Paresis	9
Chronic mania	20	Paranoia	10
Delusions of persecution	129	Puerperal insanity	8
Dementia	42	Religious mania	20
Dipsomania	17	Senile dementia	38
Epileptic insanity	11	Sporadic idiocy	1
Imbecility	10	Suicidal mania	2
Hereditary insanity	2		
Melancholia	80	Total	467

NATIVITY OF INSANE.

United States	418	Japan	1
Austria	1	Russia	1
Canada	3	Sweden	2
Chile	1	Switzerland	3
England	3	Turkey	1
Germany	21		
Ireland	11	Total	467
Italy	1		

COLOR AND SEX.

White	308	Males	293
Colored	159	Females	174
Total	467	Total	467

The average age of those admitted to the hospital was 41 years and 6 months.

I beg to renew the recommendation which you have made for the past several years for the establishment of a hospital or asylum for inebriates. The establishment of an asylum for the treatment of those addicted to the excessive use of alcohol, opium, morphine, or other narcotics seems to receive most earnest indorsement by this community. The year just closed has been no exception as to the number of applications for treatment of persons given to the excessive use of liquor and drugs. Numerous sad stories have been related by the wife or mother concerning the waywardness of husband or son, who, if not dipsomaniacs, are inebriates with uncontrollable desire for alcohol or other stimulant and should be restrained. I trust that in the near future a hospital for the compulsory treatment of this unfortunate class will be erected, for I am sure such an institution would be in the interest of morality and good government and meet a long-felt want.

An ambulance for the transfer of patients to and from the Government Hospital for the Insane is much needed by this department and I recommend that such a vehicle be provided. It could also be used for other purposes in cases of emergency.

In conclusion permit me to return my thanks for your generous approval of my work, also for your encouragement and direction.

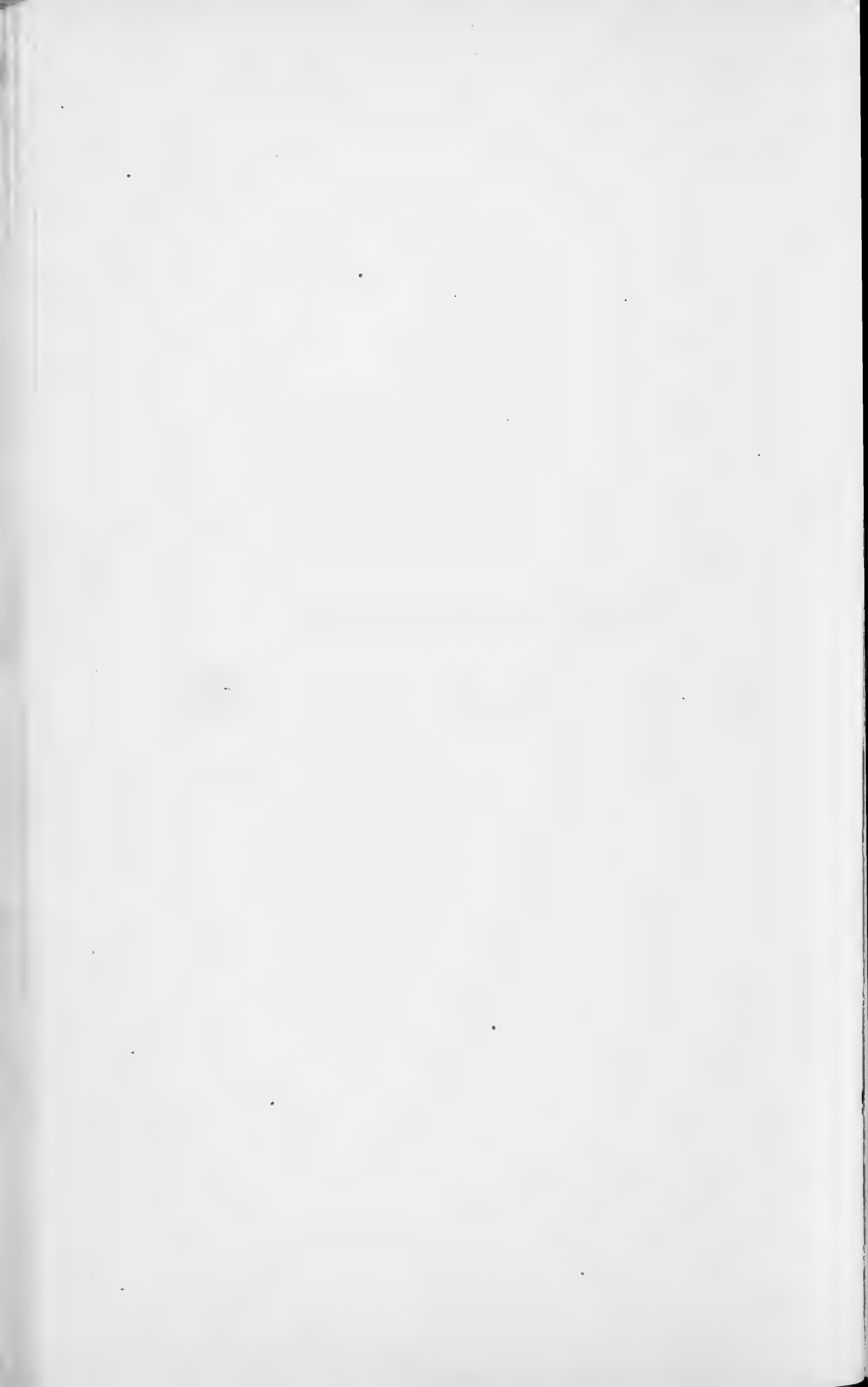
Very respectfully,

J. A. FRANK,
Sanitary Officer, Metropolitan Police.

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Superintendent of Metropolitan Police.

REPORT OF HACK INSPECTOR.

419



REPORT OF HACK INSPECTOR.

WASHINGTON, *July 1, 1904.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904:

Vehicles licensed	389
Licenses transferred	19
Vehicles inspected	389
Vehicles condemned	23
Vehicles, minor repairs ordered for	79
Number of hack stands	36
Number of hacks which stands will accommodate	250

Cases tried in police court:

For using unlicensed vehicle	37
For charging excessive rates	7
For refusing to pay hack hire	45
For using condemned vehicles	3
For failing to turn in property found in vehicles	2
For other violations of hack laws	49

Total	143
Complaints relative to hacks and hackmen investigated	11
Amount paid District of Columbia for hack licenses	\$2, 240. 50
Recovered from hackmen lost articles valued at	\$71. 00

While attending to my duties as hack inspector it became necessary for me to make arrests for other offenses as follows:

Affray	4
Assault	1
Disorderly	4
Intoxication	1
Vagrancy	1

Total	11
Complaints other than those relative to hackmen investigated and reported upon ..	9
Important rulings by the court, relative to hacks, reported	7

I have devoted my best effort to the work of compelling improvement in the condition of public vehicles during the past year.

I am confident that their condition as to safety, cleanliness, and sightliness will now compare very favorably with the condition of those in use in other cities, but it is difficult to keep them so for the reason that owners of vehicles are not required under the law to have them inspected before placing them in service, and a dilapidated vehicle may thus be used for some time before it is possible for the inspector to discover its condition and condemn it.

For this reason licenses should not be issued until the vehicles to be used have been inspected and passed.

More vehicles have been condemned on account of their unsanitary and unsightly condition than heretofore, and effort has been made to have old, worn-out, and dirty linings replaced by new.

The controversy between the public hackmen and the hotel keepers as to the right of the latter to stand unlicensed vehicles on the streets in front of their hotels was decided by the court of appeals in favor of the hotel keepers, which leaves this troublesome question in precisely the same condition as before.

The greatest need for the improvement of the hack service at the present time is a law requiring drivers to take out a license and giving the Commissioners power to

refuse or revoke said license for cause. Many undesirable characters who now bring reproach upon the service might thus be excluded, and the exclusion of a few drivers of known criminal tendencies would act as a deterrent to others.

Such a law properly enforced would mean real progress in the improvement of the hack service of the District of Columbia.

Very respectfully submitted.

A. R. LAMB, *Hack Inspector.*

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Superintendent Metropolitan Police Department.

REPORT OF PHOTOGRAPHER.

423



REPORT OF PHOTOGRAPHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1904.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, of the work executed by G. V. Johnson, Metropolitan police, official photographer until February 12, 1904, and since that time by myself in the photolaboratory of the Metropolitan police department of the District of Columbia.

Subjects photographed at the studio	188
Photographs copied	26
Dead bodies photographed for identification in court	7
Unknown dead bodies photographed for identification by relatives, friends, or acquaintances	5
Scenes of crimes, 10; total views	26
Scenes of accidents, 4; total views	9
View of department riot gun	1

A total of 1,646 photographs of the regular size and 51 of large size were made during the year.

Very respectfully,

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Superintendent of Metropolitan Police.

FRED SANDBERG,
Private, Metropolitan Police, in Charge.



REPORT OF HUMANE AGENT.

427



REPORT OF HUMANE AGENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1904.*

DEAR SIR: In submitting my statistical report for the year ended June 30, 1904, I take the liberty of again inviting your attention to the necessity for legislation to prevent children, especially young newsboys, loitering about and entering saloons; to keep children under 14 or 16 years from attending the night performances at the theaters, unless accompanied by parents or guardians; to license women who make a business of boarding young children; a curfew law, requiring children to stay off the streets at night unless accompanied by parents or guardians.

I would respectfully call your attention to pages 16, 18, and 28 of the report of the Washington Humane Society for the year 1903.

The following is a detailed statement of the disposition of the cases investigated by me during the year:

Number of cases investigated	291
Number of children involved	489
Committed to Board of Children's Guardians	34
No evidence to sustain charge	20
Sent to Bell Home	1
Sent to St. Vincent de Paul Society	3
Sent to Reform School	1
Turned over to Maryland Society	1
Amicably adjusted by warnings, etc	167
Arrested for assault	1
Children performing in theatres	4

Respectfully submitted.

G. T. McGLUE,
Metropolitan Police.

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF BOARD OF POLICE SURGEONS.

431

REPORT OF BOARD OF POLICE SURGEONS.

During the year ending June 30, 1904, the board of surgeons examined for the police department 520 applicants, 175 of whom passed and 345 were rejected.

Number of sick cards issued	1,679
Number of visits to officers' homes	1,915
Number of office visits	4,543

Number of persons examined as to their sanity, 271. Of this number 158 were sent to St. Elizabeth's, 65 to Washington Asylum, and 48 discharged.

Very respectfully,

W. T. BURCH, M. D., *Secretary.*

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent Metropolitan Police, District of Columbia.

REPORT ON ENFORCEMENT OF PHARMACY LAW.

435

REPORT ON ENFORCEMENT OF PHARMACY LAW.

DEPARTMENT METROPOLITAN POLICE,
Washington, D. C., August 12, 1904.

SIR: Having been detailed to inspect the practice of medicine, pharmacy, and dentistry, I have the honor to respectfully submit for your information my annual report of work done, together with a statistical statement of the respective professions under my supervision for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Official visits made:

Physicians	87
Drug stores	282
Dental offices	316
Total	685

Investigations made:

Medical cases	59
Drug cases	22
Dental cases	13
Midwife	13
Obscene literature and pictures	13
Suicides	7
Attempted suicides	12
Insurance cases	2
Miscellaneous cases	5
Total cases	146

Arrests, prosecutions, etc.:

Number of arrests made	26
Practicing medicine without a license (7 convicted and fined, 2 nolle prossed, 1 dismissed, and 2 still pending)	12
Violating the pharmacy law (forfeited \$25 each)	4
Practicing midwifery without a license (all convicted or pleaded guilty and personal bonds taken not to repeat the offense)	6
Violating the health laws (nolle prossed)	2
Assault and battery (fined \$10)	1
Fugitive from justice (turned over to the Maryland authorities)	1

Physicians:

Licensed to practice since passage of law in 1896	1,477
Licensed to practice during the year	66
Now in practice in the District (approximated)	1,177

Pharmacists:

Drug stores in the District	197
Registered proprietors	175
Unregistered proprietors	30
Registered clerks	154
Unregistered clerks	18
Registered relief clerks	40
Apprentices	123
Total number of proprietors and employees	440
Registered on college diplomas during the year	46
Registered on passing examination during the year	11
Failed to pass	37

Dentists:

Dental offices in the District	276
Proprietors, all registered	287
Assistants, or journeymen, registered	19
Students, not registered	12
Pupils, not registered	2
Total number of proprietors and employees (not including persons working in the laboratories only)	320
Certificates given on college diplomas during the year	18
Certificates given on passing the examination	15
Certificates given on a certificate given by a State board	1
Took the examination and failed to pass	3

Midwives:

Licensed to practice since new law was passed in 1896	138
Licensed during the year	5
Now in practice (approximated)	110

When visiting the drug stores and dental offices I entered on printed blanks all changes in the personnel of the proprietors and their help; and having used the blanks for about three years I secured from the secretaries of the pharmacy and dental boards, respectively, 1,000 new blanks.

Examined the poison register books in each drug store and found them in each instance kept as required by law.

Visited many persons who are engaged in the massage, osteopathic, Swedish movement cure and other similar modes of practice for the cure or prevention of diseases, and, as far as I could learn, found them conducting their respective professions in accord with existing laws.

Called on a number of persons who are engaged in the manufacture and sale of what is known as patented and proprietary medicines and found them complying with the laws governing such business.

Please allow me to call your attention to the necessity of pushing to a passage House of Representatives bill 11967, to regulate the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons, etc., in this District, now pending in Congress.

As you are aware, it provides strenuous restrictions on the sale of the numerous poisons that are being used with sad effect as narcotics and with deadly effect for suicidal purposes.

It prohibits the promiscuous sale of medicines by itinerate venders, who have unquestionably caused the death of many of their subjects, injured still more, and most likely defrauded, financially, nearly all of them; and further, it provides a mode for examining the only unregistered homeopathic druggist now doing business in our city.

I am glad to be able to say that year by year I find less violation of the medical, pharmaceutical, and dental laws, and have fewer prosecutions in court.

Also allow me to thank you for your kindness to me during the past year and for the wise counsel I have received at your hands.

C. W. PROCTOR, *Metropolitan Police.*

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent.

REPORT OF HARBOR MASTER.

439

REPORT OF HARBOR MASTER.

OFFICE OF THE HARBOR MASTER,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my sixteenth annual report, as to the patrol boat and the service rendered by its crew during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

July 1 to October 8. One of the harbor police was detailed each day to look after the public playground for boys.

July 6. Found a batteau adrift near Four Mile Run. It was delivered to owner by order of property clerk.

July 6. Private J. J. Perry arrested William Dugan, white, age 61 years, who attempted to commit suicide by drowning. He was sent to the fourth precinct station.

July 10. Private J. J. Perry arrested Walter Johnson, white, age 23 years, for unlawful assembly.

July 11. John Hargrove, colored, age 19 years, drowned while bathing at the foot of Potomac street NW. His body was recovered by the harbor police and sent to the morgue.

July 12. Picked up a canoe which had capsized near Shepherds Landing and towed her to the Eastern Branch.

July 15. Joseph Lewis, colored, age 23 years, was accidently drowned at the foot of Twenty-sixth street NW. His body was recovered by the harbor police and sent to the morgue.

July 15. *Vigilant* went to the Long Bridge and towed a batteau to the harbor dock. It was delivered to the owner July 21, 1904.

July 16. Found body of a white male infant floating in the river near the Seventeenth street sewer and sent it to the morgue.

July 22. James Murphy, white, age 11 years, fell out of a swing in the boys' playground, Water street, between M and N streets SW., and cut his head. He was removed to the Emergency Hospital for treatment.

July 24. A suit of clothing was found in a boat in the tidal reservoir. River was dragged for days for body of T. Edgar Adams, to whom the clothes belonged and whose disappearance had been reported. His family subsequently received a letter from him.

July 29. Robert Cumberland's batteau was found by the harbor police near Shepherds Landing and turned over to the owner.

August 6. *Vigilant* went to the assistance of the steamer *Kent* and furnished steam to the donkey pump to pump water out of hull.

August 10. The United States steamboat inspectors inspected the *Vigilant* and boiler and found everything O. K.

August 18. Marie Holmes, colored, a resident of Charles County, Md., was found sick on board of the steamer *Wakefield* and was removed to the Providence Hospital in No. 4 patrol wagon.

August 19. George Green, colored, jumped overboard from the Long Bridge and was drowned. His body was dragged for by the crew of the *Vigilant* until the 20th, when it was found and sent to the morgue.

August 20. Henry Olsen, white, aged 10 years, fell overboard while fishing near the tidal reservoir and was drowned. His body was recovered by the crew of the *Vigilant* and sent to the morgue.

August 22. Frank Russell reported that on June 24 some one stole his batteau. It was recovered by the harbor police and turned over to him.

August 22. Byron Brice, white, aged 14 years, drowned while bathing near River View, Md. The crew of the *Vigilant* dragged for his body until August 24, when it was found and sent to the morgue.

August 25. Roland Sparks, colored, aged 11 years, fell overboard at the foot of Third street SE. and was drowned. His body was dragged for by the crew of the *Vigilant* until August 27, when it was found and sent to the morgue.

August 27. Private R. Dean arrested Walter Sousa and Albert Tolson for bathing in the river.

September 1. Private R. Dean arrested Michael Gorman; charge, vagrancy; complainant, R. Dean; disposition, personal bonds.

September 7. *Vigilant* kept race course clear for rowing contest at Georgetown.

September 14. Herman Laurosch, white, aged about 21 years, a Frenchman and sailor on board the schooner *R. Mason*, of Baltimore, Md., fell overboard from said vessel at the foot of Thirtieth street NW. and was drowned. His body was recovered and sent to the morgue.

September 14. Henry Schreyett, white, aged 9 years, fell from a barge at the foot of Thirteenth street SE. and was drowned. His body was recovered, and by consent of the coroner removed to the home of the parents of deceased.

September 17. George Hill, white, aged 23 years, fell from a pile driver at the foot of Tenth street SW. and was drowned. His body was recovered by the harbor police and sent to the morgue.

September 29. The *Vigilant* followed the bugeye *Elenora Russell* down the river with officers Cooper and Donovan of the Fourth precinct and arrested Thomas McCafferty, a sailor on that vessel; charge, assault and highway robbery.

September 29. Assisted Cumberland & Hollis in recovering a batteau that had been hired to parties who failed to return it.

October 1. J. R. Sutton, harbor master, took charge of the schooner *Four Sisters*, which had been abandoned by the captain. The owner was notified by telegraph at Kingston, Somerset County, Md. He arrived in this city October 3 and took charge of the vessel.

October 7. Andrew Trust, colored, aged 68 years, drowned at the foot of Thirtieth street NW. His body was recovered and sent to the morgue.

October 13 and 14. Crew painting *Vigilant*.

October 15. Privates S. D. Lewis and J. J. Perry on duty at the Norfolk wharf for the purpose of preventing the sale of liquor to the United States sailors who arrived on the Norfolk steamer to attend the unveiling of the Sherman statue.

October 18. About 11.30 p. m. while a south bound Chesapeake and Ohio passenger train was crossing the Long Bridge the draw collapsed, one car and tender being thrown into the river. A bridge tender named Richard Eckart, white, aged 39 years, was drowned. His body was recovered by the crew of the *Vigilant* and sent to the morgue October 30.

October 28. Andrew Lumkins, colored, aged 49, and Edward Farrel, colored, aged 26 years, while trying to raise an anchor, swamped the batteau near the new piers of the Long Bridge and were drowned. The bodies were recovered by the harbor police and sent to the morgue.

November 23. Privates S. D. Lewis and J. J. Perry went to the factory on Twenty-seventh street, between H and I streets NW., and investigated complaint about tar flowing from a drain into the river. A sample was taken and sent to police headquarters. It was analyzed by the District chemist. December 4 Private J. J. Perry swore out a warrant for the superintendent of the tar works, Everett Sutcliffe, charging him with allowing tar to flow into the river. He was arrested December 8 and the case is still pending.

December 2. Private J. J. Perry arrested Annie West on complaint of her parents, charging her with insanity.

January 1. *Vigilant* broke the ice in the tidal reservoir to prevent skating.

January 18. The *Vigilant* broke the ice around the steamer *Estelle Randall* and assisted her in getting away from her dock.

January 19. Leroy Coleman, white, aged 17 years, broke through the ice near the mouth of the tidal reservoir and was drowned. His body was recovered.

January 20. The U. S. army launch *Mercedes* sprung a leak, caused by the ice pulling out a plug. The crew of the *Vigilant* rendered assistance in keeping her from sinking.

January 22. The *Vigilant* pulled the U. S. army tug *Gibbon* off shore at the Alexandria Ferry dock.

January 23. During the winter ice formed on the river to the thickness of 8 and 10 inches. The *Vigilant* and six hired tugs began the task of clearing the ice out of the river.

March 1. Harry Downs, white, aged 15 years, fell from the tug *Tecumseh* at the foot of Eighth street SE. and was drowned. His body was sent to the morgue.

March 10. The body of Andrew P. Higgins, white, was found floating in the

Eastern Branch of the Potomac River. He disappeared from his home about November 20. Body was sent to the morgue.

March 12. *Vigilant* went to Piscataway Creek, Maryland, with officers of the fourth precinct and arrested Harry Meister, white, and Frank Williams, white, charged with grand larceny.

March 28. The body of an unknown infant was found on Jackson's wharf, near the foot of K street SW., and was sent to the morgue.

March 30. *Vigilant* went to Shepherd's wharf and got seine and boat captured by officers of the fifth precinct while engaged in illegal fishing, and towed her to harbor dock and turned same over to the owner April 1.

March 30 to April 7. *Vigilant* on Bennett's Marine Railway.

April 2. Peter Wright, aged 54 years, white, was removed to the Providence Hospital for treatment.

April 5. An unknown colored boy, aged about 13 years, fell from the Long Bridge and was drowned. His body was recovered by the crew of the *Vigilant* and sent to the morgue.

April 9. Walter Crabtree, white, aged 23 years, fell from a boat near the foot of Twenty-seventh street NW. and was drowned. His body was recovered and sent to the morgue.

April 12. The wharf committee was taken out on the *Vigilant* and made an inspection of the river front and wharves.

April 20. Two officers of the fourth precinct were taken out on the river on *Vigilant* and arrested Roman van Velzer.

April 21. Picked up a batteau adrift and turned her over to the owner.

April 22 to 30. Privates S. D. Lewis, R. Passeno, J. J. Perry, and Deck Hand Maurice Hughes on duty at night patrolling the river in a batteau in search of violaters of the fish and game law.

April 22. Privates S. D. Lewis, R. Passeno, and J. J. Perry arrested Benjamin Wallace, colored, aged 30 years, and Henry Johnson, colored, aged 35 years; charge, violating the fish law.

April 22. About 12.30 a. m. while Privates S. D. Lewis, R. Passeno, and J. J. Perry and Deck Hand Maurice Hughes were patrolling the river in a batteau a large haul seine was found in the waters of the District, the haul lines being attached to the Virginia shore. The net was cut and brought to the harbor wharf.

April 27. Privates S. D. Lewis, R. Passeno, and J. J. Perry arrested Lawrence Kearney, white, aged 21 years; charge, violating the fish law. He was fined \$25.

May 7. Official visit of R. Sylvester, major and superintendent of the Metropolitan police department.

May 13. About 6.30 p. m. a fence on Water street, between M and N SW., took fire from some unknown cause. The fire was extinguished by the crew of the *Vigilant*. Damage amounted to about \$5.

May 17. Private R. Dean arrested Jeff Garrett, white, aged 26 years, charged with violating the harbor regulations. Fined \$10.

May 20. The body of an unknown infant was found in the river near the foot of W street SW. and sent to the morgue.

May 20. Tate Vollard, white, aged about 45 years, a sailor, fell from his vessel at the foot of Thirteen-and-a-half street SW. and was drowned. His body was recovered by the crew of the *Vigilant* and sent to the morgue.

May 21. James Matthews, colored, aged about 55 years, fell from his vessel at the foot of Eleventh street SW. and was drowned. His body was recovered and sent to the morgue.

May 22. Richard Queen, colored, aged about 45 years, fell overboard near the foot of Jefferson street NW. and was drowned. His body was recovered and sent to the morgue by crew of *Vigilant*.

May 25. Joseph Carmony, white, aged 15 years, was drowned while bathing in the Potomac River near the wall of the Potomac Park. His body was recovered by crew of *Vigilant* and sent to the morgue.

June 3. Private J. J. Perry arrested William Banks, colored, aged 22 years, for No. 3, on the charge of perjury.

June 16. *Vigilant* took wharf committee out and they inspected the wharves and river front.

June 23. *Vigilant* left wharf with Doctor Woodward, health officer District of Columbia, and three veterinary surgeons and went to High Point, Va., to inspect dairy farms and cattle.

June 26. Jacob Rice, white, aged 12 years, and Floyd Getter, white, aged 12 years, were drowned while bathing near Buzzards Point. Both bodies were recovered and turned over to parents by direction of the coroner.

June 27. Privates R. Passeno and J. J. Perry arrested John Stewart, charged with disorderly conduct. Forfeited \$5.

In conclusion, permit me, sir, to tender you and all the members of your department with whom I have been brought in contact during the past year my cordial appreciation of the cooperation I have received in the discharge of my official duties. I have also to thank the members of the crew of the police boat *Vigilant* for the able manner in which they have performed whatever duty I have placed upon them.

Respectfully, yours,

J. R. SUTTON,
Harbor Master District of Columbia.

R. SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Charities has the honor to submit its fourth annual report, the same being for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

The membership of the Board has continued the same as in previous years. Prof. George William Cook, whose term of office expired June 30, 1904, was reappointed by the President for a term of three years. The present membership of the board is as follows:

	Term expires.
George W. Cook	June 30, 1907
John Joy Edson	June 30, 1906
S. W. Woodward	June 30, 1906
Charles P. Neill	June 30, 1905
Simon Wolf	June 30, 1905

Officers.

S. W. Woodward	President.
Charles P. Neill	Vice-president.
George S. Wilson	Secretary.

Standing committees.

On medical charities	{ John Joy Edson, chairman. Charles P. Neill.
On child-caring work	{ Simon Wolf, chairman. George W. Cook.
On reformatory and correctional institutions	{ George W. Cook, chairman. John Joy Edson.
On miscellaneous institutions	{ Charles P. Neill, chairman. Simon Wolf.

The president of the board is ex officio member of all standing committees.

The policy of the Board of Charities has been in harmony with the recommendations of the report of the joint Congressional committee, which made an exhaustive investigation of the charitable and reformatory work of the District of Columbia and submitted a comprehensive report in 1898. The creation of a board of charities was recommended by this committee as the first step necessary in the process of reform. This Board, since its organization, has made a careful and exhaustive study of local conditions, and is convinced that any satisfactory reorganization of the local charities must follow substantially the lines laid down in that report.

The recommendations in this report and the accompanying estimates for appropriations, like those in former reports of the Board, have in view the unification of control and the proper coordination of the various agencies comprising the public charitable and reformatory

work of the District. In its recommendations the Board has carefully considered the interests of the various institutions that for many years have received appropriations from Congress, and has endeavored, even where changes are urged, to prevent any serious embarrassment to worthy institutions. The Board is convinced that it has been conservative in its recommendations, but that these recommendations are all in the direction of progress. Important changes require time. We do not expect to see the charitable and reformatory system of the District of Columbia completely reorganized in a year, but we believe that a consistent support on the part of Congress should be given to the recommendations made by this Board and by the Commissioners, if there is ever to be built up in the District of Columbia such a model system of public charitable and reformatory work as everyone believes should mark the capital of the nation.

NEED OF UNIFICATION IN MANAGEMENT.

As pointed out in previous reports, there are several important respects in which the District charities are conspicuously lacking in organization. There is a lack of coordination of function in the various public or governmental agencies, due to an absence of unified control, and there is a lack of proper accountability on the part of private charities maintained largely by appropriations of public funds. The Board has heretofore called attention to the great diversity of control of the public institutions of the District of Columbia. A few of them are under the immediate direction and control of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia; others are managed by boards of trustees appointed by the Commissioners; others are under the control of the Department of Justice, while still others are under the direction of the Interior Department.

There is simply no proper coordination of these various institutions, and no central controlling authority. This lack of unification and consequent lack of proper coordination of these various institutions and of any central authority vested with effective control leaves the charitable and reformatory work of the District of Columbia in almost the same condition of chaos in 1904 in which the joint select committee of Congress found it in 1898.

We recommend that Congress take action providing for central control and responsibility in the management of all public charities, and we recommend that all local charities be placed under the control of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

SUBSIDY SYSTEM.

The Board has heretofore called attention to the fact that there are in the District of Columbia many institutions conducted under purely private auspices, and that yet depend for their financial support almost entirely on appropriations of public funds. We can only reiterate our opinion that this system of support is unwise and ineffective. The public authorities have no proper control of the money appropriated for these institutions. There is no method by which their work can be directed and coordinated in the public interest. The Board is more than ever convinced that this system of granting public funds in

"lump sums" to private institutions should be completely discontinued, and it has made, in this report and the accompanying estimates, definite recommendations in this direction.

CONTRACT SYSTEM.

Congress has already substituted the contract system for the subsidy system in dealing with certain private institutions, and the Board recommends that the principle of contract be extended to those not yet embraced in this class.

There are a few institutions now receiving small appropriations for which the Board does not recommend the contract system, because it believes that their work is such as should be supported by private contributions. It is not meant to imply that their work is not meritorious, but simply that they are engaged in a work which should be left to the field of private charity, to be entirely maintained by voluntary contributions.

REVIEW OF THE WORK OF THE YEAR.

The work of the various institutions under our supervision is briefly reviewed in four divisions, each of which has been given special consideration by a standing committee: (1) Reformatories and correctional institutions, (2) medical charities, (3) child-caring institutions, (4) miscellaneous institutions.

(1) REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

WORKHOUSE.

The total number of admissions to the workhouse during the year was 4,127, as compared with 3,975 during the previous year, an increase of 152. The daily average number was 323, as compared with 357 for the previous year, a decrease of 34. This decrease in daily average and increase in number of admissions indicates that the average period for which each person was detained was shorter than in the preceding year. The average time each person was detained was 28.6 days, as compared with 32.8 days the preceding year.

In response to our estimate and recommendation last year, Congress granted an appropriation for the construction of an additional wing for the workhouse for males. This wing, when completed, will greatly relieve the congestion in the male workhouse, where it is now necessary at nearly all times to have more than one prisoner in a cell, a condition of things which ought not to be tolerated any longer than can possibly be avoided. The alterations in the old male workhouse building authorized by Congress have been made, and the number of cells in this building increased from 30 to 78. The combined number of cells now available in the new and old workhouse buildings for males is 222, and with the completion of the additional wing it will be 366. This number of cells will afford a separate cell for each prisoner, except for short periods when the number of inmates is unusually large.

NEW SUPERINTENDENT OF WASHINGTON ASYLUM.

The workhouse is conducted as a part of the institution known as the Washington Asylum, which comprises the workhouse, almshouse, and hospital. Upon the recommendation of this Board, a new superintendent for this institution was appointed by the Commissioners and took office on June 1. We have heretofore had occasion to criticise unfavorably the work of this institution, but we believe that the Commissioners have now secured a thoroughly qualified superintendent, and, although he assumed office only a few months ago, great improvement in the administration is already apparent. As this is the District's largest and, in many respects, most important institution, we regard the improved conditions due to this change of administration as a decided advancement in the charitable work of the District.

ALMSHOUSE TO BE MOVED.

Congress has authorized a new building for the municipal almshouse. Work upon it has been commenced. The almshouse inmates will be removed to the new location as soon as the buildings are completed. We trust that Congress will also, at an early day, provide hospital facilities on the site now owned by the District, so that the hospital work now carried on, on the Washington Asylum grounds, except such as is necessary for care of sick prisoners, can gradually be transferred to the new institution. The hospital on the workhouse grounds should be used exclusively for the care of inmates of the jail and workhouse.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The daily average number of boys present in this school during the year was 275, as compared with 257 during the previous year, an increase of 18. The cost per capita was \$154.68, as compared with \$153.95 during the preceding year.

No additional appropriation was necessary for maintenance, although the number of boys increased, and the net cost per capita was slightly greater. The slight increase in net cost is due to the fact that a smaller amount was earned from industries than during the preceding year. This institution is greatly crowded. The number of boys is now considerably in excess of its normal capacity, and an estimate is submitted for a new family building. This condition calls for consideration of the relation of the Federal Government to this institution. There are at present in this school about 100 United States boys—that is, boys committed for violation of United States statutes and under the control of the United States Government. If only District boys were received at the institution, there would not now be any need for additional buildings.

These United States boys are paid for by the Federal Government at the rate of 25 cents per day, or \$91.25 per annum. The actual cost of maintenance per capita for all the boys during the past year was \$154.68 per capita. United States boys were therefore kept by the institution at a per-annum rate which is \$63.43 per capita less than the actual cost of maintenance. We recommend that the rate paid by the United States be made sufficient to cover the full cost of maintenance.

This school is one of the institutions to which the board referred in speaking of the matter of diversity of control in the organization of the public charitable and correctional institutions in the District of Columbia. The school is properly a part of the the local-government system and should be under the same direction as other branches of the local government, and, purely in the interests of securing a unified system, we recommend that its control be transferred from the Department of Justice to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The daily average number of girls confined in this institution during the year was 80, as compared with 67 during the preceding year, an increase of 13. With the increase in numbers at this institution, during the past three or four years, only a very small increase in the appropriation has been necessary, and the cost per capita has gradually been reduced. During the fiscal year 1902 the cost per capita was \$273.93; in 1903 it was \$230.08; while during the year 1904 it was only \$197.86. The growth in numbers at this school has almost reached the capacity of the buildings, and if the numbers continue to increase additional buildings will be necessary.

This school, like the Reform School for Boys, is conducted under the direction of the Department of Justice, but no United States prisoners are confined at the Reform School for Girls. Our recommendations in reference to the transfer of the control of the school for boys apply with equal force to the school for girls.

(2) MEDICAL CHARITIES.

In reference to medical charities, the board submits several important recommendations:

1. We again strongly recommend an appropriation for the immediate erection of a municipal hospital to provide for chronic and incurable cases, for convalescent patients, for inebriates, and especially for indigent persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. The only provision at present made for these cases is the very limited provision at the Washington Asylum Hospital, and we do not recommend that this institution be enlarged, because it will never be possible to properly provide for the sick poor in an institution conducted in connection with the workhouse, and located between the workhouse and the jail. The service now rendered by the Washington Asylum Hospital is of a high order, and compares favorably with that of other hospitals in the District; but it is simply impossible to overcome the antipathy of poor persons toward this institution, because of its association with the workhouse and jail. Many poor persons who need hospital treatment would not, under any consideration, go to this institution, even if there were facilities to care for them. The present hospital buildings at the Washington Asylum, while they are well adapted to their use, do not represent any considerable investment of money, and a suitable hospital that will meet the present and growing needs of the city can never be, and should never be, developed on the site of the Washington Asylum.

Additional accommodations are needed at once, and we earnestly recommend that future buildings for general city-hospital purposes be

erected on the municipal-hospital site now owned by the District of Columbia. This site is admirably located, and will undoubtedly meet the needs in this direction for many years to come.

NEED OF HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

The importance of providing immediate care for indigent patients suffering from tuberculosis is so great that public sentiment has become aroused on this question. As evidence in this direction, we cite the fact that during the past year private benevolence has provided four tent buildings, located on the grounds of the Washington Asylum Hospital. These tents are used to house those patients who would otherwise be kept in the same wards with patients not suffering from this disease, and whose lives would be thus endangered. Were it not for these tents these indigent tubercular patients would be mixed with other patients in the general wards, or they would be denied admission entirely. Indeed, a very large number are now denied admission because there is absolutely no provision for their care. Furthermore, these tents are not nearly as favorably located as they ought to be, because of the limited space available on the Washington Asylum grounds. Propositions to erect additional tents have been declined, because there is no proper space where they can be erected.

We earnestly recommend that the estimate for an appropriation to begin the construction of the municipal hospital be granted. It must be borne in mind that none of the existing hospitals, except the Washington Asylum Hospital, will admit the classes of patients that it is proposed to provide for in the new municipal hospital.

2. In estimating for the appropriation for the care of indigent patients in private hospitals, the board has recommended that this appropriation be made in a lump sum, which will allow the board to pay to any hospital for the care of indigent patients in accordance with the public needs. Under the present system of specifying a certain definite amount for certain institutions the board is hampered in its work, because the geographical location of these institutions is not always such as to best meet the public needs. It is frequently necessary to carry a patient several miles in an ambulance because there is no hospital conveniently located with which the board is authorized to deal. In certain sections of the city hospitals are congested, while other sections are without proper service. Should Congress grant the recommendation of the board in this respect, we are convinced that the service can be gradually improved.

EMERGENCY HOSPITAL SERVICE.

3. The Board recommends that the emergency hospital service of the city be made a purely Government service, supported by public appropriation and controlled by public authority. This service is a public necessity and should not be left to private enterprise. The present emergency service is inadequate, since large sections of the city are not properly provided for. It is chiefly maintained by appropriations of public funds, but there is no control by public officials nor can they direct the service according to what seems to them the public needs. An earnest request is made by the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital for an appropriation to enable it to enlarge its

accommodations. The need for increased accommodation arises very largely because of the presence in the institution of a large number of patients who do not properly belong to the emergency service at all and who could as easily and as properly be cared for in any general hospital.

At present in the large and growing section of the District lying north of East Capitol street and east of North Capitol street there is no adequate emergency service. Calls from this territory often require a run of two or three miles and back by the ambulance before the person injured can reach a hospital. This section is growing rapidly and the prospective location there of the great railroad yards will further increase the demand for a prompt emergency service. Emergency stations, which need not be either large or expensive, should be located in suitable parts of the city. An ambulance should be attached to each station, and the necessary facilities should be provided for the temporary care of patients until they can be safely removed to their homes or to other institutions.

We recommend that steps be taken looking to the establishment of an emergency service designed adequately to meet the needs of the various parts of the District, and that such service be organized under the direction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

4. We recommend that the law in reference to Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum be so modified as to unify the control and clearly define responsibility for the conduct of this institution. The present state of the law produces embarrassment and confusion. Executive control of the institution is vested in the Department of the Interior. Its financial support is provided for in the District of Columbia appropriation bill. The expenditure of this appropriation is vested in the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and the Board of Charities has the right of supervision and investigation of the management of the hospital. The appropriation act for the erection of the new buildings further provides that the medical service of the hospital shall be supplied by Howard University. When this law becomes effective, three distinct agencies—the Department of the Interior, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and the Howard University—will have a share in the management of this institution. A harmonious and efficient administration will be impossible under such a system.

If Congress deems proper to make Freedmen's Hospital an integral part of Howard University, it should be organized under the direction of the university authorities, and the support of the institution should be borne wholly by the United States Government, and District of Columbia patients should be received under contract on a per-capita basis. If, on the other hand, Congress should determine to make the institution a part of the District charity system, it should be organized and controlled under the immediate direction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

PHYSICIANS TO THE POOR.

Medical service to the poor in their homes is rendered by a corps of 22 physicians to the poor, who work under the direction of this board. The total number of cases treated by these physicians during the year was 5,695. Calls for these physicians are left at the police stations in the various precincts, and each physician is required to report at least

daily to receive calls. Each physician is required to have a telephone in his home and station keepers are instructed, in emergency cases, to telephone at once to the physician's home. One of these physicians is detailed to supervise the work of the others, and all cases of complaint of neglect or lack of proper attention on the part of the physicians are carefully investigated.

The work of the physicians to the poor has been supplemented and rendered much more effective by the cooperation of the nurses employed by the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society, an organization supported entirely by voluntary contributions. These nurses are located in the various sections of the city, and faithfully care for all cases brought to their attention by the physicians to the poor. The services rendered by this organization have been of great value to the community.

Through the benevolence of a private citizen the Board was again enabled to furnish a supply of ice to all poor families needing the same, and this ice was furnished to all families recommended by the physicians to the poor or the visiting nurses, and was supplied without cost to the District.

(3) CHILD-CARING WORK.

In reference to the important subject of the care of dependent and delinquent children the Board respectfully invites attention to the special report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia on this subject, submitted to Congress last winter. The Board has heretofore emphasized the need of concentration in the organization of this department of work, and the Commissioners' report makes specific recommendations along this line, which, if carried out, will very greatly improve the service.

INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL FOR COLORED CHILDREN.

One important recommendation of the Commissioners has already been adopted by Congress in providing for an industrial home school for colored children. Money for the preparation of plans was granted at the last session of Congress, and those plans have been prepared. A committee of this Board, which made suggestions in reference to the preparation of these plans, visited and studied a number of child-caring institutions, and gained valuable suggestions which were incorporated in their report to the Commissioners. We believe that the organization of this school will be a very important step in the improvement of child-caring work in the District of Columbia.

As in the case of other branches of the public charitable service we are of the opinion that child-caring agencies maintained substantially by public appropriation should be organized under the control and direction of the public authorities. If institutions are to be supported almost entirely by public funds they should be made public institutions outright. Where private agencies that render satisfactory service are dealt with it should be under contract and on the basis of specific payment for specific services.

It is proposed by the Navy Department to acquire a large part of the grounds of the Industrial Home School, as this ground lies within the limits of the Naval Observatory circle established by joint resolution of August 1, 1894. We recommend that Congress authorize this transfer as soon as possible, because no improvements ought to be made

at the present Industrial Home School if it is soon to be moved to another location. When the property in question is acquired by the Navy Department it is recommended that the balance of the tract be sold, or used for other purposes, and that the school be moved to a larger tract in the country.

JUVENILE COURT.

We again earnestly recommend that a juvenile court be established, devoted exclusively to the hearing and determining of cases involving dependent and delinquent children. We invite attention to the Commissioners' recommendations on this subject, embodied in the special report heretofore referred to, and we urge an early consideration of the bill to establish such a court, introduced at the last session of Congress.

The present judges of the police court, at great personal sacrifice, have made a commendable effort to better conditions by hearing cases involving children at a time when the court is not occupied with the trial of other cases; but the police judges are burdened with their other duties, and it is not possible for them to give the time and thought desirable in dealing with problems of juvenile delinquency and dependency. The juvenile court should be an institution entirely separate and distinct from the police court, with its own judge and officers, and should be devoted exclusively to the work of dealing with juvenile delinquents and dependents. Such courts have been organized in most of the larger cities and the verdict in reference to them is one of universal approval. Washington is already lamentably behind many other cities in this respect.

PROBATION OFFICERS.

As a necessary adjunct to the work of the juvenile court, there must be careful, competent probation officers, under whose care shall be paroled such children as, in the opinion of the court, may properly be released on probation. The release, of course, is conditioned upon good behavior, and the work of the probation officer is to supervise these children and observe their conduct during the probationary period. This officer enables the court to follow the children into their homes and to observe the conditions there with a view to remedying such conditions as are responsible for juvenile delinquency. It has been found, where the juvenile court and probation system have been given a proper trial, that many children brought before the court for the first time can be returned to their homes, and often, under the care of the probation officers, conduct themselves in such manner as to render unnecessary their commitment to reformatory institutions. Wherever the probation system has been tried it has resulted in lessening the number of commitments of juvenile offenders, while incidentally, of course, it has very greatly reduced the charge upon the public for the maintenance of these offenders.

In reference to general questions affecting the care of dependent and delinquent children, attention is respectfully invited to the comprehensive report of the Board of Children's Guardians herewith submitted. We recommend that the members of this Board be appointed by the Commissioners.

(4) MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.

ALMSHOUSE.

The daily average number of inmates in the almshouse during the year was 219, as compared with 230 during the previous year, a decrease of 11. There has been no considerable increase or decrease in the population of the almshouse for several years. During the past three years the number of inmates has slightly decreased, being 237 in 1902, 230 in 1903, and 219 in 1904. One of the agents of the Board carefully investigates every application for admission, and by this means we have been enabled to keep out of the almshouse such persons as do not belong there. In too many instances we find that relatives would very readily abandon their aged and infirm to the care of the public if indiscriminate admission to the almshouse were permitted. We have been able to prevent this abuse through careful investigation of applicants.

HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

At the last session of Congress an appropriation was granted for the erection of the new almshouse buildings on the grounds heretofore purchased, located on the banks of the Potomac in the southern section of the District. The contract has been let for the erection of these buildings, and the contractors have commenced work. The plans provide for modest, two-story structures, with ample porches, and we believe they will be well adapted to their use. These buildings are to be completed within fourteen months, so that there should be ample time to arrange for the transfer of the institution from its present location on the 1st of July, 1906. These buildings will afford accommodations for 260 inmates, and will be completed within the limit of cost fixed by law, \$125,000.

Arrangements have been made on the plans for the accommodation of a few aged couples, so that a man and his wife may be received into the institution without the necessity of being separated. Next year it will be necessary to modify the appropriation bill to provide for the support of this institution separately from the Washington Asylum. The Board regards the action of Congress in providing for the separation of the almshouse from the workhouse as a most humane step, and we trust that this action will soon be followed by the removal of the hospital from the workhouse grounds.

When the buildings for the new almshouse are completed and the institution is occupied, we recommend that it be known as the "Home for the Aged and Infirm of the District of Columbia." The word "almshouse" carries with it a certain unpleasant signification, which is in some measure associated with the time when persons were committed to the almshouse by magistrates and such institutions harbored many of the vagrant and criminal classes. The policy in present times is to commit these classes to the workhouse, and to limit the benefits of the almshouse to those who are aged or feeble. We regard the name suggested as more appropriate for the institution as now conducted.

PURCHASE OF ADDITIONAL LAND.

The Board respectfully recommends that two small parcels of land adjoining the almshouse site, comprising approximately 15 and 19



acres, respectively, be acquired by the District of Columbia. Reference to the cut will show that these parcels of land are almost surrounded by the District's present holdings, and the nonownership of these tracts will prevent the most advantageous use of the land which the District does own. In view of this fact, and in consideration of the further fact that since the purchase of this tract Congress has authorized thereon the location of an additional institution—the Industrial Home School for Colored Children—the Board recommends that steps be taken to acquire the additional land. It is recommended that condemnation proceedings be authorized in case this land can not be purchased at a fair price.

MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE.

This institution is conducted under the immediate direction of the Commissioners, and under the present administration is conducted in a satisfactory manner. In recent years the institution has seldom been filled with tramps and “out of works,” as was frequently the case during the period following the industrial depression of 1893.

This Board has availed itself of this condition to provide for the temporary care of homeless men whose cases were being investigated. Frequently applications for admission to the almshouse or other public institution were made by persons unknown to this office, and, pending investigation of their applications, it has been found more satisfactory to provide for these persons at the municipal lodging house, which is understood to be a temporary abiding place, than it is to admit them to the almshouse or other public institution, where residence is of a more permanent character. Frequently investigation reveals the fact that such persons are not residents of the District of Columbia and not entitled to the benefits of its public institutions, and in such instances they are denied admission and returned to the places of their legal residence.

TEMPORARY HOME FOR EX-UNION SOLDIERS AND SAILORS AND SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

This home is conducted by the representatives of the various Grand Army posts and of the Spanish war veterans, and is for the purpose of affording temporary care to ex-soldiers and ex-sailors who are in Washington pending the settlement of pension or other claims against the Government. The home is entirely for the care of nonresidents of the District of Columbia. It is supported by public appropriation, and the funds are expended under the direction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. The home is managed efficiently and economically.

TEMPORARY HOMES FOR WOMEN.

The Women's Christian Association, the Young Woman's Christian Home, and the Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission are institutions conducted by private organizations and supported in part by public appropriations. The Board believes that these institutions would better be left in the field of private charity, and should not be dependent on the Government for their maintenance.

CARE OF THE INSANE.

The estimate submitted for the care of the indigent insane is \$272,800. This is an increase over the current appropriation and is based upon the estimated number of patients to be maintained. These patients are maintained in the Government Hospital for the Insane and the District is charged a per capita rate of \$220 per annum. This item is by far the largest in the list of appropriations for charitable purposes, and it is gradually increasing, in spite of the efforts of the board to remove from the institution all persons not entitled to care at District expense.

The institution, being designed primarily for the care of patients from the Army and Navy, is conducted on a high plane, with a grade of service considerably more costly than what is general in institutions for the care of the indigent insane throughout the country. This fact renders the institution attractive to the friends and relatives of insane persons, and, in consequence, frequent efforts are made to secure admission to its benefits for persons who are not residents of the District of Columbia. The board has exerted every effort to check abuse in this direction, but it seems impossible entirely to prevent the admission of nonresident persons.

Many persons designated as cranks are attracted to the national capital for one reason or another, and are arrested and committed to the Government Hospital for the Insane. These persons are a charge upon the District of Columbia so long as they remain here. During the year the board succeeded in having removed from the list of those chargeable to the District of Columbia 78 persons. Of this number 67 were nonresidents who were returned to their homes or the places of their legal residence; 7 were transferred from the indigent to the pay list, and 4 were United States cases, transferred to the soldiers' or sailors' roll.

But for the efforts of the board in the deportation of nonresident persons and the investigation as to the ability of the relatives of certain patients to pay for their maintenance, the cost to the District of Columbia of maintaining the insane would be many thousands of dollars annually greater than it is.

The number of insane persons taken from the list of those chargeable to the District of Columbia as the result of the efforts of this board is as follows:

During the year ending June 30, 1901.....	16
During the year ending June 30, 1902.....	33
During the year ending June 30, 1903.....	96
During the year ending June 30, 1904.....	78
Total	223

The cost of a single year's maintenance of this number at the rate of \$220 per capita, which is the rate paid by the District of Columbia, amounts to \$49,060.

FIRE INSPECTION.

In connection with its work of visitation, special attention has been given by the board to the matter of the equipment of the various institutions for protection against fire. Recently the Commissioners, upon suggestion of this board, detailed a representative of the fire

department to accompany the secretary on a visit of inspection to all institutions subject to the board's supervision. Twenty-five institutions were visited, and a written report was made by the representative of the fire department on each institution visited. This report set forth the present conditions and recommended such changes as were deemed desirable in the line of better protection in case of fire. These reports were forwarded by this board to the various institutions, and many of them have already taken steps to comply with the suggestions made.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

Attention is invited to the report of the secretary herewith submitted, setting forth more in detail the work of the office carried on under his direction. It is earnestly recommended that the additional inspector asked for in the office of the secretary be granted. This is urged because the number of applications made for public aid of one sort or another is so great that with our present force many of them can not be properly investigated. In this connection attention is invited to the fact that during the four years of the board's existence scarcely any increases have been asked in appropriations for the maintenance of the various institutions, and the statistics herewith submitted show that there has been no considerable increase in inmates, except in the cases of those institutions to which inmates are committed by the courts. This is owing to the fact that the board has endeavored, as far as possible, to investigate the cases of applicants for admission and to a large degree prevent the admission of persons not entitled to the benefits of our public institutions. The investigation of the cases of insane persons and the deportation of nonresident insane has alone saved the District many times the entire cost of the work of the Board of Charities.

In conclusion, the Board respectfully calls attention to the fact that the appropriation for charitable and correctional work in the District of Columbia is one of the largest items in the District budget, amounting to \$849,623 for the current year. This fact alone emphasizes the importance of an efficient, businesslike organization and administration of the public charity system.

The Board begs to acknowledge the courtesy of the representatives of the various institutions with whom, in our official duties, we have been brought into contact, and to express its appreciation of the encouragement and support it has received in its efforts from the honorable Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Respectfully submitted.

S. W. WOODWARD.
CHAS. P. NEILL.
GEO. WM. COOK.
JOHN JOY EDSON.
SIMON WOLF.

Board of Charities of the District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

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Board of Charities of the District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Estimates for the Board of Charities for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1906.

Title of officer and subject of estimate.	Appropriated 1905.	Estimated 1906.
CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.		
Board of Charities:		
Secretary	\$3,000	\$3,000
Clerk	1,000	1,200
Stenographer	900	1,200
Messenger	600	600
4 inspectors, at \$720 each	2,880	
2 inspectors, at \$900 each		1,800
3 inspectors, at \$720 each		2,160
Traveling expenses	400	400
4 drivers, at \$600 each	2,400	
Driver and foreman of stable		720
3 drivers, at \$660 each		1,980
2 ambulance men, at \$480 each		960
REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.		
Washington Asylum:		
Superintendent	1,500	1,500
Visiting physician	1,080	1,080
Resident physician	480	480
Matron	600	600
Clerk	840	840
Property clerk	840	840
Baker	600	600
Baker	420	420
Principal overseer	1,200	1,200
15 overseers, at \$600 each	9,000	9,000
Engineer	600	600
Assistant engineer	480	480
Second assistant engineer	360	360
Engineer at hospital for 7½ months, at \$50 per month	375	375
Engineer at new workhouse for 7½ months, at \$50 per month		375
2 watchmen, at \$480 each	960	960
2 watchmen, at \$365 each	730	730
2 night watchmen, at \$548 each	1,096	1,096
Blacksmith and woodworker	500	500
Carpenter	500	600
Driver for dead wagon	365	365
Hostler and driver	240	240
Keeper at female workhouse	300	300
Keeper at female workhouse	180	180
2 female attendants at almshouse, at \$150 each	300	
Assistant matron at almshouse		300
Female attendant at almshouse		180
Hospital cook	600	600
Chief cook for almshouse and workhouse	600	600
Assistant cook		300
2 assistant cooks, at \$180 each	360	360
2 assistant cooks, at \$120 each	240	240
Trained nurse, who shall act as superintendent of nursing	600	600
Graduate nurse	365	
2 graduate nurses, at \$365 each		730
Graduate nurse for receiving ward	365	365
4 nurses for tuberculosis wards, at \$365 each		1,460
6 orderlies, at \$300 each	1,800	1,800
Pupil nurses, not less than 15 in number	1,140	
Pupil nurses, not less than 21 in number		1,500
Registered pharmacist, who shall act as hospital clerk	720	720
For contingent expenses, including provisions, fuel, forage, harness and vehicles and repairs to same, gas, ice, shoes, clothing, dry goods, tailoring, drugs and medical supplies, furniture and bedding, kitchen utensils, and other necessary items and services	65,000	65,000
For repairs to buildings, plumbing, painting, lumber, hardware, cement, lime, oil, tools, cars, tracks, steam heating and cooking apparatus	2,000	3,000
For continuing erection of a workhouse for males	50,000	60,000
For continuing the erection of a municipal almshouse	50,000	75,000
For establishment of a workhouse cooking department, dining room for officers, dining room for female prisoners, building and fixtures	4,500	
For additional oven	500	
For improvement of hospital kitchen and cooking appliances	2,000	
For purchase of bedside tables, chairs and window shades for hospital, and for the construction of porches for the use of patients	3,000	
For installing a laundry plant, including metallic washers, extractors, mangle, engine, pulleys, shafting, belting and dry box		4,000
For installing new baths in workhouse buildings		2,500
Telephones to connect buildings		500
Reform School:		
Superintendent	1,500	1,500
Assistant superintendent	1,000	1,000
Teachers and assistant teachers	5,700	5,700
Matron of school	600	600

Estimates for the Board of Charities for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1906—Continued.

Title of officer and subject of estimate.	Appropriated 1905.	Estimated 1906.
REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS—continued.		
Reform School—Continued.		
4 matrons of families, at \$180 each.....	\$720	\$720
2 foremen of workshops, at \$660 each.....	1,320	1,320
Farmer.....	480	480
Engineer.....	396	396
Assistant engineer.....	300	300
Baker, cook, shoemaker, and tailor, at \$300 each.....	1,200	1,200
Laundress.....	180	180
2 dining-room servants, seamstress, and chambermaid, at \$144 each.....	576	576
Florist.....	360	360
Watchmen, not to exceed 6 in number.....	1,620	1,620
Secretary and treasurer to board of trustees.....	600	600
For support of inmates, including groceries, flour, feed, meats, dry goods, leather, shoes, gas, fuel, hardware, furniture, tableware, farm implements, seeds, harness and repairs to same, fertilizers, books, stationery, plumbing, painting, glazing, medicines and medical attendance, stock, fencing, repairs to buildings, and other necessary items, including compensation, not exceeding \$900, for additional labor or services, and for transportation and other necessary expenses incident to securing suitable homes for discharged boys, not exceeding \$500, all under the control of the Commissioners.....	26,000	26,000
For repairs.....	1,000	1,000
For new family building, including heating apparatus.....		25,000
For furnishing new building.....		1,500
Reform School for Girls:		
Superintendent.....	1,200	1,200
Treasurer.....	600	600
Matron.....	600	600
2 teachers, at \$600 each.....	1,200	1,200
Overseer.....	720	720
5 teachers of industries, at \$480 each.....	2,400	2,400
Engineer.....	600	600
Assistant engineer.....	420	420
Night watchman.....	365	365
Laborer.....	300	300
For groceries, provisions, light, fuel, soap, oil, lamps, candles, clothing, shoes, forage, horseshoeing, medicines, medical attendance, hack hire, transportation, labor, sewing machines, fixtures, books, stationery, horses, vehicles, harness, cows, pigs, fowls, sheds, fences, repairs, and other necessary items.....	10,000	10,000
Transportation of prisoners:		
For conveying prisoners to the workhouse.....	2,000	2,000
MEDICAL CHARITIES.		
For beginning the erection of the municipal hospital.....		150,000
For the Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum, as follows:		
For subsistence.....	21,500	21,500
For salaries and compensation of the surgeon in chief, not to exceed \$3,000, assistant surgeon, clerk, pharmacist, assistant pharmacist, steward, engineer, matron, nurses, laundresses, cooks, teamsters, watchmen, and laborers.....	16,000	16,000
For rent of hospital buildings and grounds.....		4,000
For fuel and light, clothing, bedding, forage, transportation, medicine, medical and surgical supplies, surgical instruments, electric lights, repairs, furniture, and other absolutely necessary expenses.....	12,500	12,500
For the care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum by the Board of Charities, not to exceed.....	20,000	20,000
For repairs.....	2,000	1,000
For the preparation of plans and specifications and commencing the construction of new hospital building, to cost not more than \$300,000.....		100,000
To enable the Board of Charities to provide care and treatment for the indigent sick of the District of Columbia not otherwise provided for.....		65,000
For the care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with the Garfield Memorial Hospital by the Board of Charities, not to exceed.....	19,000	
For the support and medical treatment of 95 medical and surgical patients who are destitute in the city of Washington, under a contract to be made with the Providence Hospital by the Surgeon-General of the Army.....	19,000	
For the care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with the Children's Hospital by the Board of Charities, not to exceed.....	15,000	
For the care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with the National Homeopathic Hospital Association by the Board of Charities, not to exceed.....	8,500	
For Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital: Maintenance.....	15,000	15,000
For Eastern Dispensary: Maintenance.....	2,000	2,000
For the Women's Clinic: Maintenance.....	1,000	1,000
For the Washington Home for Incurables: Maintenance.....	4,000	4,000

Estimates for the Board of Charities for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1906—Continued.

Title of officer and subject of estimate.	Appropriated 1905.	Estimated 1906.
CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS.		
Board of Children's Guardians:		
For the Board of Children's Guardians, created under the act approved July 26, 1892—		
For administrative expenses, including salaries of agents, not to exceed \$2,400, expenses in placing and visiting children, and all office and sundry expenses	\$10,000	\$11,000
For maintenance of feeble-minded children	12,000	14,000
For board and care of all children committed to the guardianship of said Board by courts of the District, and for the temporary care of children pending investigation or while being transferred from place to place, with authority to pay not more than \$1,000 to institutions adjudged to be under sectarian control, and not more than \$300 for burial of children dying while under charge of the Board ..	40,000	52,000
The Board of Children's Guardians is hereby directed to contract for the care and maintenance of 60 wards of the Board at the Hart Farm School at the rate of \$200 per annum each	12,000	.....
To enable the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to procure a plan or plans for a plain, substantial brick building or buildings for an industrial home school for colored children, to cost not to exceed \$100,000 and to be located on the ground purchased for a municipal almshouse under the provisions of the District of Columbia appropriation act approved March 1, 1901	1,500	.....
Toward the erection of plain, substantial brick building or buildings for an industrial home school for colored children, and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to enter into contract for the whole work at a cost not to exceed \$100,000 .....	.....	50,000
For the Industrial Home School:		
For maintenance	17,000	17,000
For repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds	2,000	2,000
For cost of operating pumping plant to dispose of sewage	550	550
For the National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children, maintenance, including repairs	9,900	9,900
For the Working Boys' Home and Children's Aid Association, maintenance ..	1,000	750
For the Washington Hospital for Foundlings, maintenance	6,000	5,000
For St. Ann's Infant Asylum, maintenance	5,400	5,000
For the care and maintenance of children in the German Orphan Asylum, not to exceed	1,800	1,500
TEMPORARY HOMES.		
For municipal lodging house and wood and stone yard, maintenance, including rent	4,500	4,500
For Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors, Grand Army of the Republic, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and ex soldiers and sailors of the Spanish war shall also be admitted to the Home	5,500	5,500
For the Women's Christian Association, maintenance	4,000	2,000
For Young Women's Christian Home, maintenance	1,000	.....
For Hope and Help Mission, maintenance	2,000	1,000
Hospital for the Insane:		
For support of the indigent insane of the District of Columbia in the Government Hospital for the Insane in said District, as provided in sections 4844 and 4850 of the Revised Statutes	258,500	272,800
For deportation from the District of Columbia of nonresident insane persons, in accordance with the act of Congress "To change the proceedings for admission to the Government Hospital for the Insane in certain cases, and for other purposes," approved January 31, 1899. That in expending the foregoing sum, the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is authorized to advance to the secretary of the Board of Charities, upon requisitions previously approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia, and upon such security as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may require of said secretary, sums of money not exceeding \$300 at one time, to be used only for deportation from the District of nonresident insane persons, and to be accounted for monthly on itemized vouchers to the accounting officers of the District of Columbia	2,000	2,000
Relief of the poor:		
For relief of the poor, including pay of physicians to the poor, who shall be appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia on the recommendation of the health officer	13,000	13,000
Transportation of paupers:		
For transportation of paupers	2,000	2,000
Total	849,623	1,231,453

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith sundry statements and statistical tables relating to the work of this office and the various institutions subject to its supervision during the year ended June 30, 1904, as follows:

1. A series of tables showing the number of free patients admitted to the various hospitals subject to our supervision. These tables are arranged by months and summarized for the entire year. They show the number of persons admitted, classified by sex and color; also the daily average of free patients maintained in the various hospitals, and the average number of days that each patient was maintained.

2. A statement in reference to the work of the physicians to the poor, showing the number of persons treated by these physicians during the year, and the number of families represented; also a table showing the various diseases treated by these physicians, and an additional table showing the number of visits made, office consultations held, and the cost of the service, including cost of medicine and physicians' salaries.

3. A statement in reference to the work of the ambulance service, setting forth the number of calls responded to and the nature of the service rendered.

4. A statement in reference to the transportation of paupers, showing the number of instances in which transportation was granted. The cost of this transportation is borne in part by the appropriation and in part by relatives or friends of the beneficiaries.

5. A statement in reference to the work of deportation of nonresident insane, setting forth the number of cases taken from the list of those chargeable to the District of Columbia.

6. Two sets of tables, covering all the institutions subject to our supervision, showing the operations of these institutions during the year.

(a) *Finances*.—These tables show the receipts of the various institutions from all sources and the disbursements for all purposes.

(b) *Movement of population*.—These tables show the number of persons admitted and discharged during the year and the daily average population of each of the institutions.

Tables showing, by months, the number of free patients admitted to, and the daily average present in, the nine hospitals under the supervision of the Board of Charities during the year ending June 30, 1904.

CASUALTY.

Month.	Number of admissions.					Daily average number in hos- pital.
	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
July.....	30	7	13	5	55	0.38
August.....	29	4	23	7	63	.64
September.....	29	4	23	4	60	.96
October.....	20	4	16	5	45	2.41
November.....	38	4	16	1	59	1.76
December.....	13	3	19	1	36	.67
January.....	17	6	14	10	47	1.51
February.....	23	1	6	5	35	.61
March.....	15	3	5	1	24	.64
April.....	22	8	13	5	48	.63
May.....	19	1	6	6	32	.48
June.....	23	3	12	5	43	1.73
Total.....	278	48	166	55	547	1.03

Table showing, by months, the number of free patients admitted to, and the daily average present in, the nine hospitals, etc.—Continued.

CHILDREN'S.

Month.	Number of admissions.					Daily average number in hos-pital.
	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
July.....	18	9	11	8	46	80.67
August.....	18	10	6	7	41	73.36
September.....	13	13	15	8	49	62.73
October.....	11	9	8	9	37	59.06
November.....	19	8	11	5	43	52.46
December.....	16	6	10	6	38	57.64
January.....	18	10	10	11	49	65.80
February.....	9	5	10	6	30	59.06
March.....	14	9	17	8	48	65.32
April.....	16	13	11	6	46	71.03
May.....	13	15	8	7	43	64.12
June.....	12	11	14	8	45	64.76
Total.....	177	118	131	89	515	64.66

COLUMBIA.

July.....	6	25	10	36	77	50.32
August.....	4	26	6	36	72	50.54
September.....	4	24	7	39	74	50.43
October.....	2	22	9	57	90	61.35
November.....	2	15	10	36	63	50.50
December.....	4	17	7	42	70	46.45
January.....	3	25	8	31	67	50.87
February.....	4	24	10	44	82	65.17
March.....	4	16	4	33	57	61.48
April.....	5	28	14	49	96	64.70
May.....	1	19	10	41	71	67.19
June.....	2	15	5	40	62	58.06
Total.....	41	256	100	484	881	56.42

EMERGENCY.

July.....	20	8	17	3	48	15.03
August.....	27	3	16	12	58	16.22
September.....	31	7	28	12	78	15.73
October.....	28	6	23	7	64	17.25
November.....	29	3	19	5	56	14.63
December.....	39	7	21	5	72	15.93
January.....	37	8	18	8	71	16.93
February.....	22	5	21	6	54	17.51
March.....	31	7	17	8	63	18.54
April.....	23	6	19	9	57	17.33
May.....	25	9	27	11	72	18.22
June.....	31	5	12	3	51	12.36
Total.....	343	74	238	89	744	16.30

FREEDMEN'S.

July.....	24	1	141	146	312	133.19
August.....	19	4	130	96	249	134.09
September.....	22	2	147	112	283	123.56
October.....	25	3	122	98	248	124.48
November.....	16	.....	119	89	224	127.33
December.....	16	.....	136	102	254	144.80
January.....	26	2	107	106	241	144.12
February.....	10	.....	127	101	238	136.31
March.....	10	1	141	141	293	157.41
April.....	15	.....	119	95	229	137.03
May.....	17	1	127	104	249	123.48
June.....	31	3	147	107	288	123.60
Total.....	231	17	1,563	1,297	3,108	134.11

Tables showing, by months, the number of free patients admitted to, and the daily average present in, the nine hospitals—Continued.

GARFIELD.

Month.	Number of admissions.					Daily average number in hos-pital.
	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
July.....	25	15	19	11	70	46.32
August.....	26	13	17	15	71	50.16
September.....	18	9	9	13	49	53.40
October.....	24	15	16	14	69	55.19
November.....	25	17	11	15	68	60.66
December.....	16	12	11	15	54	56.03
January.....	20	17	15	18	70	58.25
February.....	12	13	9	9	43	64.48
March.....	11	16	9	9	45	59.16
April.....	5	8	8	15	36	44.83
May.....	5	10	13	14	42	39.38
June.....	23	12	13	12	60	44.23
Total.....	210	157	150	160	677	52.67

HOMEOPATHIC.

July.....	10	5	3	10	28	18.74
August.....	6	9	3	14	32	13.35
September.....	8	12	3	16	39	17.66
October.....	12	4	4	19	39	17.22
November.....	16	13	2	14	45	19.96
December.....	18	14	1	10	43	24.58
January.....	14	16	3	21	54	29.35
February.....	5	14	3	15	37	32.65
March.....	14	13	.....	16	43	32.03
April.....	14	11	7	10	42	27.16
May.....	18	19	2	15	54	25.12
June.....	18	8	4	16	46	28.60
Total.....	153	138	35	176	502	23.86

PROVIDENCE.

July.....	42	19	9	6	76	125.90
August.....	46	17	11	7	81	129.93
September.....	45	14	.....	1	60	101.93
October.....	42	16	4	1	63	118.41
November.....	34	12	2	.....	48	121.66
December.....	55	26	6	11	98	110.51
January.....	51	25	12	9	97	98.38
February.....	62	14	7	3	86	98.24
March.....	74	26	16	9	125	97.58
April.....	68	20	16	8	112	102.73
May.....	47	10	16	9	82	97.19
June.....	45	15	11	12	83	95.36
Total.....	611	214	110	76	1,011	108.15

WASHINGTON ASYLUM.

July.....	35	15	37	27	114	100.51
August.....	39	13	30	33	115	109.22
September.....	45	15	26	24	110	108.00
October.....	50	19	39	26	134	120.12
November.....	43	8	29	28	108	112.86
December.....	58	11	40	29	138	119.54
January.....	38	15	48	28	129	135.16
February.....	56	11	35	31	133	133.48
March.....	46	18	45	29	138	124.35
April.....	43	19	53	24	139	118.86
May.....	39	19	52	30	140	118.35
June.....	49	16	40	29	134	117.56
Total.....	541	179	474	338	1,532	118.16

Tables showing, by months, the number of free patients admitted to, and the daily average present in, the nine hospitals—Continued.

SUMMARY FOR YEAR.

	Number of admissions.					Daily average number in hos- pital.	Average number of days each patient was in hospital.
	White.		Colored.		Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
Casualty.....	278	48	166	55	547	1.03	1.68
Children's.....	177	118	131	89	515	64.66	45.82
Columbia.....	41	256	100	484	881	56.42	23.37
Emergency.....	343	74	238	89	744	16.30	7.99
Freedmen's	231	17	1,563	1,297	3,108	134.11	15.74
Garfield	210	157	150	160	677	52.67	28.39
Homeopathic.....	153	138	35	176	502	23.86	17.34
Providence.....	611	214	110	76	1,011	108.15	39.04
Washington Asylum.....	541	179	474	338	1,532	118.16	28.15
Total	2,585	1,201	2,967	2,764	9,517	575.36	23.05

Summary of work of the physicians to the poor for the year ending June 30, 1904.

Number of persons treated by physicians to the poor:		
White.....		1,453
Colored.....		4,242
Total.....		5,695
Number of families represented in above list:		
White.....		1,172
Colored.....		3,738
Total.....		4,910

Work done by physicians to the poor during the year ending June 30, 1904.

	Visits made.	Office consultations.	Physicians' salaries.	Cost of medicines furnished. ^a
1903.				
July.....	708	35	\$684.00	\$66.45
August.....	839	47	682.00	59.15
September.....	715	35	657.00	83.30
October.....	974	45	682.00	58.55
November.....	839	47	659.00	91.40
December.....	715	35	679.00	91.80
1904.				
January.....	1,384	38	682.00	114.00
February.....	1,514	24	638.00	174.25
March.....	1,200	23	681.00	139.10
April.....	1,021	20	660.00	92.30
May.....	667	7	676.00	58.75
June.....	671	10	660.00	70.00
Total.....	11,247	366	8,040.00	1,099.05
Antitoxin.....				55.75
Tablets.....				112.46
Printing, etc.....				137.60
Homeopathic supplies.....				288.00
Medicine cases, spectacles for poor, etc.....				20.50
Nurses' supplies ^b				129.25
Total.....				743.56

^aMedicines furnished by druggists on prescriptions written by physicians to the poor.
^bNurses are employed and paid by the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society. The District furnishes supplies for use in cases under direction of the physicians to the poor.

Diseases treated by physicians to the poor during the year ending June 30, 1904.

	White.	Col- ored.	Total.		White.	Col- ored.	Total.
Abscess	16	30	46	Gastritis:			
Asthma	8	19	27	Acute	59	153	212
Adenitis	8	13	21	Chronic	30	60	90
Anæmia	3	6	9	Gastralgia	17	38	55
Asphyxia	2	4	6	Goitre	2	.....	2
Arthritis	3	11	14	Gangrene, foot .....	.....	3	3
Amenorrhœa	6	14	20	Gonorrhœa	6	18	24
Appendicitis	2	4	6	Gallstones	2	.....	2
Anasarca	7	11	18	Gout	1	.....	1
Abortion	4	30	34	Heart disease	7	14	21
Abortion, threatened	3	21	24	Hysteria	5	17	22
Apoplexy	7	12	19	Hemorrhoids	4	13	17
Alcoholism	8	10	18	Hemiplegia	6	20	26
Aortic stenosis	1	1	2	Heart exhaustion	3	6	9
Asystole	1	2	3	Hip disease	1	.....	1
Angina pectoris	4	7	11	Hernia:			
Bronchitis:				Inguinal	3	4	7
Acute	160	309	469	Femoral	1	1	2
Chronic	52	130	182	Umbilical .....	.....	1	1
Burns	4	13	17	Hydrocele	2	8	10
Bites:				Hiccough	4	13	17
Insect	5	11	16	Hæmaturia	3	11	14
Dog	2	4	6	Impetigo	2	6	8
Human	1	2	3	Intestinal indigestion	16	37	53
Brain:				Influenza	96	152	248
Abscess	1	.....	1	Locomotor ataxia .....	.....	1	1
Tumor .....	.....	1	1	Lumbago	10	26	36
Embolism	1	1	2	Labor	10	46	56
Compression of	1	1	2	Laryngitis	9	27	36
Concussion of	1	.....	1	Lumbricoides	2	6	8
Cyst, ovarian	1	7	8	Measles	29	43	72
Cystitis	17	53	70	Menopause	7	33	40
Coryza	20	92	112	Mitral stenosis	4	9	13
Convulsions, infantile	7	28	35	Mitral regurgitation	12	19	31
Chlorosis	5	.....	5	Menorrhagia	7	28	35
Conjunctivitis, purulent	3	17	20	Marasmus	3	19	21
Conjunctivitis, gonor- rheal .....	.....	4	4	Melancholia	3	9	12
Chorea	2	4	6	Malaria	159	230	389
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	1	4	5	Myalgia	11	28	39
Cancer:				Neuralgia:			
Uterus	1	.....	1	Facial	18	37	55
Breast .....	.....	2	2	Intercostal	14	27	41
Stomach	1	1	2	Nephritis:			
Rectum .....	.....	1	1	Acute	19	31	50
Congestion, liver	9	24	36	Chronic	5	20	25
Chilblains, feet	4	12	13	Nephritic calculus	1	.....	1
Constipation	39	93	132	Neurasthenia	5	12	17
Cholera morbus	7	16	23	Ozema	2	5	7
Cholera infantum	5	9	14	Orchitis	3	17	20
Cardiac dilatation	5	21	26	Otitis media:			
Cephalalgia	10	31	41	Acute	3	11	14
Dermatitis	5	8	13	Chronic	6	15	21
Dropsy	7	23	30	Ostitis	2	6	8
Dysentery	12	61	73	Peritonitis	3	9	12
Diarrhea	26	58	84	Post-partum hemor- rhage .....	.....	1	1
Debility	12	29	41	Parturition	5	17	22
Debility, senile	5	28	33	Pregnancy	23	49	72
Dyspepsia	9	31	40	Paralysis	6	14	20
Dentition	12	32	44	Pleurisy	6	18	24
Dysmenorrhœa	10	22	32	Pneumonia	36	72	108
Dislocation:				Parotitis	7	20	27
Clavicle .....	.....	2	2	Pharyngitis	26	60	86
Shoulder	1	.....	1	Pertussis	13	42	55
Hip .....	.....	1	1	Phimosi	3	1	4
Eczema	7	19	26	Rheumatism:			
Erysipelas	2	11	13	Acute	29	64	93
Epithelioma, face	1	2	3	Chronic	21	40	61
Epididymitis	4	2	6	Rachitis	6	22	28
Endometritis	8	16	24	Sciatica	4	13	17
Enteralgia	4	11	15	Synovitis	3	11	14
Entero-colitis	21	150	171	Salpingitis	11	23	34
Enteritis-gastro	22	61	83	Stillbirth	3	11	14
Epilepsy	6	17	23	Septicæmia	2	4	6
Eclampsia .....	.....	1	1	Scarlet fever	7	6	13
Furunculosis	5	21	26	Stricture:			
Fistula in ano	3	6	9	Urethra .....	.....	2	2
Fractures:				Rectum	1	.....	1
Arm .....	.....	2	2	Esophagus .....	.....	1	1
Clavicle	1	3	4	Syphilis	26	59	85
Rib	1	.....	1	Scabies	4	23	27
Leg .....	.....	2	2	Sprains	7	27	34

Diseases treated by physicians to the poor during the year ending June 30, 1904—Continued.

	White.	Col- ored.	Total.		White.	Col- ored.	Total.
Sarcoma of back.....		1	1	Ulcers, leg.....	21	48	69
Tuberculosis.....	55	91	146	Ulcer, stomach.....	2		2
Typhoid fever.....	28	120	148	Vaccination.....	20	61	81
Toothache.....	7	14	21	Referred to family phy- sician.....	8	24	32
Tonsilitis.....	59	127	186	Undiagnosed.....	28	84	112
Uterine fibroid.....	2	13	15	Varicella.....	16	29	45
Uterine disease.....	16	59	75				
Uræmia.....	2	4	6				

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Runs made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904:

To hospitals.....	2,487
To insane asylum.....	278
To private homes.....	267
To city hall, police court, etc.....	74
To almshouse.....	40
To railroad depots.....	32
When no service was rendered.....	310
Total.....	3,488

It is again respectfully urged that an effort be made to secure an appropriation for two ambulance men to accompany the ambulances for the purpose of handling the stretcher. As was pointed out last year, under present arrangements the ambulance is always in charge of the driver alone, and it is necessary for him to leave his horse on the street while he assists in carrying the patient to the ambulance. It is frequently necessary for him also to call upon an outsider for aid, because no one is present at the home of the patient who can assist in carrying the stretcher. Considerable delay and inconvenience is the result. The service could be greatly improved if a man were available to accompany the ambulance for all stretcher cases.

TRANSPORTATION OF PAUPERS.

The work of transportation of paupers was carried on in a manner similar to that of the preceding year, careful inquiry being made in all cases presented to us. In making investigations of applicants for transportation, nearly all of whom are nonresident persons, we have had the hearty cooperation of organized charities in other cities and have been materially assisted by the police department. As a result of this system we have eliminated many fraudulent applications and consequently have been able to assist more adequately all genuine cases. We have strictly followed the rule of sending dependent persons through to their destinations, thus avoiding the hardships entailed upon destitute persons sent to intermediate points, where application must be made anew to the authorities for transportation toward their homes.

The number of persons for whom transportation was issued during the year was as follows:

Male, white	462
Female, white	120
Male, colored	64
Female, colored	33
Total	679
Number sent free	269
Where part or all was paid	410
Total	679

The reason why transportation is issued through this office in cases where the cost of such transportation is not borne by the office is the disposition of the transportation companies to regard the Board of Charities as the central agency for the investigation of cases of this character. For this reason, frequently, when representatives of charitable organizations and benevolent individuals apply to the railroads for charity rates they are referred to the Board of Charities, and this office, if satisfied of the genuineness of the case in question, collects the usual charity rate and issues the necessary voucher for the transportation requested.

DEPORTATION OF NONRESIDENT INSANE.

An agent of the Board has devoted almost his entire time to the work of investigating cases of persons committed to the Government Hospital for the Insane as indigent patients chargeable to the District of Columbia. There continues to be a very large number of non-resident persons committed to this institution, and a large part of the time of this agent is devoted to the work of investigating these cases in order to determine the place of legal residence and in returning such persons to the place of their legal residence when it has been determined. In some instances it is found upon investigation that persons committed to the hospital as being indigent have considerable property, or have well-to-do relatives who should pay for their maintenance. Sometimes persons are committed as indigents chargeable to the District of Columbia, who are properly United States cases because of their service in the Army or Navy.

During the year ending June 30, 1904, as a result of our investigations, 78 persons were taken from the list of those chargeable to the District of Columbia. Of this number 67 were nonresidents who were returned to their friends or the places of their legal residence, 7 were transferred from the indigent to the pay list, and 4 were United States cases transferred to the soldiers and sailors' roll.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. S. WILSON, *Secretary.*

THE BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Finances.

I. REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

	Washington Asylum.	Reform School for Boys.	Reform School for Girls.
RECEIPTS.			
Balance			\$716.58
Appropriation for—			
Salaries	\$26,356.00	\$16,552.00	6,765.00
Support of inmates	60,000.00	26,000.00	10,000.00
Repairs	2,000.00	1,500.00	
Building			6,000.00
Deficiency	6,000.00		
From Department of Justice		9,996.80	
From labor of inmates and sale of products		4,729.04	
From refund			
From Pennsylvania Railroad Co. for right of way		4,000.00	
From Pennsylvania Railroad Co. for fencing right of way ..		1,000.00	
Total	96,356.00	63,777.84	23,481.58
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Salaries	30,982.11	16,733.52	6,627.10
Medicine, surgical supplies and instruments	2,304.71	286.17	193.55
Current repairs to maintain property	1,998.57	1,152.48	178.52
Other items of current expense	57,920.48	29,094.45	8,829.24
Extraordinary repairs and improvements		6,082.98	850.50
Deposited in United States Treasury		8,729.04	
Returned to Treasury			802.67
Total	93,205.87	62,078.64	17,481.58
Unexpended	3,150.13	1,699.20	6,000.00
Daily average number of inmates	661	275	80
Cost per capita	\$141.01	\$154.68	\$197.86

Finances—Continued.

II. MEDICAL CHARITIES.

	Freed- men's Hos- pital.	Columbia Hospital.	Garfield Hospital.	Providence Hospital.	Central Dispensary and Emer- gency Hos- pital.	Children's Hospital.
RECEIPTS.						
Balance from last year.....		\$74.80	\$8,496.69		\$956.55	\$209.34
From board of pay patients..		11,724.65	22,792.63		4,176.16	434.00
From legacies or endow- ments.....						
From nurses.....						
From interest.....			500.00			3,508.00
From boards of lady visitors.					803.02	3,452.52
From rent.....						2,613.20
From dispensary.....		331.01				
From rebate.....		64.00				
From loan.....					1,000.00	
From all other private sources.....			152.10		360.00	1,617.50
From appropriation under contract.....		21,216.70	19,000.00	\$19,000.00		9,725.50
From appropriation for main- tenance.....	\$54,000.00				15,000.00	
From appropriation for im- provements.....		2,500.00				
From appropriation for pur- chase of land.....						
From "annex" for conta- gious diseases.....			1,000.00			
Total.....	54,000.00	35,911.16	51,941.42	19,000.00	22,295.73	21,560.06
DISBURSEMENTS.						
Salaries.....		11,447.89	12,636.05		8,113.51	6,115.13
Medicines, surgical supplies and instruments.....		3,011.55	3,037.74		2,181.85	871.78
Rent.....		337.50				
Interest.....			3,875.00		900.00	800.00
Current repairs.....			2,488.93		527.29	1,075.65
Legal services.....						284.94
Other items of current ex- pense.....		\$18,605.05	20,704.70		10,231.85	11,715.48
Extraordinary repairs or improvements.....		2,500.00			130.50	
Purchase of real estate.....						
Added to endowment.....						
Total.....	54,000.00	35,901.99	42,742.42	19,000.00	22,085.00	20,862.98
Balance.....		9.17	9,199.00		210.73	697.08
Percentage of private in- come (exclusive of lega- cies).....		36.23	53.96		^a 29.71	54.45
Percentage of public income.	100.00	63.77	46.04		70.29	45.55
Daily average number of patients.....		75	78		22	65
Cost per capita.....		\$445.36	\$547.98			\$320.97
Daily average number of free patients.....	134	56	53	108	16	65
Cost per capita to public.....	\$402.99	\$357.14	\$358.49	\$175.93		\$153.85
Percentage of private in- come (exclusive of lega- cies, loans, and board of pay patients) of entire amount received during year.....			1.50		5.45	52.42
Contract rate per capita.....				\$200.00		\$182.50
Adults.....		\$438.00	\$401.50			
Babies.....		\$146.00	\$146.00			

^a Including \$1,000 loan.

Finances—Continued.

II. MEDICAL CHARITIES—Continued.

	Homeo- pathic Hospital.	Eastern Dispensary and Casu- alty Hos- pital.	Home for Incurables.	Women's Clinic.	Woman's Dispensary.	Washing- ton Asylum Hospital.
RECEIPTS.						
Balance from last year.....	\$760.69	\$2.67	\$1,272.17	\$273.69	\$263.18	.....
From board of pay patients..	8,717.99	93.50	2,413.00	.....	.....	.....
From legacies or endow- ments.....	500.00	.....	500.00	16.00	.....	.....
From nurses.....	831.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From interest.....	250.00	.....	1,524.81	.....	.....	.....
From boards of lady visitors.	2,473.08	489.15	.....	.....	.....	.....
From rent.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From dispensary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From rebate.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From loan.....	1,000.00	.....	940.00	.....	.....	.....
From all other private sources.....	359.33	112.00	4,331.21	795.96	251.46	.....
From appropriation, under contract.....	8,019.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From appropriation for main- tenance.....	.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	^a 400.00	.....
From appropriation for im- provements.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From appropriation for pur- chase of land.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	22,912.34	2,697.32	12,981.19	2,085.65	914.64	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.						
Salaries.....	5,888.53	974.08	3,848.75	164.48	110.00	.....
Medicines, surgical supplies, and instruments.....	2,017.54	399.28	419.42	473.24	164.05	.....
Rent.....	.....	399.97	.....	80.00	400.00	.....
Interest.....	465.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Current repairs.....	352.35	4.20	1,157.28	2.80	.....	.....
Legal services.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other items of current ex- pense.....	13,914.01	918.80	6,924.72	326.57	96.49	.....
Extraordinary repairs or improvements.....	.....	.....	.....	465.38	.....	.....
Purchase of real estate.....	.....	.....	.....	426.00	.....	.....
Added to endowment.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	22,637.43	2,696.33	12,350.17	1,938.47	770.54	.....
Balance.....	274.91	.99	631.02	147.18	144.10	.....
Percentage of private in- come (exclusive of lega- cies).....	^b 62.96	25.78	^c 82.16	44.32	38.60	.....
Percentage of public income.	37.04	74.22	17.84	55.68	61.40	.....
Daily average number of patients.....	37	.....	41	.....	.....	.....
Cost per capita.....	\$611.82	.....	\$301.22	.....	.....	.....
Daily average number of free patients.....	24	1	.....	.....	.....	\$119
Cost per capita to public.....	\$354.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	212.42
Percentage of private in- come (exclusive of lega- cies, loans, and board of pay patients) of entire amount received during year.....	13.92	22.30	50.01	43.93	38.60	.....
Contract rate per capita:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adults.....	\$401.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Babies.....	\$146.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

^a From fund for relief of poor.^b Including \$1,000 loan.^c Including \$940 loan.

Finances—Continued.

III. CHILD-CARING WORK.

	Board of Children's Guardi- ans.	Industrial Home School.	National Associa- tion for the Relief of Desti- tute Col- ored Wo- men and Children.	News- boys' and Child- ren's Aid So- ciety.	Washing- ton Hos- pital for Found- lings.	St. Ann's Infant Asylum.	German Orphan Asylum.
RECEIPTS.							
Balance from last year		\$913.79	\$812.01	\$5.06	\$306.18	\$122.00	\$444.03
From board of inmates		730.38	23.33	840.50		1,326.20	190.00
From labor of inmates		1,104.88					247.02
From legacies or endow- ments						2,201.63	725.00
From interest			1,414.50		8.33		1,364.90
From loan							
From return of loan							2,500.00
From Board of Children's Guardians		3,234.88					
From sale of property			.90				
From all other private sources			40.00	3,422.53	4,779.00	1,145.56	1,187.15
From appropriation:							
For maintenance	\$67,600.00	17,000.00	9,900.00	1,000.00	6,000.00	5,400.00	1,800.00
For repairs		2,000.00					
For operating sewage plant		550.00					
Total	67,600.00	25,533.93	12,190.74	5,268.09	11,093.51	10,195.39	8,458.10
DISBURSEMENTS.							
Rent	480.00						5.50
Salaries	6,418.74	7,159.24	3,914.10	1,129.00	3,214.92	1,323.00	1,834.78
Medicine		65.21	55.87	25.95	75.86	122.69	29.77
Interest					112.50		
Current repairs		2,000.00	517.39	268.35	470.44		212.02
Material to be used in in- dustries		825.83					244.00
Operating sewage plant		256.50					
Other items of current ex- pense	59,718.12	13,800.79	6,790.75	3,002.16	3,859.90	7,754.10	1,580.69
Extraordinary repairs or improvements						858.00	345.00
Payment on debt					3,000.00		
Added to endowment fund							1,700.00
Total	66,616.86	24,107.57	11,278.11	4,425.46	10,733.62	10,057.79	5,951.76
Balance		1,132.86	838.93	842.63	359.89	137.60	2,506.34
Returned to Treasury	983.14	293.50	73.70				
Percentage of private in- come, exclusive of lega- cies			13.00	81.00	44.38	31.40	^a 62.41
Percentage of public in- come			87.00	19.00	55.62	68.60	37.59
Daily average number cared for	1,255	123	98	36	40	126	47
Cost per capita	\$53.08	\$187.01	\$115.08	\$122.93	\$193.34	\$73.01	^a \$77.87

^a Amount contributed by ladies' aid societies not included.

Finances—Continued.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.

	Municipal Lodging House.	Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors.	Women's Christian Associa- tion.	Young Woman's Christian Home.	Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mis- sion.	Aid Asso- ciation for the Blind. ^a
RECEIPTS.						
Balance from last year			\$1,403.37	\$10,645.50	\$124.23	\$909.18
From board of inmates			5,775.70	3,805.80		700.78
From labor of inmates						254.30
From interest			132.04	230.86		
From legacies or endowments				587.08		300.00
From rent				93.47		308.75
From auxiliary					855.48	
From sale of old material			27.40			
Refund			.33			
Fire insurance			32.00			
From sale of property				1,930.71		
From all other private sources			123.72	223.72	4,068.89	1,139.00
From appropriation	\$4,400.00	\$5,500.00	4,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	
Total	4,400.00	5,500.00	11,494.56	18,517.14	7,048.60	3,612.01
DISBURSEMENTS.						
For rent		600.00			1,092.58	
For salaries	2,584.55	1,728.97	2,061.63	1,352.90	955.50	252.00
For medicine, surgical sup- plies, and instruments		33.50	32.03		267.68	
For material to be used in in- dustries						200.38
For interest						575.00
For current repairs to main- tain property		17.96	395.74	236.49	549.64	86.62
For out-door relief			58.00			
Legal services				178.44		
For other items of current ex- pense	1,796.46	3,119.57	6,230.69	3,957.17	4,129.91	1,362.80
For extraordinary repairs or improvements				1,356.02		
Payment of debts						
Added to endowment fund			1,075.00			300.00
Deposit to accompany bid						38.00
Total	4,381.01	5,500.00	9,853.09	7,081.02	6,995.31	2,814.80
Balance on hand			1,641.47	11,436.12	53.29	797.21
Unexpended appropria- tion	18.99					
Percentage of private income			60.13	81.32	71.12	
Percentage of public income	100.00	100.00	39.87	18.68	28.88	
Average number of inmates		43	41	39	124	10
Cost per capita		\$127.91	\$212.68	\$142.22	\$56.41	\$222.25

^a Received \$600 from fund for relief of poor for board of inmates under contract.

Movement of population.

I. REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

	Washington Asylum.			Reform School for Boys.	Reform School for Girls.
	Work-house.	Alms-house.	Hospital.		
Number of inmates June 30, 1903	346	215	109	270	73
Received during year	4,127	217	1,531	191	31
Recaptured	6			3	1
Readmitted				29	4
Births			29		
Total	4,479	432	1,669	493	109
Discharged	4,156	191	1,264	164	13
Escaped	5			6	7
Died	7	26	282	5	
Transferred					3
Number of inmates June 30, 1904	311	215	123	318	86
Total	4,479	432	1,669	493	109
Average number of inmates	323	219	119	275	80
Cost per capita	\$139.55	\$104.35	\$212.42	\$154.68	\$197.86

II. MEDICAL CHARITIES.

	Freedmen's Hospital.	Columbia Hospital.	Garfield Hospital.	Providence Hospital. ^a	Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital.	Children's Hospital.	Homeopathic Hospital.	Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital.	Home for Incurables.	Women's Clinic.	Woman's Dispensary.	Washington Asylum Hospital.
Number of patients June 30, 1903	118	74	82	115	24	74	26		41			109
Admitted during year	2,907	893	1,113	1,061	913	515	690	606	13			1,531
Births	199	364	38				77					29
Total	3,224	1,331	1,233	1,176	937	589	793	606	54			1,669
Discharged during year	2,913	1,180	1,078	942	830	457	726	587	5			1,264
Deaths	197	69	90	134	89	65	33	18	9			282
Remaining June 30, 1904	114	82	65	100	18	67	34	1	40			123
Total	3,224	1,331	1,233	1,176	937	589	793	606	54			1,669
Number of emergency cases					6,220			1,948				
Number of cases treated in dispensary	6,081		1,094	2,152						2,475	3,111	
Number of new cases treated in dispensary		1,552	1,038		8,110	2,428	3,403			1,115	1,476	
Number of visits to dispensary by patients during year		6,163	6,407	9,722						3,691	2,633	
Number of prescriptions compounded	8,054	8,281		7,098	39,419	3,886				5,796	2,908	
Daily average number of patients treated in hospital		75	78		22		37		41			
Daily average free patients	134	56	53	108	16	65	24					119

^a Number of charity patients only is given.

Movement of population—Continued.

III. CHILD-CARING WORK.

	Board of Children's Guardians.				Industrial Home School.	National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children.	Newsboys and Children's Aid Society.	St. Ann's Infant Asylum.	Hospital for Foundlings.	German Orphans' Asylum.
	Under probation.	Permanent wards.	Temporary care.	Feeble-minded.						
Number under care June 30, 1903	157	993	11	58	118	110	20	115	46	45
New inmates received	286	213	137	6	97	20	81	81	48	7
Former inmates returned						1	11		3	
Total	443	1,206	148	64	215	131	112	196	97	52
Discharged	282	63	91	9	82	28	70	22	18	5
Committed to permanent wardship.	11		36							
Committed to reformatory	20									
Otherwise accounted for	15									
Escaped			2							
Died		9	4			2		21	36	
Transferred			3				1	17		
Transferred to probation list			1							
Number under care June 30, 1904	115	1,134	11	55	133	101	41	136	43	47
Total	443	1,206	148	64	215	131	112	196	97	52
Daily average number cared for	136	1,054	11	54	123	98	36	126	40	47

IV. MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.

	Municipal Lodging House.	Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors.	Women's Christian Association.	Young Women's Christian Home.	Hope and Help Mission.	Aid Association for the Blind
Number of inmates June 30, 1903		26	50	35	116	10
Admitted during year		528	280	184	344	2
Born in institution					33	
Total	5,611	554	330	219	493	12
Discharged		532	282	219	357	2
Died			3		14	
Number of inmates June 30, 1904		22	45		122	10
Total	5,611	554	330	219	493	12
Employment secured for	96	36	35	6		

REPORT OF INTENDANT OF THE WASHINGTON ASYLUM.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

LOUIS F. ZINKHAN, *Superintendent.*D. PERCY HICKLING, M. D., *Visiting Physician.*DAVID C. COLEMAN, M. D., *Resident Physician.*W. G. LADD, *Principal Overseer.*A. McCONNELL, *Record Clerk.*GEORGE MARTIN, *Property Clerk.*MISS MARY E. JOYCE, *Matron.*MISS S. C. FRANCIS, *Superintendent of Nurses and Training School.*F. H. JETT, *Pharmacist.*WASHINGTON, D. C., *August, 1904.*

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit a report of the Washington Asylum, including the almshouse, the workhouse, and the hospital departments, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

I entered upon the duties of the intendant on June 1, 1904, so that my own service in charge of the asylum covers only one month of the fiscal year.

I submit with this report a number of tables similar to those in use in former years, giving in detail the number of inmates credited to each department, with particulars regarding sex, color, nativity, and occupation; the work performed by prisoners in the asylum buildings and grounds, as well as upon the streets, markets, and other places designated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

The present arrangement of conducting three entirely different institutions under one management is, to say the least, unfortunate. Each should be entirely distinct from the other. By the present arrangement, under which much of the work in the hospital and almshouse must be done by the prisoners from the workhouse, it is difficult to secure proper oversight and to preserve a proper moral tone among the various inmates. This same system prevailed on Blackwells Island a few years ago. It has been abolished there, and the general tone of the institutions has been elevated. The almshouse and hospital should in no way depend upon prison labor to do their work, excepting possibly the work that may be done upon the grounds and in the laundry. The proposed removal of the almshouse to a new site, with its own separate administration, is most commendable, and should be pushed to early completion; not only because the change will be a forward movement in caring for the unfortunate poor of the District, but because the present almshouse buildings can then be made available to relieve the congestion in the hospital department, both in the wards and in the nurses' home.

The nurses' home is entirely too small for our present number of nurses, and their accommodations are not at all what they have a right

to expect and deserve. The enlargement of the nurses' home is an immediate necessity, yet we must compel them to accept considerable inconvenience and discomfort temporarily.

When the almshouse is vacated, its main building and annex can, with the expenditure of \$10,000, be put in condition for hospital purposes—for patients, administration, physicians' quarters, etc. This proposed arrangement will provide for about 75 additional hospital beds.

After the almshouse is removed from its present site prompt steps should be taken to erect a municipal hospital in Washington, remote from the asylum workhouse.

THE WORKHOUSE.

During the past year the first wing of the new workhouse was completed and is now occupied. It has 144 cells. The old workhouse was fitted up with 78 steel cells. The capacity of this building was greatly reduced when the cells were installed. We have now, all told, for male prisoners, 222 single cells, and a few sleeping rooms which will accommodate about twenty persons. The total capacity, therefore, of the male workhouse is 242. Any number beyond this means the crowding of prisoners into the corridors and cellars, a contingency which is deplorable. Our capacity is now taxed, and the larger population predicted with the approach of cold weather only emphasizes the necessity of hurrying the construction of the second workhouse wing to an early completion.

A LAUNDRY PLANT.

It is of the utmost importance to establish a modern laundry outfit in the female workhouse. In this building all the laundry work for the entire institution is done by hand, by the female prisoners. During the past year 439,581 pieces were laundered. With the growth of the hospital department the number of pieces will greatly increase. The work can not be properly done with our present force of prisoners and the primitive equipment. During certain seasons of the year there is not a sufficient number of female prisoners to do all the laundry work alone. At such times it is necessary to utilize from 10 to 20 male prisoners as an auxiliary force in the laundry. This is a precarious arrangement, and the occasion for it should be remedied as speedily as possible. A complete laundry plant can be established for about \$4,000. This should include metallic washers, extractors, a mangle, engine, pullies, shafting, belting, etc., and a drying box. The washers can be utilized to disinfect the soiled clothes before washing them. There are now no proper facilities for disinfecting soiled clothes, and this is very important in an institution where we have many consumptives and contagious diseases.

A well equipped laundry will mean that less than one-half of the present force can do the work more expeditiously and more satisfactorily, and will enable us to put a larger force of female prisoners in the sewing room where an increased force is greatly needed. All the garments and bedding used in the entire institution are either made or repaired in the female workhouse, and this work has not

come up to the demands because such a large force of women is required in the laundry.

BATHING FACILITIES.

The facilities for bathing prisoners are very meagre. In the old workhouse, where all male prisoners are bathed, the equipment is inadequate and poor. The new workhouse is without a single bath tub. In the female workhouse there are only two bath tubs for from 80 to over 100 prisoners. It is of first importance that prisoners should be kept clean. New baths, sufficient in number, should be placed in all the workhouses. This work can be done properly for about \$2,000.

FEEDING PRISONERS.

Hitherto prisoners have been fed in their cells. This method is both wasteful and unclean. Arrangements are being made so that at an early day all food will be served at tables.

THE HOSPITAL.

I fully indorse the recommendations made in the accompanying report by Dr. D. Percy Hickling, the visiting physician, regarding the improvement of the service in the hospital department.

The hospital has made steady progress within the last few years; it is giving good service, and the scope of its work must steadily increase.

Provision has already been made by appropriation for constructing sun porches, which will connect nearly all the wards; and for fitting up the hospital kitchen with modern appointments, so that the food may be better prepared and served.

The house occupied by the resident staff of physicians, which was hardly fit for habitation, is being thoroughly renovated, and in part refurnished.

The nursing staff is overtaxed and needs at least one additional graduate nurse, and six more pupil nurses. This necessity is the more urgent because this hospital is called upon to care for quite a number of phthisis patients, who are sent here because no other hospitals are willing to receive or treat them.

If it should be the policy of the Commissioners to treat consumptive patients at the Washington Asylum Hospital in the future, then the pupil nurses should not be required to nurse them as part of their training. It is now difficult to secure desirable women for the training school; it will be doubly difficult if they should be required to nurse consumptives. Other well conducted hospitals use graduate nurses only for the care of consumptives. Granted that we must continue to care for consumptives, then we should provide for this class of patients at least four graduate nurses.

In order that these patients may not be a menace to the other patients we have two tents in use and two others in course of construction for consumptives, where they are treated separately. The material for these tents was furnished by private charity, and they were erected by our own employees. Many of these patients require constant attention and nursing, and our present force of nurses is too limited to meet the requirements.

The most serious problem in the hospital department is how to provide safe and ample accommodations for the detention of sick prisoners,

Movement of population—Continued.

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The most serious problem in the hospital department is how to provide safe and ample accommodations for the detention of sick prisoners,

delirium tremens patients, and mental suspects. At present there are only a few rooms available for these cases in the receiving ward, and often it is necessary to place four or five of them in a single room. Under these conditions the patients are a menace to each other, and a source of danger to the nurses and orderlies. Several patients and orderlies have been injured by unruly patients, and the nurses have at times been in great danger. Both mental and delirium cases need separate rooms. Limited, but wholly inadequate, provision is now being made to relieve the situation in the receiving ward, until a permanent remedy can be secured by providing a small detention hospital for mental suspects, either on the hospital grounds, or, what is more desirable, at some central point in the city of Washington.

The hospital buildings should all be connected by telephone. As the buildings are a considerable distance apart, and communication is difficult, a telephone system would greatly facilitate the work.

COMPENSATION.

The female department of the almshouse is now provided with a matron and two female attendants. The latter are compensated at the rate of \$150 per annum, each. It is not possible to secure and retain thoroughly competent women at this figure. One of these attendants should be rated as assistant matron, and receive not less than \$300 per annum, and the other should be paid at least \$180 per annum.

STOCK AND FARM.

The following live stock, belonging to the District of Columbia, is accounted for on the farm: Nineteen horses, 26 cows, 1 bull, 5 heifers, 1 calf, 24 hogs, 25 shoats, 31 pigs. The farm also furnished for food of inmates during the year 13,745 pounds of pork, 1,086 pounds of beef, and 219 pounds of veal. The farm has also produced quite a number of eggs, but of these I could find no account.

The acreage devoted to farming has been entirely too small for the use of the institution. During the present year an effort will be made to put a number of additional acres under cultivation.

Seven hundred and nineteen burials were made in the potters field during the past year, an increase of 124 over the preceding year. The appropriation for repairs to buildings, etc., should for the coming year be increased to at least \$3,000 in order that all the buildings may be kept in good condition. The grounds of the Asylum are not properly lighted. There are at present only three or four gas lamps on the entire grounds, and there should be at least a dozen. We wish to acknowledge the gift of a good square piano to the almshouse, presented by the firm of Sanders & Stayman, and to express our thanks to the many earnest Christian workers of both Protestant and Catholic faith who have visited the aged, the sick, and the prisoners, and have held religious services, which have brought help and comfort to many of the inmates.

Respectfully submitted.

LOUIS F. ZINKHAN, *Superintendent.*

Daily average number of inmates for the year ended June 30, 1904.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Workhouse	106	17	134	66	323
Almshouse	55	27	84	53	219
Hospital	30	19	36	34	119
Total	191	63	254	153	661
Employees					78
Total					739

Cost per capita, exclusive of salaries	\$96.00
Cost per capita, inclusive of support and compensation of employees	123.35

Amount expended from contingent fund for the different departments of the institution.

For hospital	\$14,930.00
Cost per capita for 150 persons, including 31 employees	99.54
For almshouse	17,264.33
Cost per capita for 240 persons, including 21 employees	71.93
For workhouse	31,267.75
Cost per capita for 349 persons, including 26 employees	89.59
Average cost per capita, including support and compensation of employees for the entire institution	123.35
Daily average number of people supported in the workhouse, including 26 employees	349
Decrease in number of inmates	89.59
Daily average number of persons supported in the almshouse, including 21 employees	240
Average cost per capita per annum	\$71.93
No change in number of inmates	
Daily average number of patients in hospital, including 31 employees	150
Cost per capita per annum	\$99.54
Increase in number of patients	15

Appropriation for the support of the institution for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

Appropriation for 1904	\$60,000.00
Deficiency appropriation	6,000.00
Total	66,000.00
Bills received	\$63,462.08
Bills outstanding	44.86
	63,506.94
Unexpended	2,493.06
For salaries	28,356.00
Expended	27,700.36
Unexpended	655.64
For repairs to buildings	2,000.00
Expended	1,998.57
Unexpended	1.43

Amount expended from appropriation for contingent expenses for items purchased during the past fiscal year.

Drugs.....	\$2,304.71	Gas.....	\$1,837.50
Flour and meal.....	4,905.10	Ice.....	870.31
Forage.....	5,814.49	Kitchen utensils.....	138.28
Furniture and bedding.....	597.77	Fresh and corned meats.....	9,817.30
Fuel, coal, and wood.....	7,898.43	Extra service.....	3,281.75
Groceries.....	18,084.16	Shoes.....	2,142.33
Hardware.....	615.81	Miscellaneous.....	1,949.02
Dry goods.....	2,923.61		
Marketing.....	281.51	Total.....	63,462.08

Salaries.

Name.	Office.	Salary.	Name.	Office.	Salary.
W. H. Stoutenburgh.	Intendant.....	\$1,101.10	J. Thornton.....	Cook.....	\$53.80
L. F. Zinkhan.....	do.....	98.90	N. Busey.....	do.....	120.00
D. P. Hickling.....	Visiting physi- cian.	1,080.00	C. E. Selby.....	do.....	120.00
W. S. Cain.....	Resident physi- cian.	45.62	Ellen Smith.....	do.....	63.30
J. E. Mitchell.....	do.....	314.38	Annie Saunders.....	do.....	8.90
F. J. Kerns.....	do.....	120.00	E. E. Heineman.....	Graduate nurse...	138.86
F. H. Jett.....	Pharmacist.....	720.00	A. M. Head.....	do.....	91.25
G. Martin.....	Property clerk....	840.00	C. C. Cressen.....	do.....	30.75
D. Tindall.....	Clerk.....	498.42	J. N. Burling.....	do.....	29.75
A. McConnell.....	do.....	316.12	A. Beardsley.....	do.....	163.01
M. E. Joyce.....	Matron.....	600.00	F. L. Croft.....	do.....	213.25
S. C. Francis.....	Superintendent of nurses.	600.00	Maud Miller.....	do.....	28.08
H. Miller.....	Baker.....	420.00	E. Smith.....	Orderly.....	300.00
W. G. Ladd.....	Principal over- seer.	1,200.00	J. Tolliver.....	do.....	300.00
C. C. Bury.....	Overseer.....	600.00	J. Bronaugh.....	do.....	295.90
A. Youst.....	do.....	600.00	R. H. Sweeney.....	do.....	130.41
C. J. Mahoney.....	do.....	600.00	W. C. Hill.....	do.....	70.90
W. H. Arnold.....	do.....	600.00	J. A. Hasson.....	do.....	1.63
H. E. Brockson.....	do.....	600.00	B. R. Mortimer.....	do.....	1.63
W. Erskine.....	do.....	600.00	W. Buttler.....	do.....	194.27
M. J. Brown.....	do.....	600.00	W. Magruder.....	do.....	43.23
F. W. Wenzel.....	do.....	600.00	P. McCallan.....	do.....	15.66
J. N. Robinson.....	do.....	600.00	J. R. Edelin.....	do.....	131.95
K. L. Talbert.....	do.....	600.00	Henry S. Everett.....	do.....	85.71
F. M. Everett.....	do.....	600.00	S. W. Shewbridge.....	do.....	49.50
T. J. Dawson.....	do.....	600.00	D. Jefferson.....	Pupil nurse.....	2.45
G. B. Read.....	do.....	600.00	S. Sheldon.....	do.....	12.87
E. B. McDowell.....	do.....	600.00	E. L. Chisolm.....	do.....	21.19
A. D. Warwick.....	do.....	600.00	J. R. Chisolm.....	do.....	24.95
E. M. Arnold.....	Carpenter.....	500.00	L. B. Anderson.....	do.....	7.98
B. C. Sears.....	Engineer.....	600.00	L. L. Rinker.....	do.....	47.47
D. J. Geary.....	Asst. Engineer....	480.00	M. Williamson.....	do.....	60.00
R. B. Little.....	do.....	360.00	J. N. Burling.....	do.....	18.42
R. W. Thompson....	Engineer at hos- pital.	375.00	H. B. McGrath.....	do.....	35.10
R. Ratherdale.....	Blacksmith.....	500.00	M. E. Smith.....	do.....	53.92
E. Wallingsford....	Night watchman....	548.00	M. Meier.....	do.....	30.00
T. J. Kengla.....	do.....	528.65	M. P. Musser.....	do.....	60.00
B. Martin.....	Watchman.....	365.00	N. R. Leyhan.....	do.....	15.00
T. J. Lerch.....	do.....	358.05	M. S. Covington....	do.....	60.00
G. Ratherdale.....	Driver of dead wagon.	365.00	J. V. Spaulding....	do.....	60.00
M. Wall.....	Keeper of female workhouse.	124.70	G. H. Hall.....	do.....	60.00
E. Brockson.....	do.....	250.10	A. Colyer.....	do.....	60.00
L. L. Kemp.....	do.....	82.52	L. L. Moon.....	do.....	11.90
B. Lawrason.....	Attendant alms- house.	150.00	M. G. Rinker.....	do.....	49.90
G. Washington.....	do.....	150.00	V. L. Page.....	do.....	49.90
J. Silas.....	Hostler.....	240.00	Gail Sapp.....	do.....	47.45
A. H. B. Benson....	Cook at hospital..	160.40	M. A. Townley.....	do.....	43.84
M. Lowmes.....	do.....	210.20	C. B. Keinner.....	do.....	45.00
L. L. Rinker.....	do.....	19.80	A. L. Doolittle.....	do.....	39.95
Sarah F. Conwell....	do.....	39.60	O. N. Hughes.....	do.....	14.95
W. Robinson.....	Cook.....	480.00	Ellen G. Taylor.....	do.....	5.44
L. Buford.....	do.....	165.20	Irma Johansen.....	do.....	24.90
			Edith Assheton.....	do.....	14.83
			Emma Gardiner.....	do.....	15.00
			Inez V. Gray.....	do.....	8.90
			Minnie Riggles.....	do.....	7.75
			Bertha M. Dofler....	do.....	2.80
			Total.....		27,700.36

Appointments and resignations of officers and employees, July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.

Name.	Occupation.	Appointment.	Resigned.
D. Tindall	Clerk (died February —, 1904)	Oct. 16, 1874	
Margaret Wall	Keeper female workhouse	Jan. 21, 1896	Nov. 30, 1903
Elizabeth E. Heineman	Graduate nurse	Feb. 1, 1901	Nov. 17, 1903
Dorothy Jefferson	Pupil nurse	Oct. 1, 1901	July 15, 1903
Sarah Sheldon	do	Nov. 1, 1901	Sept. 17, 1903
Annie H. B. Benson	Cook at hospital	Jan. 6, 1902	Oct. 31, 1903
Ethel L. Chisolm	Pupil nurse	do	Nov. 7, 1903
Jessie R. Chisolm	do	Feb. 15, 1902	Nov. 30, 1903
L. B. Anderson	do	Mar. 1, 1902	Aug. 18, 1903
L. L. Rinker	do	Jan. 16, 1902	Apr. 16, 1904
Laura Buford	Cook	July 1, 1902	May 31, 1904
J. N. Burling	Pupil nurse	Aug. 13, 1902	Oct. 23, 1903
Mary E. Smith	do	Nov. 31, 1902	June 15, 1904
J. E. Mitchell	Resident physician	Aug. 5, 1903	Mar. 31, 1904
N. R. Leyhan	Pupil nurse	Feb. 11, 1903	Sept. 30, 1903
H. B. Myers	Watchman	Mar. 14, 1903	Sept. 11, 1903
W. S. Cain	Resident physician	Apr. 1, 1903	Aug. 4, 1903
Abigail M. Head	Graduate nurse	do	Aug. 31, 1903
Bruce Mackall	Interne	May 27, 1903	Aug. 4, 1903
John A. Hasson	Orderly	June 15, 1903	July 3, 1903
B. R. Mortimer	do	July 1, 1903	July 24, 1903
F. M. Everett	Overseer	do	July 31, 1904
T. J. Dawson	do	do	
G. B. Read	do	do	
E. B. McDowell	do	do	
A. D. Warwick	do	do	
Wm. C. Hill	Orderly	July 6, 1903	
Eugene Welsh	Night watchman	July 7, 1903	July 7, 1903
T. J. Lerch	Watchman	July 8, 1903	
T. J. Kengla	Night watchman	July 14, 1903	
Julia Thornton	Cook	do	Oct. 31, 1903
Richard H. Sweeney	Orderly	July 20, 1903	Dec. 31, 1903
D. Percy Hickling	Visiting physician (reappointed)	Aug. 1, 1903	
Oscieola Wrenn	Pupil nurse	Aug. 1, 1903	Aug. 5, 1903
Ella B. Roxbough	do	do	Aug. 2, 1903
Wm. J. Lamb	Interne	Aug. 5, 1903	Apr. 1, 1903
Jno. H. Gunnell	do	do	Oct. 31, 1903
L. L. Moon	Pupil nurse	Aug. 6, 1903	Do.
L. B. Anderson	Graduate nurse	Sept. 1, 1903	Sept. 30, 1903
Mamie G. Rinker	Pupil nurse	do	
Violet L. Page	do	do	
Walter Buttler	Orderly	Sept. 7, 1903	
Gail Sapp	Pupil nurse	Sept. 16, 1903	
Mary A. Townley	do	Sept. 28, 1903	
Caroline C. Cresson	Graduate nurse	Oct. 1, 1903	Oct. 31, 1903
Cecelia B. Keinner	Pupil nurse	do	
H. C. Clower	Orderly	Oct. 16, 1903	Oct. 18, 1903
J. B. Dike	Watchman	Oct. 31, 1903	
Wm. H. H. Ferrell	do	do	Oct. 31, 1903
Ida N. Burling	Graduate nurse	Nov. 1, 1903	Nov. 30, 1903
Anna L. Doolittle	Pupil nurse	do	
J. J. Donovan	Watchman	Nov. 2, 1903	
M. Lownes	Cook at hospital	Nov. 8, 1903	Apr. 15, 1904
W. Magruder	Orderly	Nov. 9, 1903	Jan. 6, 1904
R. W. Thompson	Engineer at hospital	Nov. 15, 1903	June 30, 1904
Ada Beardsley	Graduate nurse	Nov. 20, 1903	Apr. 30, 1904
Elizabeth Brockson	Keeper at female workhouse	Dec. 1, 1903	
Lizzie L. Kemp	do	do	
F. L. Croft	Graduate nurse	do	
Ora N. Hughes	Pupil nurse	do	Feb. 29, 1904
Patrick McCallan	Orderly	Jan. 14, 1904	Feb. 7, 1904
Ellen G. Taylor	Pupil nurse	Jan. 17, 1904	Feb. 8, 1904
Joseph Edelin	Orderly	Jan. 18, 1904	
Irma Johansen	Pupil nurse	Feb. 1, 1904	
Ellen Smith	Cook	Feb. 10, 1904	June 16, 1904
A. McConnell	Clerk	Feb. 15, 1904	
Henry S. Everett	Orderly	Mar. 19, 1904	
Edith Assheton	Pupil nurse	Mar. 7, 1904	June 4, 1904
F. J. Kerns	Resident physician	Apr. 1, 1904	June 30, 1904
Emma Gardiner	Pupil nurse	do	
T. J. Sullivan	Interne	Apr. 2, 1904	
David C. Coleman	do	Apr. 3, 1904	Do.
L. L. Rinker	Cook at hospital	Apr. 16, 1904	Apr. 30, 1904
S. W. Shewbridge	Orderly	May 1, 1904	July 1, 1904
Inez V. Gray	Pupil nurse	May 8, 1904	
W. W. Wilkinson	Interne	May 11, 1904	June 13, 1904
Minnie Riggles	Pupil nurse	May 15, 1904	
L. F. Zinkhan	Intendant	June 1, 1904	
Sarah F. Conwell	Cook at hospital	do	
Maud Miller	Graduate nurse	June 7, 1904	June 29, 1904
Annie Saunders	Cook	June 13, 1904	
Bertha M. Dofler	Pupil nurse	June 14, 1904	

Amount expended from appropriation for contingent expenses for items purchased during the past fiscal year.

Drugs.....	\$2,304.71	Gas.....	\$1,837.50
Flour and meal.....	4,905.10	Ice.....	870.31
Forage.....	5,814.49	Kitchen utensils.....	138.28
Furniture and bedding.....	597.77	Fresh and corned meats.....	9,817.30
Fuel, coal, and wood.....	7,898.43	Extra service.....	3,281.75
Groceries.....	18,084.16	Shoes.....	2,142.33
Hardware.....	615.81	Miscellaneous.....	1,949.02
Dry goods.....	2,923.61		
Marketing.....	281.51	Total.....	63,462.08

Salaries.

Name.	Office.	Salary.	Name.	Office.	Salary.
W. H. Stoutenburgh.	Intendant.....	\$1,101.10	J. Thornton.....	Cook.....	\$53.80
L. F. Zinkhan.....	do.....	98.90	N. Busey.....	do.....	120.00
D. P. Hickling.....	Visiting physi-	1,080.00	C. E. Selby.....	do.....	120.00
	cian.		Ellen Smith.....	do.....	63.30
W. S. Cain.....	Resident physi-	45.62	Annie Saunders.....	do.....	8.90
	cian,		E. E. Heineman.....	Graduate nurse...	138.86
J. E. Mitchell.....	do.....	314.38	A. M. Head.....	do.....	91.25
F. J. Kerns.....	do.....	120.00	C. C. Cressen.....	do.....	30.75
F. H. Jett.....	Pharmacist.....	720.00	J. N. Burling.....	do.....	29.75
G. Martin.....	Property clerk....	840.00	A. Beardsley.....	do.....	163.01
D. Tindall.....	Clerk.....	498.42	F. L. Croft.....	do.....	213.25
A. McConnell.....	do.....	316.12	Maud Miller.....	do.....	28.08
M. E. Joyce.....	Matron.....	600.00	E. Smith.....	Orderly.....	300.00
S. C. Francis.....	Superintendent	600.00	J. Tolliver.....	do.....	300.00
	of nurses.		J. Bronaugh.....	do.....	295.90
H. Miller.....	Baker.....	420.00	R. H. Sweeney.....	do.....	130.41
W. G. Ladd.....	Principal over-	1,200.00	W. C. Hill.....	do.....	70.90
	seer.		J. A. Hasson.....	do.....	1.63
C. C. Bury.....	Overseer.....	600.00	B. R. Mortimer.....	do.....	1.63
A. Youst.....	do.....	600.00	W. Buttler.....	do.....	194.27
C. J. Mahoney.....	do.....	600.00	W. Magruder.....	do.....	43.23
W. H. Arnold.....	do.....	600.00	P. McCallan.....	do.....	15.66
H. E. Brockson.....	do.....	600.00	J. R. Edelin.....	do.....	131.95
W. Erskine.....	do.....	600.00	Henry S. Everett...	do.....	85.71
M. J. Brown.....	do.....	600.00	S. W. Shewbridge...	do.....	49.50
F. W. Wenzel.....	do.....	600.00	D. Jefferson.....	Pupil nurse.....	2.45
J. N. Robinson.....	do.....	600.00	S. Sheldon.....	do.....	12.87
R. L. Talbert.....	do.....	600.00	E. L. Chisolm.....	do.....	21.19
F. M. Everett.....	do.....	600.00	J. R. Chisolm.....	do.....	24.95
T. J. Dawson.....	do.....	600.00	L. B. Anderson.....	do.....	7.98
G. B. Read.....	do.....	600.00	L. L. Rinker.....	do.....	47.47
E. B. McDowell.....	do.....	600.00	M. Williamson.....	do.....	60.00
A. D. Warwick.....	do.....	600.00	J. N. Burling.....	do.....	18.42
E. M. Arnold.....	Carpenter.....	500.00	H. B. McGrath.....	do.....	35.10
B. C. Sears.....	Engineer.....	600.00	M. E. Smith.....	do.....	53.92
D. J. Geary.....	Asst. Engineer....	480.00	M. Meier.....	do.....	30.00
R. B. Little.....	do.....	360.00	M. P. Musser.....	do.....	60.00
R. W. Thompson...	Engineer at hos-	375.00	N. R. Leyhan.....	do.....	15.00
	pital.		M. S. Covington...	do.....	60.00
R. Ratherdale.....	Blacksmith.....	500.00	J. V. Spaulding...	do.....	60.00
E. Wallingsford...	Night watchman...	548.00	G. H. Hall.....	do.....	60.00
T. J. Kengla.....	do.....	528.65	A. Colyer.....	do.....	60.00
B. Martin.....	Watchman.....	365.00	L. L. Moon.....	do.....	11.90
T. J. Lerch.....	do.....	358.05	M. G. Rinker.....	do.....	49.90
G. Ratherdale.....	Driver of dead	365.00	V. L. Page.....	do.....	49.90
	wagon.		Gail Sapp.....	do.....	47.45
M. Wall.....	Keeper of female	124.70	M. A. Townley.....	do.....	43.84
	workhouse.		C. B. Keinner.....	do.....	45.00
E. Brockson.....	do.....	250.10	A. L. Doolittle.....	do.....	39.95
L. L. Kemp.....	do.....	82.52	O. N. Hughes.....	do.....	14.95
B. Lawrason.....	Attendant alms-	150.00	Ellen G. Taylor...	do.....	5.44
	house.		Irma Johansen.....	do.....	24.90
G. Washington.....	do.....	150.00	Edith Assheton.....	do.....	14.83
J. Silas.....	Hostler.....	240.00	Emma Gardiner....	do.....	15.00
A. H. B. Benson...	Cook at hospital..	160.40	Inez V. Gray.....	do.....	8.90
M. Lownes.....	do.....	210.20	Minnie Riggles...	do.....	7.75
L. L. Rinker.....	do.....	19.80	Bertha M. Dofler...	do.....	2.80
Sarah F. Conwell...	do.....	39.60			
W. Robinson.....	Cook.....	480.00			
L. Buford.....	do.....	165.20			
			Total.....		27,700.36

Appointments and resignations of officers and employees, July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.

Name.	Occupation.	Appointment.	Resigned.
D. Tindall	Clerk (died February —, 1904)	Oct. 16, 1874	
Margaret Wall	Keeper female workhouse	Jan. 21, 1896	Nov. 30, 1903
Elizabeth E. Heineman	Graduate nurse	Feb. 1, 1901	Nov. 17, 1903
Dorothy Jefferson	Pupil nurse	Oct. 1, 1901	July 15, 1903
Sarah Sheldon	do	Nov. 1, 1901	Sept. 17, 1903
Annie H. B. Benson	Cook at hospital	Jan. 6, 1902	Oct. 31, 1903
Ethel L. Chisolm	Pupil nurse	do	Nov. 7, 1903
Jessie R. Chisolm	do	Feb. 15, 1902	Nov. 30, 1903
L. B. Anderson	do	Mar. 1, 1902	Aug. 18, 1903
L. L. Rinker	do	Jan. 16, 1902	Apr. 16, 1904
Laura Buford	Cook	July 1, 1902	May 31, 1904
J. N. Burling	Pupil nurse	Aug. 13, 1902	Oct. 23, 1903
Mary E. Smith	do	Nov. 31, 1902	June 15, 1904
J. E. Mitchell	Resident physician	Aug. 5, 1903	Mar. 31, 1904
N. R. Leyhan	Pupil nurse	Feb. 11, 1903	Sept. 30, 1903
H. B. Myers	Watchman	Mar. 14, 1903	Sept. 11, 1903
W. S. Cain	Resident physician	Apr. 1, 1903	Aug. 4, 1903
Abigail M. Head	Graduate nurse	do	Aug. 31, 1903
Bruce Mackall	Interne	May 27, 1903	Aug. 4, 1903
John A. Hasson	Orderly	June 15, 1903	July 3, 1903
B. R. Mortimer	do	July 1, 1903	July 24, 1903
F. M. Everett	Overseer	do	July 31, 1904
T. J. Dawson	do	do	
G. B. Read	do	do	
E. B. McDowell	do	do	
A. D. Warwick	do	do	
Wm. C. Hill	Orderly	July 6, 1903	
Eugene Welsh	Night watchman	July 7, 1903	July 7, 1903
T. J. Lerch	Watchman	July 8, 1903	
T. J. Kengla	Night watchman	July 14, 1903	
Julia Thornton	Cook	do	Oct. 31, 1903
Richard H. Sweeney	Orderly	July 20, 1903	Dec. 31, 1903
D. Percy Hickling	Visiting physician (reappointed)	Aug. 1, 1903	
Oscieola Wrenn	Pupil nurse	Aug. 1, 1903	Aug. 5, 1903
Ella B. Roxbough	do	do	Aug. 2, 1903
Wm. J. Lamb	Interne	Aug. 5, 1903	Apr. 1, 1903
Jno. H. Gunnell	do	do	Oct. 31, 1903
L. L. Moon	Pupil nurse	Aug. 6, 1903	Do.
L. B. Anderson	Graduate nurse	Sept. 1, 1903	Sept. 30, 1903
Mamie G. Rinker	Pupil nurse	do	
Violet L. Page	do	do	
Walter Buttler	Orderly	Sept. 7, 1903	
Gail Sapp	Pupil nurse	Sept. 16, 1903	
Mary A. Townley	do	Sept. 28, 1903	
Caroline C. Cresson	Graduate nurse	Oct. 1, 1903	Oct. 31, 1903
Cecelia B. Keinner	Pupil nurse	do	
H. C. Clower	Orderly	Oct. 16, 1903	Oct. 18, 1903
J. B. Dike	Watchman	Oct. 31, 1903	
Wm. H. H. Ferrell	do	do	Oct. 31, 1903
Ida N. Burling	Graduate nurse	Nov. 1, 1903	Nov. 30, 1903
Anna L. Doolittle	Pupil nurse	do	
J. J. Donavan	Watchman	Nov. 2, 1903	
M. Lownes	Cook at hospital	Nov. 8, 1903	Apr. 15, 1904
W. Magruder	Orderly	Nov. 9, 1903	Jan. 6, 1904
R. W. Thompson	Engineer at hospital	Nov. 15, 1903	June 30, 1904
Ada Beardsley	Graduate nurse	Nov. 20, 1903	Apr. 30, 1904
Elizabeth Brockson	Keeper at female workhouse	Dec. 1, 1903	
Lizzie L. Kemp	do	do	
F. L. Croft	Graduate nurse	do	
Ora N. Hughes	Pupil nurse	do	Feb. 29, 1904
Patrick McCallan	Orderly	Jan. 14, 1904	Feb. 7, 1904
Ellen G. Taylor	Pupil nurse	Jan. 17, 1904	Feb. 8, 1904
Joseph Edelin	Orderly	Jan. 18, 1904	
Irma Johansen	Pupil nurse	Feb. 1, 1904	
Ellen Smith	Cook	Feb. 10, 1904	June 16, 1904
A. McConnell	Clerk	Feb. 15, 1904	
Henry S. Everett	Orderly	Mar. 19, 1904	
Edith Assheton	Pupil nurse	Mar. 7, 1904	June 4, 1904
F. J. Kerns	Resident physician	Apr. 1, 1904	June 30, 1904
Emma Gardiner	Pupil nurse	do	
T. J. Sullivan	Interne	Apr. 2, 1904	
David C. Coleman	do	Apr. 3, 1904	Do.
L. L. Rinker	Cook at hospital	Apr. 16, 1904	Apr. 30, 1904
S. W. Shewbridge	Orderly	May 1, 1904	July 1, 1904
Inez V. Gray	Pupil nurse	May 8, 1904	
W. W. Wilkinson	Interne	May 11, 1904	June 13, 1904
Minnie Riggles	Pupil nurse	May 15, 1904	
L. F. Zinkhan	Intendant	June 1, 1904	
Sarah F. Conwell	Cook at hospital	do	
Maud Miller	Graduate nurse	June 7, 1904	June 29, 1904
Annie Saunders	Cook	June 13, 1904	
Bertha M. Dofler	Pupil nurse	June 14, 1904	

Statistical tables (workhouse).

Prisoners in workhouse July 1, 1903.....	346
Prisoners committed.....	4,127
Prisoners recaptured.....	6
	4,133
Total.....	4,479
Prisoners discharged.....	4,156
Prisoners eloped.....	5
Prisoners died.....	7
	4,168
Total remaining in workhouse June 30, 1904.....	311

COLOR AND SEX.

White males.....	1,486
White females.....	125
Colored males.....	1,790
Colored females.....	732
Total.....	4,133

SOCIAL RELATIONS.

	Single.	Married.	Total.	Read and write.		Total.
				Can.	Can not.	
White males.....	1,223	263	1,486	1,429	57	1,486
White females.....	69	56	125	99	26	125
Colored males.....	1,181	609	1,790	1,434	356	1,790
Colored females.....	502	230	732	479	253	732
Total.....	2,975	1,158	4,133	3,441	692	4,133

AGES.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
From 16 to 20 years.....	26	5	239	94	364
20 years and over.....	1,460	120	1,551	638	3,769
Total.....	1,486	125	1,790	732	4,133

COMMITMENTS.

Number of times committed.	White male.		White female.		Colored male.		Colored female.	
	Committed.	Commitments.	Committed.	Commitments.	Committed.	Commitments.	Committed.	Commitments.
Once.....	793	798	59	59	1,105	1,105	423	423
Twice.....	158	316	19	38	183	366	91	182
Three times.....	50	150	2	6	49	147	21	63
Four times.....	21	84	3	12	20	80	8	32
Five times.....	12	60	2	10	12	60	1	5
Six times.....	7	42			4	24	2	12
Seven times.....	4	28					1	7
Eight times.....	1	8			1	8	1	8
Total.....		1,486		125		1,790		732

NATIVITY.

State or country.	Number.	State or country.	Number.
District of Columbia.....	1,935	Ohio.....	37
Virginia.....	756	New Jersey.....	22
Maryland.....	529	West Virginia.....	22
Pennsylvania.....	138	South Carolina.....	20
New York.....	118	Georgia.....	20
North Carolina.....	61	Illinois.....	15
Massachusetts.....	38	Kentucky.....	14

Statistical tables (workhouse)—Continued.

NATIVITY—Continued.

State or country.	Number.	State or country.	Number.
Mississippi	13	FOREIGN—continued.	
Rhode Island	13	Canada	12
Tennessee	13	Switzerland	10
Connecticut	12	Italy	8
Michigan	11	Sweden	7
Missouri	10	Scotland	6
Florida	10	Austria	5
Indiana	10	East India	4
Alabama	9	Russia	3
California	8	France	2
Texas	8	India	2
Delaware	7	Hungary	2
Wisconsin	6	West Indies	1
Maine	5	Africa	1
Minnesota	2	Belgium	1
Nebraska	2	China	1
Oregon	2	Wales	1
Indian Territory	2	Finland	1
Arkansas	1	Denmark	1
New Hampshire	1	Greece	1
Iowa	1	South America	1
Washington	1	Armenia	1
		Argentine Republic	1
		Nova Scotia	1
FOREIGN.		Total	4,133
Ireland	139		
Germany	33		
England	16		

CHARGES.

Charge.	Number.	Charge.	Number.
Disorderly conduct	2,314	False pretences	2
Vagrancy	636	Refusing to pay hack hire	2
Habitual drunkenness	442	Defacing private property	1
Evil life and fame	204	Maintaining a nuisance	1
Indecent exposure	100	Obtaining money by false check	1
Carrying deadly and dangerous weapons	70	Concealed weapons and cruelty to animals	1
Violation of police regulations	58	Keeping dangerous dog	1
Cruelty to animals	45	Practicing medicine without a license	1
Destroying private property	27	Violation of weights and measures	1
Assault	22	Violation of bill posters' law	1
Unlicensed bar	20	Fast driving, carrying away the property of another, and cruelty to animals	1
Disorderly and profanity	81	Disorderly conduct and throwing missiles	1
Larceny	18	Concealed weapons and indecent exposure	1
Fast driving	16	Larceny and disorderly	1
Disorderly and violation of police regulations	14	Unlicensed midwifery	1
Throwing missiles	13	Unlicensed peddler	1
Disorderly and assault	12	Damaging fire-alarm box	1
Fornication	10	Vagrancy and concealed weapons	1
Profanity	9	Using unlawful scales	1
Disorderly and indecent exposure	8	Assault and battery	1
Disorderly and destroying private property	7	Violation of police regulations and fast driving	1
Trespass on parking	6	Larceny and destroying private property	1
Carrying away the property of another	6	Profanity and larceny	1
Disorderly and concealed weapons	6	Affray	1
Disorderly and destroying public property	5	Playing ball in streets	1
Removing lanterns	4	Disorderly and fornication	1
Fast driving and disorderly	3		
Unlicensed dogs	3	Total	4,133
Habitual drunkard and destroying private property	3		
Idle and disorderly	2		
Unlicensed physician	2		
Violating police regulations, fast driving, and cruelty to animals	2		

Statistical tables (workhouse)—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.

Occupation.	Number.	Occupation.	Number.
Laborers.....	1,991	Janitors.....	3
Laundresses.....	728	Saddlers.....	2
Seamstresses.....	114	Tile setters.....	2
Painters.....	109	Miners.....	2
Soldiers.....	100	Coachmen.....	2
Clerks.....	65	Stenographers.....	2
Carpenters.....	61	Preachers.....	2
Firemen.....	61	Bookkeepers.....	2
Drivers.....	59	Nurses.....	2
Bricklayers.....	56	Wall scrapers.....	2
Bakers.....	48	Railroaders.....	2
Hostlers.....	43	Harness makers.....	2
Plasterers.....	34	Buffers.....	2
Waiters.....	32	Butlers.....	2
Barbers.....	32	Meat cutters.....	2
Hucksters.....	31	Stone masons.....	2
Tinners.....	29	Weavers.....	2
Tailors.....	28	Reporters.....	2
Blacksmiths.....	27	Inventors.....	2
Cooks.....	27	Hatters.....	2
Printers.....	26	Builders.....	2
Plumbers.....	21	Potters.....	2
Shoemakers.....	19	Grocers.....	2
Whitewashers.....	19	Interpreter.....	1
Machinists.....	17	Stair builder.....	1
Farmers.....	13	Laundryman.....	1
Peddlers.....	13	Pattern maker.....	1
Molders.....	12	Saddler.....	1
Salesmen.....	10	Life guard.....	1
Paper hangers.....	10	Mail carrier.....	1
Engineers.....	10	Vocalist.....	1
Butchers.....	9	Servant.....	1
Porters.....	9	Horse trainer.....	1
Musicians.....	9	Pipe calker.....	1
Sailors.....	9	Watchman.....	1
Marines.....	8	Sign painter.....	1
Cement workers.....	8	Tanner.....	1
Boiler makers.....	8	Carpet layer.....	1
Druggists.....	8	Mason.....	1
Iron workers.....	8	Currier.....	1
Steam fitters.....	6	Clothing cutter.....	1
Bookbinders.....	6	Candy maker.....	1
Cigar makers.....	6	Chair maker.....	1
Agents.....	6	Box maker.....	1
Mechanics.....	5	Brass finisher.....	1
Bell boys.....	5	Steam inspector.....	1
Cabinetmakers.....	5	Rustic worker.....	1
Gardeners.....	5	Scullion.....	1
Upholsterers.....	5	Drummer.....	1
Bootblacks.....	4	Electrician.....	1
Expressmen.....	4	Brick burner.....	1
Bartenders.....	4	Canvasser.....	1
Pavers.....	4	Tar maker.....	1
Lawyers.....	4	Produce dealer.....	1
Housemen.....	4	Horse jockey.....	1
Teamsters.....	4	Steam helper.....	1
Florists.....	4	Mattress maker.....	1
Linemen.....	4	Ship fitter.....	1
No occupation.....	4	Puddler.....	1
Newsboys.....	3	Photographer.....	1
Hod carriers.....	3	Pumper.....	1
Junk dealers.....	3	Operator.....	1
Sheet-iron workers.....	3	Dyer.....	1
Horseshoers.....	3	Stonecutter.....	1
Horse dealers.....	3	Pilot.....	1
Lathers.....	3	Broom maker.....	1
Horsemen.....	3		
Decorators.....	3		
Veterinarians.....	3		
Glass workers.....	3		
		Total.....	4,133

Statement showing number of inmates, officers, and horses employed in work on streets, farm, and in shop during fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

	Days work.		
	Men.	Officers.	Horses.
On Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets NE., between A and B and B and C streets	17,209	1,273	971
Rock Creek Park	4,151	979	247
Eckington, Des Moines street, Dunbarton avenue, Brightwood, Dearborn street, Tennessee avenue, Illinois avenue NW., etc	3,144	740	.....
Good Hope Hill	112	18	24
Cleaning about markets	451	121	242
Shoveling snow about District buildings, schoolhouses, etc	173	29	8
On farm	6,791	582	.....
Detailed at female workhouse for laundry work	904	36	.....
Detailed in shops, etc	12,940	.....	.....
Detailed at almshouse	740	.....	.....
Women (regularly)	1,906	.....	.....
Women (extra)	855	.....	.....
Detailed at hospital:			
Men	584	.....	.....
Women (regularly)	2,200	.....	.....
Women (extra)	536	.....	.....

Articles of clothing, etc., made during the past year in the tailor shop and sewing room.

Articles.	Number.	Articles.	Number.
Aprons	215	Shirts—continued:	
Bedticks	27	Checked	653
Chemises	162	Women's	57
Coats (workhouse)	95	Skirts	165
Coats:		Table covers	68
Jean	63	Towels, crash	708
Melton	41	Underbodies	6
Curtains	12	Vests:	
Denim gowns	134	Workhouse	59
Drawers:		Jean	44
Men	4	Melton	71
Women	169	Petticoats	1
Dresses	3	Clothespin bags	16
Dress skirts	1	Roller towels	13
Handkerchiefs (head)	43	Bolster cases	9
Nightgowns	90	Wrappers	72
Overalls	52	Coats (denim)	7
Pants:		Shrouds	60
Workhouse	103	Pan holders	10
Jean	87	Napkins	176
Melton	93	Wash rags	4
Pillowcases, unbleached	767	Hospital robes	9
Pillow ticks	146	Undershirts (men)	20
Sheets:		Suspenders	2
Bleached	16	Bolster ticks	1
Unbleached	486	Mats	3
Shirt waists	212	Baby slips	68
Shirts:		Baby dresses	13
White	270		

Amount of produce raised on farm and estimated cost of same during fiscal year 1903-4.

Article.	Quantity.	Cost.	Total.
Apples, green.....bushels..	38	\$0.75	\$28.50
Asparagus.....bunches..	310	.10	31.00
Beans:			
String.....bushels..	145	.75	108.75
Lima.....do.....	14 ¹ / ₂	1.25	18.13
Beets.....do.....	1,186	.50	593.00
Beef.....bunches..	7,306	.03	219.18
Cabbage.....pounds..	1,086	.06	65.16
Canteloupes.....heads..	4,495	.03	134.85
Carrots.....bushels..	931	.02	18.62
Celery.....bunches..	182	.50	91.00
Cucumbers.....dozen..	6,048	.05	302.40
Eggplants.....do.....	57	.12	6.84
Grapes.....do.....	58	.15	8.70
Kale.....pounds..	150	.08	12.00
Leeks.....barrels..	226	1.00	226.00
Lettuce.....dozen..	1,092	.06	65.52
Milk.....heads..	12,741	.02	254.82
Onions.....gallons..	10,250	.20	2,050.50
Parsley.....bunches..	8,367	.02	167.34
Peas, green.....bushels..	19	1.00	19.00
Peaches.....bunches..	5,784	.02	115.68
Parsnip.....bushels..	4	1.50	6.00
Pears.....do.....	2	.40	.80
Pork.....do.....	338	.50	169.00
Radishes.....do.....	12	1.50	18.00
Strawberries.....pounds..	13,745	.10	1,377.50
Tomatoes.....bunches..	3,210	.02	64.20
Veal.....boxes..	1,207	.10	120.70
Hay.....bushels..	371	.50	185.50
.....pounds..	219	.10	21.90
.....tons..	5	10.00	50.00
Total.....			6,523.09

Statistical tables (almshouse).

Number of inmates July 1, 1903.....	215
Received.....	217
Discharged.....	432
Died.....	191
.....	26
In almshouse June 30, 1904.....	217
.....	215

COLOR AND SEX.

White males.....	55
White females.....	27
Colored males.....	77
Colored females.....	58
Total.....	217

SOCIAL RELATIONS.

Color and sex.	Single.	Married.	Total.	Read and write.		Total.
				Can.	Can not.	
White males.....	43	12	55	42	13	55
White females.....	19	8	27	18	9	27
Colored males.....	45	32	77	36	41	77
Colored females.....	34	24	58	16	42	58
Total.....	141	76	217	112	105	217

Statistical tables (almshouse)—Continued.

NATIVITY.

State or country.	Number.	State or country.	Number.
District of Columbia	45	FOREIGN.	
Virginia	63	Ireland	27
Maryland	38	Germany	7
New York	6	England	2
South Carolina	5	Canada	2
North Carolina	4	Scotland	2
Georgia	2	Italy	2
Pennsylvania	2	Sweden	1
West Virginia	2	Switzerland	1
Illinois	2	Total	217
Alabama	1		
Arkansas	1		
Connecticut	1		
Kansas	1		

OCCUPATION.

Occupation.	Number.	Occupation.	Number.
Laborers	66	Hostlers	2
Servants	40	Waiters	2
No occupation	29	Porters	2
Clerks	6	Domestics	4
Cooks	6	Brickmaker	1
Laundresses	4	Sailor	1
Tailors	4	Carpenter	1
Painters	4	Florist	1
Housekeepers	3	Plasterers	2
Shoemakers	3	Teamster	1
Bricklayers	3	Soldiers	2
Drivers	3	Rustic worker	1
Seamstresses	3	Watchmaker	1
Coachmen	3	Stonecutter	1
Hod carriers	2	Engineer	1
Barbers	2	Sexton	1
Farmers	2	Bakers	2
Machinists	2	Dressmaker	1
Canvassers	2	Total	217
Music teacher	1		
Coopers	2		

REPORT OF VISITING PHYSICIAN.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STAFF.

Consulting board.—Dr. G. Lloyd Magruder, Dr. W. P. Carr, Dr. W. S. Bowen, Dr. J. Tabor Johnson, Dr. H. L. E. Johnson, Dr. H. S. Dye, Dr. Swan M. Burnett, Dr. F. T. Chamberlain, Dr. George M. Kober.

Visiting physician.—D. Percy Hickling, M. D.

Resident staff.—Dr. David C. Coleman, resident physician; Dr. T. J. Sullivan, senior interne; Dr. John Constas, junior interne; Mr. M. Y. Nunez, resident student; Mr. F. H. Jett, Ph. D., pharmacist and clerk; Miss S. C. Francis, superintendent of nurses; Miss F. C. Croft, head nurse; Miss M. E. Birmingham, trained nurse; Mrs. Sarah F. Conwell, in charge of kitchen.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30, 1904.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the report of the medical and surgical work at the Washington Asylum for the year ending June 30, 1904; also such recommendations necessary for the care of the hospital department as the conditions seem to require.

The statistics of the medical work connected with the almshouse and workhouse department of the institution have not yet been compiled, but will be submitted to you as soon as finished by Mr. Jett, the clerk of the hospital.

In the hospital department there have been treated 1,669 patients, which is an increase of 127 over the preceding year and giving a daily average of 117, which is, I believe, the largest in the history of the institution, and which has severely overtaxed the insufficient number of nurses and attendants of the hospital department.

The work of the present resident staff is very satisfactory, and the work of the nurses and orderlies, with the conditions which exist at this institution, has been highly commendable.

Owing to a disagreement between some of the officers of the Washington Training School for Nurses and the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, the arrangements which had been in existence for a number of years concerning the training of pupil nurses were dissolved and a new arrangement with the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital has been made, which provides a thorough course of training for the pupil nurses at this institution, and at the end of three years' training, under the requirements of the school, they are given diplomas as graduate nurses.

On May 14, 1904, after consultation with the president of the Washington Home for Incurables, an arrangement was made to supply them with pupil nurses from this institution for considerations which greatly facilitated the nursing work of our hospital.

During the year a lady, through the Associated Charities, donated a sum of money sufficient to erect a hospital tent for the care and treatment of consumptives, and since then Mr. Henry Phipps, through Gen. George M. Sternberg, has donated a sufficient sum to erect two tents for the same purpose. These tents (one of which is in service at the present time) are designed by General Sternberg, and are specially suited for the purpose for which they are intended and are in my judgment a great improvement over the tents which are usually erected for this purpose. Dr. William C. Rives, who is also an active worker in the Associated Charities, has donated a sufficient sum for the erection of a fourth tent in which consumptives are to be treated. These four tents will provide for the treatment of the different sexes and colors of the patients of the institution and are a great blessing to all concerned, for they not only provide the best means of treatment and in my judgment the greatest possible opportunity for curing this dreaded disease, but they give the other patients of the institution who have not the disease a protection which they have never had before.

In considering the recommendations to be made for the coming year, I desire to call attention to all which has been said in my previous reports concerning the overcrowding of the hospital department, this condition during the past year has been worse than ever, and certainly should be attended to.

I again desire to call your attention to the inconveniences in living, of which the resident staff, nurses, and orderlies are compelled to contend with, it would seem that proper places for living should be provided for those who carry on the work of the hospital.

I desire specially to call your attention to the nurses of the hospital, whose work is such a great blessing to the sick who are intrusted to our care, and to ask that you thoroughly investigate the quarters which are provided for them. It seems hardly necessary to recommend that they be given proper quarters for rest and recreation. I would also recommend that they be given a compensation at the rate of \$9 per month.

I also desire to earnestly call to your attention the necessity of a small appropriation of \$150 to provide the pupil nurses with uniforms, stationery, text-books, and expenses connected with the annual commencement exercises.

In the sadly overcrowded condition of the hospital throughout the year and the great increase in the number of patients, I would respectfully urge that another trained nurse (graduate) be employed at the compensation of \$365 per annum, as it is utterly impossible to carry on the work of the hospital without this additional help. The reasons for this were forwarded to the then intendant of the institution several months ago. I would also urge that at least six additional pupil nurses be provided for, and, if it is the intention to further enlarge the capacity of the hospital, that a suitable increase be made in the number of graduate and pupil nurses.

I also consider it necessary that communication by telephone between all the wards and office buildings be provided for, and would request that \$500 be appropriated for this purpose. I would also recommend that a messenger be provided for duty at the office with a compensation at the rate of \$240 per annum.

Respectfully submitted.

D. PERCY HICKLING, M. D.,
Visiting Physician.

Mr. LOUIS F. ZINKHAN,
Superintendent Washington Asylum.

HOSPITAL, ALMSHOUSE, AND WORKHOUSE.

Condensed statement showing medical and surgical work of all departments of the institution during the year.

Number of patients treated:	
Alms house department	633
Hospital department	1,669
Workhouse department	1,267
Total	3,569
Number of patients cured:	
Alms house department	353
Hospital department	822
Workhouse department	702
Total	1,877
Number of patients improved:	
Alms house department	186
Hospital department	339
Workhouse department	484
Total	1,009
Number of patients unimproved:	
Alms house department	91
Hospital department	226
Workhouse department	79
Total	396

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

Condensed statement showing the medical and surgical work of the hospital department during the year.

Number of patients in hospital July 1, 1903	109
Number of patients admitted during year	1,531
Number of births during year	29
Total number to be accounted for	1,669
Number of patients discharged cured	741
Number of patients discharged improved	332
Number of patients discharged unimproved	191
Number of patients who have died	282
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1904	123
Total	1,669
Daily average for the year	117
Lowest number in hospital on any day	89
Highest number in hospital on any day	143
Number of prescriptions compounded	18,406
Deaths in twenty-four hours after admittance	32
Deaths in forty-eight hours after admittance	19
Number of deaths:	
Alms house department	3
Hospital department	282
Workhouse department	2
Total	287
Number of prescriptions compounded	18,406
Number of vaccinations	1,826
Number of births	29
Transferred to Government Hospital for Insane	79

SEX AND COLOR CLASSIFICATION.

White males	549
White females	181
Colored males	485
Colored females	345
Total	1,560

AUTHORITIES FOR ADMISSION.

Board of Charities	959
Police department	102
Other institutions	95
Male workhouse	168
Alms house	162
Female workhouse	74
Total	1,560

490 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Condensed statement showing the medical and surgical work of the hospital department during the year—Continued.

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS TREATED.

District of Columbia	491	Vermont	1
Alabama	8	Virginia	381
Arkansas	5	West Virginia	5
California	6	Unknown	32
Colorado	8		
Connecticut	2	Total from States	1,487
Delaware	9		
Florida	10	FOREIGN.	
Georgia	11	Austria	5
Illinois	5	Brazil	1
Indiana	3	Canada	12
Iowa	2	Cuba	2
Indian Territory	2	Denmark	4
Kansas	1	England	20
Kentucky	4	East Indies	1
Louisiana	3	Finland	1
Maine	1	France	2
Maryland	309	Germany	30
Massachusetts	7	Ireland	58
Michigan	3	Italy	30
Minnesota	2	Japan	1
Missouri	1	Newfoundland	1
Mississippi	1	Norway	1
New Jersey	3	Nova Scotia	1
New Hampshire	3	Poland	1
New York	40	Scotland	5
Nebraska	3	Sweden	3
North Carolina	30	Switzerland	3
Ohio	12		
Pennsylvania	47	Total from foreign countries	182
Rhode Island	1		
South Carolina	21	Grand total	1,669
Tennessee	10		
Texas	4		

Surgical operations performed.

No.	Diseases.	Operation.	Result.
1	Fracture of tibia compound	Dressing and cast	Cured.
1	Enlarged axillary glands	Removal	Improved.
1	Gangrene of foot	Amputation	Cured.
1	Pleurisy with effusion	Aspiration	Improved
1	Appendicitis	Appendectomy	Cured.
1	Lacerated cervix and perineum	Perineorrhaphy, trachelorrhaphy	Do.
3	Cataract	Excision of lens	Improved.
15	Phimosis	Circumcision	Cured.
1	Tuberculosis of knee	Amputation	Improved.
1	Ununited fracture	Exploratory incision	Unimproved.
1	Rectal fistula	Excision	Cured.
1	Tuberculosis of knee	Aspiration	Do.
2	Varicocele		Do.
1	Inguinal hernia, double	Double herniotomy	Do.
1	Stricture of urethra	Perineal section	Do.
1	Prolapse of uterus	Perineorrhaphy	Improved
1	Miscarriage	Curettage	Cured.
1	Pelvic abscess	Drainage	Do.
1	Ectropia	Plastic operation	Improved.
1	Enlarged inguinal glands	Excision	Cured.
1	Gunshot wound of ankle	Removal of bullet	Do.
1	Cystic tumor of ovary	Removal	Do.
1	Empyema	Resection of rib	Improved.
1	Ununited fracture of tibia	Wiring	Do.
1	Sarcoma of forearm	Amputation	Cured.
1	Tuberculosis of elbow	Resection	Improved.
1	Elephantiasis of leg	Amputation	Cured.
1	Lacerated perineum	Perineorrhaphy	Do.
1	Gangrene of small toe	Amputation	Do.
1	Gangrene of foot	Amputation at knee	Improved.
1	Urinary fistula	Transplanted urethra	Cured.
2	Mastoid abscess	Drainage	Do.
1	Phagedenic chancre	Cauterization	Improved.
1	Stricture of rectum	Incision	Cured.
2	Stricture of urethra	Internal urethrotomy	Do.
1	Ununited fracture of hip	Amputation	Do.
1	Prolapsus uteri	Amputation of cervix	Improved.
1	Defective stump	Amputation at knee	Do.
2	Tubercular peritonitis	Laparotomy	Do.
1	Tuberculosis of perineum	Curettement and drainage	Do.
1	Secondary hemorrhage	Ligation and packing	Cured

Surgical operations performed—Continued.

No.	Diseases.	Operations.	Result.
1	Pyosalpinx	Laporotomy and drainage	Cured.
1	Pleurisy with effusion	Aspiration	Improved.
1	Fractured skull	Trephina	Died.
1	Gunshot wound of arm	Removal of bullet	Cured.
1	Proidentia	Amputation of cervix	Do.
5	Inguinal hernia	Herneotomy	Do.
1	Perineal abscess	Perineorrhaphy	Improved.
1	Depressed fracture skull	Trephina	Cured.
3	Depressed fracture skull (old)	do	Improved.
2	Hemorrhoids	Ligation	Cured.
1	Osteo myelitis	Curettment	Improved.
1	Tubercular glands of neck	Excision	Do.
1	Tubercular ulna	Amputation	Cured.
2	Bubo	Excision and drainage	Do.
1	Rectal fistula	Excision	Do.
1	Retroversion uterus	Ventral suspension	Do.
340	Caries of teeth	Extraction	Do.

Medical and surgical cases treated.

Diseases.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
General diseases.										
Typhoid	3		3		6	5			1	
Influenza	11	1	11		23	21	2			
Pulmonary tuberculosis	28	10	77	57	172		37	18	98	19
Tuberculosis:										
Peritoneum	3				3		3			
Knee		1		1	2		1			1
Hip	1	1			2		1	1		
Sternum		1			1		1			
Tubercular arthritis	1		1		2		1	1		
Osteo myelitis	1		2		3	1	2			
Adenitis			1	1	2		2			
Syphilis:										
Secondary	12	16	19	12	59	4	52		1	2
Tertiary	1	2	3	1	7		2		2	3
Rheumatism:										
Acute	13	3	14	1	31	19	10	1		1
Chronic	18		7	3	28	16	10			2
Malaria	16	3	5	6	30	26	3			1
Parotitis	3	1		6	10	9	1			
Measles	1		3		4	4				
Diabetes mellitus	1	1			2		1		1	
Peritonitis		1	1		2				2	
Vaccinia	2				2	2				
Fibroid phthisis			1		1		1			
Lumbago	6		6	2	14	5	7	1		1
Alcoholism:										
Acute	324	8	26	5	363	330	27			6
Chronic	14	3	6	5	28	5	19	1		3
Morphinism	6	7	4	2	19	4	12		1	2
Cocainism	5	2	1		8	4	3	1		
Diseases of the nervous system and special senses.										
Delusional insanity	1	1	3		5		2	3		
Acute mania	11	4	7	6	28	3	12	10	1	2
Melancholia	5	2	5	6	18	2	9	6		1
Dementia	18	5	22	6	51		7	42	1	1
Paresis	1				1			1		
Paranoia	4	1	2	3	10			10		
Circular insanity	1				1			1		
Post-epileptic insanity	1		1		2		1			1
Locomotor ataxia	1				1		1			
Epilepsy	14	2	15	9	40	2	31	1	2	4
Hemiplegia	3	2	9	8	22	1	8	7	5	1
Paraplegia			1	1	2		2			
Monoplegia			2	1	3		2	1		
Paralysis agitans	1		3		4		3			1
Neurasthenia		1			1		1			

Medical and surgical cases treated—Continued.

Diseases.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
<i>Diseases of the nervous system and special senses—Continued.</i>										
Hysteria				2	2	1	1			
Neuralgia	2		3	1	6	4	2			
Migraine			1		1		1			
Delirium tremens	12		16		28	25	1		1	1
Sciatica		1		1	2	1				
Myalgia		1		1	2		2			
Brain tumor			1		1				1	
Chronic myelitis			1		1		1			
Blindness				1	1			1		
Ptosis	2				2	2				
Tetanus			2		2				2	
Cataract			1	1	2		1	1		
Iritis	1		3	2	6	2	4			
Conjunctivitis			2	1	3	1	2			
Ophthalmia neonatorum				1	1	1				
<i>Diseases of the circulatory system.</i>										
Mitral insufficiency	6	9	31	14	60		22	4	30	4
Aortic insufficiency	6	10	18	10	40		19	1	22	2
Mitral stenosis	1	1	3	3	8		3		4	1
Aortic stenosis	1	2	2	2	7		3	1	3	
Tricuspid insufficiency				1	1				1	
Endocarditis			1		1				1	
Pericarditis		1	1		2	1			1	
Anæmia	16	4	6	12	38		38			
Anæmia, pernicious		1			1		1			
Cerebral hemorrhage	5	2	7	8	22		3	1	18	
Sapremia	1				1	1				
Lymphangitis			2		1		1			1
Raynaud's disease		1	1		2		1		1	
Varicose veins	12	4	6	12	38	8	11	15		
Hemorrhoids	4	4	3	3	14	5	6	1		2
<i>Diseases of the respiratory system.</i>										
Laryngitis			1	1	2	1				1
Coryza	2				2	1				1
Tonsillitis:										
Acute	2		2	2	6	5				1
Chronic		1			1		1			
Pneumonia:										
Broncho		1	1	1	3	1	1		1	
Lobar	9	2	1	6	18	11			6	1
Pleurisy	2		1		3	1	1	1		
Pleurisy with effusion			1		1				1	
Pleurodynia				1	1	1				
Asthma			4		4	4				
Bronchitis:										
Acute	11	2	5	2	20	16	4			
Chronic	4	1	4	1	10	4	5			
Pharyngitis		1			1	1				
<i>Diseases of the digestive system.</i>										
Gastritis:										
Acute	6	2	5	4	17	17				
Chronic	3	1	4	1	9		9			
Chronic constipation	6	3	6	6	21	9	1	9		2
Diarrhea:										
Acute	6	4	4	2	16	12	3			1
Chronic	3		1	1	5	1	1			3
Appendicitis				1	1	1				
Hernia:										
Inguinal	7	1	9		17	6	5	3		3
Femoral	2	1	3	1	7	4	3			
Umbilical	1				1	1				
Acute indigestion	1		2		3	2	1			
Dysentery	1		1		2	1				1
Jaundice		1		2	3	3				
Intestinal obstruction			1		1				1	
Stomatitis			1		1	1				
Fistula in ano	2		3	1	6	4	2			
Ischiorectal abscess			1		1		1			
Cholelithiasis	1				1		1			
Acute pancreatitis	1				1				1	

Medical and surgical cases treated—Continued.

Diseases	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
<i>Diseases of the digestive system—Cont'd.</i>										
Cirrhosis liver:										
Atrophic	1		3		4		3	1		
Hypertrophic	2	1	1	1	5		2	1	1	1
Hyperchlorydria			1		1	1				
Malignant jaundice			1		1				1	
<i>Diseases of the genito-urinary system.</i>										
Nephritis:										
Chronic interstitial	8	5	19	5	37		5	2	26	4
Chronic parenchymatous	2	1	8	7	18		5	2	9	2
Acute parenchymatous	1		3	2	6	2	2		2	
Gonorrhea	7	5	8	11	31	12	17	1		1
Stricture, urethral	5		5		10	4	5	1		
Phimosis	4		8		12	10	2			
Cystitis	3		2	3	8	1	5			2
Chancroids	8	1		4	13	10	3			
Dysmenorrhea		1		2	3	3				
Menorrhagia		2		5	7	4	2			1
Endometritis		1		2	3	2				1
Procidentia		1		4	5	2	2			1
Ovaritis				1	1	1				
Leucorrhoea		3		4	7	7				
Vaginitis		2			2	1	1			
Orchitis			2		2	1				1
Uremia	1		2		3		2		1	
Incontinence	1		1		2	1	1			
Varicocele	2				2		2			
Epididymitis	2				2	1				1
Prolapse of uterus				2	2	1	1			
Enlarged prostate	2		2		4		4			
Salpingitis		1			1	1				
Vesico vaginal fistulo		1		1	2	1				1
<i>Puerperal conditions.</i>										
Pregnancy		7		28	35	29		4		2
Abortion				5	5	4	1			
Prematurity	1				1				1	
Stillborn			1	2	3				3	
Puerperal septicæmia		1		2	3				3	
Inanition		1	1		2				2	
<i>Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.</i>										
Erysipelas			2		2	2				
Gangrene:										
Of toes		1		1	2		2			
Of foot			2		2	1				1
Frostbite	1		2		3	3				
Dermatitis	2			2	4	2	2			
Eczema	1	2			3	1	2			
Psoriasis	3				3	2				1
Chronic leg ulcer	9	5	13	12	39	13	20	4	2	
Ulcer, hand	1		1		2	2				
Abscess:										
Gluteal				1	1	1				
Axilla				1	1	1				
Leg			2		2	2				
Carcinoma:										
Uterus		1		2	3				3	
Rectum				2	2			1	1	
Pancreas	1				1				1	
Epitheliomy, lower jaw				1	1				1	
Pediculosis	6	4	3	10	23	23				
Scabies	2	1	1		4	4				
Urticaria	1				1	1				
Carbuncle	1	1			2	1	1			
Sarcoma of arm				1	1	1				
Tinea circinata			1		1	1				
<i>Diseases of the bone.</i>										
Fracture:										
Barton's	2				2	2				
Femur	1	1	1		3	1				2

Medical and surgical cases treated—Continued.

Diseases.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
<i>Diseases of the bone—Continued.</i>										
Fracture—Continued.										
Tibia.....	5		4		9	4	3			2
Tarsus.....	1				1	1				
Rib.....	2	1	1		4	2	2			
Skull.....	3		1		4	1	1		2	
Ulna and radius.....			1		1	1				
Humerus.....	1				1	1				
Clavicle.....	1				1	1				
Radius.....		1	1		2	1				1
Contusions:										
Of foot.....	3		2		5	4	1			
Of leg.....	2				2	1	1			
Of knee.....			1	1	2	2				
Lacerated wounds.....	1		1	1	3	3				
Burns.....	2		1	3	6	3	1		1	1
Spondylitis.....			1	1	2		1		1	
Sprained ankle.....	2	1	2	1	6	6				
Gunshot wounds.....		1	3		4	4				
Stab wound, side.....	2				2	2				
Opium poisoning.....	1				1	1				
Sprained thumb.....	1				1	1				
Mastoid abscess.....			2		2	1				1
Ptomaine poisoning.....				1	1	1				
Ammonia poisoning.....			1		1	1				
Arthritis.....			2		2	2				
Senility.....	12	4	5	6	31			22	7	2
General debility.....	6	2	14	5	27		14	6	4	3

Medical cases treated.

WORKHOUSE.

Diseases.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Transferred.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
General diseases.										
Erysipelas.....	1				1					1
Influenza	4	2	3	1	10	5				5
Malaria	8	9	7	4	28	21				7
Pulmonary tuberculosis	4	2	9	5	20		15			5
Syphilis:										
Secondary	10	5	22	12	49		36	2		11
Tertiary	2	1	1	2	6		4	2		
Morphinism	4	2	2		8		4			
Cocainism		4		1	5		3			2
Alcoholism:										
Acute	38	19	26	9	92	72	8			12
Chronic	21	12	14	6	53		38			15
Rheumatism:										
Acute	12	3	5	2	22					22
Chronic	18	4	16	6	44		40			4
Pneumonia croupous	1		1		2					2
Lumbago	5	1	10	6	22	8	10			4
Parotitis		2	1	4	7					7
Diseases of the respiratory system.										
Bronchitis:										
Acute	16	20	24	9	69	45	24			
Chronic	7	3	1	2	13	5	2			6
Asthma	2	1	8		11	1	5	1		4
Coryza	6	2	12	8	28	18	5			
Tonsillitis				2	2	1				1

Medical cases treated—Continued.

WORKHOUSE—Continued.

Diseases.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Transferred.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
<i>Diseases of the nervous system.</i>										
Hemiplegia		1	1		2			2		
Epilepsy	5	4	14	5	28		14	5		9
Dementia	2	1	3	4	10					10
Delusional insanity	3	1	1		5		1			4
Hysteria		12		9	21	7	8			6
Neurasthenia	2	3		1	6		6			
Melancholia	1			3	4		2			2
Mania	2		2	1	5		1			4
Otitis media	3	1	2		6		2			4
Conjunctivitis	5	2	4	6	17	5	5			7
Iritis			2	3	5		1			4
Mitral disease	3	2	6	1	12		6		1	5
<i>Diseases of digestive system.</i>										
Stomatitis	2	4	1	3	10	9				1
Gastritis:										
Acute	8	2	3	2	15	10	5			
Chronic	12	5	6	9	32		25			7
Diarrhea	15	6	8	10	39	22	12			5
Odontalgia	20	15	80	30	145	145				
Jaundice	2		1		3		1			2
Pharyngitis	2	2	4	5	13	5	6			2
Constipation	12	30	8	40	90	40	35	10		5
Hernia, inguinal	8	1	17	2	28	10		8		10
<i>Diseases of the genito-urinary system.</i>										
Cystitis	10	2	15	1	28	4	10			14
Chancroid	19	6	38	20	83	50	15			18
Gonorrhœa	55	12	70	25	162	91	40	31		
Stricture, urethra	8		11		19		10	2		7
Phimosis	4		12		16		7			9
Lacerated cervix		1		2	3					3
Uterine displacement		3		6	9		5			4
Endometritis		12		8	20		12			8
Dysmenorrhœa		8		15	23		15	3		5
Nephritis:										
Acute	2		1	1	4					4
Chronic	6		7		13		8			5
Pregnancy		3		9	12			8		4
Abortion				3	3					3
<i>Old age.</i>										
Senile dementia		12		4	16		9			7
<i>Diseases of skin and cellular tissue.</i>										
Dermatitis		4		3	7	6	1			
Tinea circinata	1		8	9	18	9	6	3		
Scabies	3		5	2	10	7	3			
Pediculosis	6		10		16	16				
Sycosis			3		3	2				1
Eczema	4	1	7		12	9	1	2		
<i>External violence.</i>										
Fracture:										
Numerus	2				2					2
Radius and ulna			1		1					1
Tibia			1							
Scapula	1									1
Sprained wrist	5		6	1	12	9	3			
Sprained ankle	3		8		11	10	1			
Wounds:										
Incised	20		17	6	43	40	3			
Lacerated	2	1	9	3	15	10	5			
Punctured	2		3		5	5				
Burns		2	1	4	7	5				2

Medical cases treated—Continued.

ALMSHOUSE.

Diseases.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Transferred.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
General diseases.										
Malaria	5	2	1	4	12	12				
Influenza	5	3	6	2	16	5	3			8
Syphilis:										
Secondary	4		3		7		7			
Tertiary		1		2	3		2			1
Pulmonary tuberculosis	2	1	3	2	8		2	1		5
Alcoholism:										
Acute	5	1			16	10	4			2
Chronic	2				2		2			
Senility	6	4	5	9	24		10	9		5
External violence.										
Sprains:										
Wrist	2		3		5	5				
Ankle	1	1	2		4	4				
Back	1				1		1			
Wounds:										
Contused	5	1	4	2	12	12				
Incised	3		2	1	6	6				
Lacerated	2		1		3	3				
Fracture of radius and ulna			1		1					1
Burns			2	2						2
Diseases of the nervous system.										
Locomotor ataxia	1				1			1		
Hemiplegia	1	2		3	6		4			2
Hysteria		2		1	3		2			1
Neurasthenia		2			2		1			1
Neuralgia	1	2		3	6	4	1			1
Neuritis				1	1					1
Melancholia		1	2		3					3
Delusional insanity		1	3		4					4
Senile dementia	2		3		5					5
Diseases of the special senses.										
Conjunctivitis	5	1	3		9	5	2			2
Iritis			2		2					2
Otitis media		1			1					1
Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.										
Chronic leg ulcer	12	4	22	6	44	6	32			6
Abscess	3	1	2	3	9	5	4			
Furuncle	2	4	7	1	14	14				
Pediculosis	3	2	9	7	21	21				
Eczema		2	4	1	6	4	2			
Gangrene of foot	1		2		3	1				2
Diseases of the circulatory system.										
Mitral insufficiency	3	2	4	2	10		4		1	6
Aortic insufficiency	2	1	3	1	6		1		1	5
Aortic stenosis		1			1					1
Arterio sclerosis	8	2	12	6	28			22		6
Angina pectoris	1		3		4		3			1
Aortic aneurism				1	1					1
Hemorrhoids	5	2	7	3	17	2	4	3		8
Varicose veins	3	1	6	3	13		4	5		4
Anemia		3		1	4		3			1
Cerebral hemorrhage		1	2		3					3
Diseases of the respiratory system.										
Bronchitis:										
Acute	6	8	10	4	28	28				
Chronic	17	5	18	4	39		15	14		10
Coryza	25	8	19	12	64	64				
Laryngitis	1		3	2	6	5	1			
Tonsillitis	5	2	8	3	18	12				6
Asthma	3	1	5	2	11		7			4
Pleurisy	3	2	1		6		3			3
Pneumonia, lobar	2			1	3					3

Medical cases treated—Continued.

ALMSHOUSE—Continued.

Diseases.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Transferred.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
<i>Diseases of the digestive system.</i>										
Stomatitis.....	4	2	9	5	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gastritis:										
Acute.....	9	5	3	11	28	18	2	.....	.....	8
Chronic.....	3	10	1	6	20	.....	12	2	.....	6
Diarrhea:										
Acute.....	18	12	20	15	65	65	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chronic.....	6	.....	9	5	20	.....	8	.....	.....	12
Constipation.....	4	21	7	15	47	20	12	6	.....	9
Hernia:										
Inguinal.....	7	.....	16	.....	23	.....	5	14	.....	4
Femoral.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Dysentery.....	2	1	3	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
<i>Diseases of the genito-urinary system.</i>										
Nephritis, chronic.....	5	3	8	3	18	.....	6	4	1	8
Cystitis.....	1	1	7	.....	9	2	3	.....	.....	4
Prostate, enlarged.....	6	.....	12	.....	18	.....	6	5	.....	7
Stricture, urethral.....	3	.....	5	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Hydrocele.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Incontinence.....	5	.....	10	2	17	.....	8	4	.....	5
Uremia.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Endometritis.....	.....	2	.....	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to present to you the sixth annual report of the Training School for Nurses in conjunction with the Washington Asylum Hospital and the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, as follows:

	Pupils.
In school July 1, 1903.....	15
Accepted during year.....	7
Received from Emergency Hospital.....	1
Probationers in school.....	3
	26
Sent to Emergency Hospital.....	8
	18
In school July 1, 1904.....	18

On the evening of May 26 the annual commencement was held in the lecture hall of Columbian University, the young women receiving the diplomas being the last class to graduate from the Washington Training School for Nurses during its connection with this institution and the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital.

The Capital City School of Nursing has since been incorporated, and the pupils now in training in the Washington Asylum Hospital and the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital have been transferred from the Washington Training School for Nurses to the Capital City School of Nursing, thus giving these nurses the same training as heretofore, but under the direction of a different school.

The school has also undertaken the nursing work at the Home for Incurables, and one pupil is now on duty at that institution.

We are justly proud of the general good health maintained among the pupil nurses throughout the year, notwithstanding their daily exposure to all classes of diseases.

The total sick leave granted from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904, was eighty-nine days, making an average of about five days to a pupil.

In conclusion, I wish to again express our appreciation of the valuable time and instruction given to the school by the staff of lecturers; our gratitude to the superintendent of the institution for all courtesies extended to us, and to the visiting

physician for all professional services, and for the aid and advice, without which the advancement made during the year would not have been possible.

Respectfully submitted.

S. C. FRANCIS,
Superintendent of Nurses.

Mr. L. F. ZINKHAN, *Superintendent.*

Graduate nurses.

Miss Katharine O. Smith, District nurse, Washington, D. C.
 Miss Harriet Lafferty, nurse, Emergency Hospital, Frederick, Md.
 Miss Mary Lewis, District nurse, Washington, D. C.
 Mrs. Wm. Hudson (Miss K. J. Johnstone), private nurse, Washington, D. C.
 Miss Amelia Lawrason, District nurse, Washington, D. C.
 Miss Elizabeth H. Hay, private nurse, Boston, Mass.
 Miss Elizabeth Milton, private nurse, Washington, D. C.
 Miss Janet Jefferson, superintendent hospital, Sutton, W. Va.
 Miss Grace Knettle, nurse, City Hospital, Ithaca, N. Y.
 Miss Lula B. Anderson, head nurse, Emergency Hospital.
 Miss Ida Burling, private nurse, Ithaca, N. Y.
 Miss Miriam E. Smith, District nurse, Washington, D. C.
 Miss Annie Frisby, private nurse, Charles Town, W. Va.
 Miss Minna Meier, private nurse, Washington, D. C.
 Miss Belle Winter, private nurse, Clarksburg, W. Va.
 Miss A. Grace Henecle, still in school.
 Miss Sara A. Sheldon, still in school.

Donations, July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.

October 1, 1903: Fruit and flowers—Fruit and Flower Guild.
 December 25, 1903: Oranges, bananas, apples for all patients—St. Vincent de Paul Society, through Mr. Roach.
 December 25, 1903: One cake, 2 pounds oyster crackers, 2 pounds ginger snaps, 4 pounds dates, 3 pounds figs, 1 can peaches, 1 can pears, 2 pounds fig cakes, 4 boxes saltines, 2 glasses jelly, 1 can cocoa, 1 pound tea, 1 peck apples—Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Arthur Lee.
 February 11, 1904: Ice cream and cake for all patients and staff—Annual treat of Miss Van Doren's workers, through Miss Kimball.
 June 11, 1904: Flowers for all wards—Flower Mission.
 June 13, 1904: Checkers, dominoes, and flinch for tubercular tent—Through Mrs. M. C. Rugg.

REPORT OF THE REFORM SCHOOL.

SEPTEMBER 19, 1904.

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with law I submit, on behalf of the Reform School of the District of Columbia, a report covering the operations of the school during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, giving detailed information as to the inmates, the amounts received from the sale of surplus farm products, and from the various industries carried on at the school for the instruction of the boys, the disposition made of those sums, an itemized statement of the receipts and payments of the treasurer of the school, and an inventory of all personal property belonging to the institution.

During the year covered by the report such necessary repairs for the proper care and preservation of the buildings and personal property belonging to the school as the amount of the appropriation available for the purpose would permit have been made.

The character of the work in the schoolroom, the manual training school, and instruction given in the various shops, as well as in outdoor work, has been in every way up to the usual standard.

The figures accompanying this report show that there were in the school June 30, 1903, 270 boys as against 250 June 30, 1902, and 237 June 30, 1901, and that there remained in the school June 30, 1904, the year for which the present report is made, 318 boys. There were received during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, 171 and discharged 151. The present report shows that there were received during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, 223 and discharged 175.

I submit also with this report estimates for appropriations for the reform school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, which are simply a reiteration of the estimates made at the last session of Congress for the fiscal year 1905. These estimates include the item for the erection of a new building, which was stricken out by the committee at the last session, and what was said in last year's report as to this item is equally applicable now.

The salaries of the minor employees of the school have not been changed in the estimate, but it is possible that the trustees, after consulting the Attorney-General in the matter, as required by law, may suggest changes in the compensation of several of these employees.

Very respectfully,

CECIL CLAY,
President Board of Trustees.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Statistics for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Total number of boys received since opening, January 13, 1870	3,269
Average age of boys received since opening (years)	14
Number of boys in school June 30, 1903.....	270
Total number received during the year:	
By commitment from police court of District of Columbia.....	109
By commitment from supreme court of District of Columbia.....	12
By commitment from United States courts	70
By paroled boys returned.....	29
By escaped boys returned.....	3
	223
Total number during the year.....	493
Number discharged during the year:	
By order of the board of trustees (honor)	39
By order of the board of trustees (emergency).....	92
By pardon of the President of the United States	3
By expiration of sentence (United States courts)	28
By order of court.....	2
By death	5
By escapes and still absent.....	6
	175
Number remaining in school June 30, 1904.....	318
Maximum number during the year.....	320
Minimum number during the year	258
Average number of boys during the year.....	275
Average age of boys received during the year (years)	15.6
Time in which honorable discharge may be secured (years).....	2
Possible reduction by good time allowance (months)	4
Number received on first commitment	192
Number received on second commitment	27
Number received on third commitment	4
Total number received.....	223
Record as to personal habits before commitment:	
Number having kept bad company	149
Number having a doubtful record	52
Number having a doubtful record, but coming from a good home.....	22
	223
Number having smoked cigarettes	106
Number having used tobacco other than cigarettes	42
Number who did not use tobacco in any form	75
Total	223
Number who used intoxicants prior to commitment	28
Employment prior to commitment:	
Number not employed in any way	113
Number employed part of the time	97
Number attended school regularly.....	2
Number attended school part of the time	11
Total	223
Cause of commitment:	
Assault	4
Robbery	1
Larceny	98
Disorderly conduct	2

Cause of commitment—Continued.

Embezzlement	1
Incorrigibility	29
Vagrancy	8
Housebreaking	10
Indecent exposure	1
Violation of revenue laws	5
Violation of United States postal laws	13
Burglary	9
Perjury	1
Carrying deadly weapons	2
Manslaughter	1
Throwing missiles	1
Forgery	5
Evil life and fame	3
Returned from parole	29
Total	223

Religious associations of boys before commitment:

Parents attended Baptist Church services	96
Parents attended Methodist Church services	38
Parents attended Catholic Church services	33
Parents attended Christian Church services	7
Parents attended Presbyterian Church services	2
Parents attended Episcopal Church services	4
Parents attended Dunkard Church services	1
Parents not attending any religious services	42
Total	223

Nationality of boys received during the year:

American	209
German	1
Irish	9
English	1
Bohemian	1
French	2
Total	223

Parental relations when received:

Number having both parents living	85
Number having both parents living, but separated	33
Number having lost father by death	45
Number having lost mother by death	25
Number having lost both parents by death	35
Total	223

Educational standing of boys when received:

Number who did not know alphabet	37
Number who knew the alphabet only	31
Number who could read in the primer	19
Number who could read words of short syllables	49
Number who could read in the third reader	87
Total	223

Number who had no knowledge of penmanship	80
Number who could write name only	20
Number who could write imperfectly	70
Number who could write fairly well	53

Total 223

Number who had never studied arithmetic	89
Number who had done practical examples in addition	73

Educational standing of boys when received—Continued.

Number who had advanced to division	41
Number who had done practical examples in fractions	20
Total	22 ^c
Number who had never attended any school	37

One hundred and seventy-five boys were discharged during the year. Their standing when admitted and also when discharged was as follows:

When received:

Class A	18
Class B	47
Class C	52
Class D	58
Total	175

When discharged:

Class A	90
Class B	70
Class C	15
Class D	0
Total	175

Since July 1, 1900, and to June 30, 1904, for which date these figures are given, there were—

Paroled	445
Whereabouts unknown	40
Died	6
Sick ever since leaving the school	3
Insane	1
	50
	395
Returned to the school	69
Sent to jail	14
Not doing much good	20
	103
	292
Doing well, at work, or in public school	272
Doing fairly well	20
	292

I. D. PORTER, *Superintendent.*

Estimates of appropriations for reform school, District of Columbia, fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

Reform school:

Superintendent	\$1,500
Assistant superintendent	1,000
Teachers and assistant teachers	5,700
Matron of the school	600
Four matrons of families, at \$180 each	720
Two foremen of workshops, at \$660 each	1,320
Farmer	480
Engineer	396
Assistant engineer	300
Baker, cook, shoemaker, and tailor, at \$300 each	1,200
Laundress	180
Two dining room servants, seamstress, and chambermaid, at \$144 each	576
Florist	360
Watchmen, not to exceed 6 in number	1,620
Secretary and treasurer to board of trustees	600
Total	16,522

Reform school—Continued.

Support of inmates, including groceries, flour, feed, meats, dry goods, leather, shoes, gas, fuel, hardware, furniture, tableware, farm implements, seeds, harness and repairs to same, fertilizers, books, stationery, plumbing, painting, glazing, medicines and medical attendance, stock, fencing, repairs to buildings, and other necessary items, including compensation, not exceeding \$900, for additional labor or services, and for transportation and other necessary expenses incident to securing suitable homes for discharged boys, not exceeding \$500, all under the control of the Commissioners	\$26,000
Repairs	1,000
Buildings, reform school:	
New family building, including heating apparatus	25,000
Furnishing new building	1,500

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

REFORM SCHOOL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., September 1, 1904.

SIRS: I have the honor to submit with this my report in detail of my receipts and disbursements as treasurer of the Reform School of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30 last:

RECEIPTS.

From appropriation for salaries	\$16,552.00
From appropriation for support of inmates	26,000.00
From appropriation for repairs	1,500.00
From Department of Justice, for support of inmates	9,996.80
From Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for right of way through lands of the school, as per valuation of Attorney-General	4,000.00
From Pennsylvania Railroad Company in payment for fencing of right of way bought as above	1,000.00
Total	59,048.80

DISBURSEMENTS.

For pay roll:	
General	\$8,739.43
Teachers	5,562.04
Watchmen	1,561.84
	\$15,863.31
For expenses:	
Groceries	4,632.85
Butter, etc	928.61
Ice, etc	448.38
Flour and feed	4,201.21
Fresh meats	2,797.33
Dry goods	3,632.55
Shoes, etc	1,185.38
Gas	1,039.30
Fuel	3,983.30
Houseware, etc	1,516.81
Seed and stock	765.77
Harness and repairs	21.00
School books, etc	1,131.73
Ordinary repairs	1,152.48
Extraordinary repairs	6,082.98
Medicines	286.17
Medical attendance	590.00
Veterinary and dental services	43.75
Transportation	977.30
Conveyance	47.65
Blacksmithing	192.14

For expenses—Continued.

Telephone service	\$130. 00	
Sundries	829. 39	
Compensation	870. 21	
	<u> </u>	\$37, 486. 29
		<u> </u> \$53, 349. 60

5, 699. 20

Deposited in Treasury of the United States to the credit of the United States, being all of proceeds of sale of right of way through lands of the school to Pennsylvania Railroad Company	4, 000. 00
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Unexpended balance 1, 699. 20

A statement in detail of the above disbursements is submitted with this.

The only account outstanding is that of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company for the difference between the rates allowed and paid for its service under existing law and those claimed by the company, amounting, up to June 30 last, to \$873.06.

I have also received from the superintendent of the school during the year, being income derived from the labor of inmates, sale of farm products, etc., the sum of \$4,729.04. In accordance with law, I have paid the same into the Treasury of the United States, to the credit of the United States and the District of Columbia in equal parts.

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL W. CURRIDEN, *Treasurer.*

The BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

**REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE REFORM SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 28, 1904.*

SIR: We have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the school for the year ending June 30, 1904:

During the past year we have had a larger number of inmates in the school than at any time since its institution, the highest number being reached during the month of June, 1904, at which time there were 89 inmates.

Owing to the increased number, and with a view of providing for future needs of the school, we earnestly recommend the allowance in the appropriation for the coming year for two additional industrial teachers at the rate of \$480 a year.

We submit herewith as an exhibit to this report the recommendation of the House Committee of the board setting forth fully the reasons and the necessity for these additional teachers.

We have also asked for an increase in the appropriation for supplies of \$2,000 over the appropriation for last year. We have found that last year's appropriation was insufficient, notwithstanding that strict economy has been observed in the purchase of supplies by the officers of the school, and with the increased number of inmates the additional \$2,000 asked for will be necessary for the coming year.

We have also asked for an additional appropriation of \$50,000 for another school building. This building is needed at the present time, and the need will increase in the future, not only on account of the increasing number of inmates, but in order that the trustees may adopt a system for the care of the inmates which it is not possible to adopt under the present conditions. The superintendent has considered this particular matter carefully and at length in her report, which is submitted as an exhibit hereto, and to which we invite your careful attention.

We are gratified to report that the inmates of the school have had a better record for deportment and scholarship during the past year than for several years previous.

The estimates for the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, accompany this report, as also the report of the treasurer and the visiting physician.

Respectfully,

CHAPIN BROWN,
President, Board of Trustees.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Estimates for the appropriation for the Reform School for Girls of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

Superintendent	\$1, 200
Treasurer	600
Matron	600
Two teachers, at \$600 each	1, 200
Overseer	720
Seven teachers of industries, at \$480 each	3, 360
Engineer	600
Assistant engineer	420
Night watchman	365
Laborer	300
	9, 365
For groceries, provisions, light, fuel, soap, oil, lamps, candles, clothing, shoes, forage, horseshoeing, medicines, medical attendance, hack hire, transportation, rewards, labor, sewing machines, typewriters, fixtures, books, stationery, horses, vehicles, harness, cows, swine, fowls, sheds, fences, repairs, and other necessary items	12, 000
One new brick school building	50, 000
Grand total	71, 365

JUNE 29, 1904.

To the Board of Trustees of the Reform School for Girls:

The house committee earnestly recommends that Congress be requested to allow two more industrial teachers at \$480 a year for the Reform School for Girls.

We have 88 inmates in the institution and 5 industrial teachers—1 laundry teacher, 1 sewing teacher, 1 cooking teacher, 2 general house-work teachers.

The inmates are divided into two buildings, and the cooking in one building devolves on the matron. We ask a second cooking teacher, and a teacher to substitute for the teachers who are ill or absent, to superintend the girls at recess and to visit the girls who are "bound out," and make a personal report on each one at least monthly.

The matron could be better employed tending to the buying of food supplies, giving out supplies, and having a general supervision of the kitchens of both buildings of so large an institution, and giving special lessons in cooking.

Including the superintendent, matron, and two school-teachers, we have at present 9 officers. They are on duty from 5 a. m. to 8 p. m., and are allowed one month holiday, which is not an unreasonable allowance in consideration of the long hours and arduous work; but only three months out of the year have we the full allotment of teachers in the institution.

Therefore we feel the need of the extra teachers asked for.

MARGRETTA C. REYBURN.
ELLEN WARDER THORON.
MAUDE K. WETMORE.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
June 30, 1904.

SIRS: I have the honor to submit to you the twelfth annual report for the Reform School for Girls of the District of Columbia.

It is a pleasant duty when we are able to report a better record of the girls' conduct during the past year than for several years previous; this, too, when we have a larger family than ever before.

While we have had runaways and often cases of disobedience, we have had little insubordination and no rebellion among the inmates.

We have had the usual number of celebrations and entertainments—July 4, Thanksgiving, Christmas, Decoration Day, and Flag Day, as well as on other occasions. Also our trips to the Great Falls of the Potomac, 12 miles distant; picnics at the Zoo, 4 miles distant from the school; little picnics at Russell Park, one-half mile away, and blackberry and nutting excursions, and the girls from the honor house often accompany the superintendent to town. It is a great pleasure to the girls to be allowed to have these outings, as they know they are the reward of good conduct on their part, and it is gratifying to know that no girl has ever yet taken advantage of her temporary liberty and escaped.

We sent a small exhibit of our girls' work to the World's Exposition at St. Louis, consisting of knitting, plain and fancy sewing, darning, drawn work, embroidery, raffia and basket work, also a few samples of laundry work. Also photos of buildings, exterior and interior, grounds, girls at work and at play. The work of the school will be shown by the tables printed below, also the movement of population during the year and cause of commitment for those received.

In making a report for the past fiscal year, it is necessary in one or two instances to refer to the previous years in regard to several girls who have been released or returned to us.

The general health of the girls has been excellent except in cases who came to us suffering from specific venereal diseases or girls who were pregnant when admitted.

On June 22, 1903, a girl said to be 14 years old (but who said she was 19 years old) was admitted to the school. July 22, 1903, she was taken to Columbia Hospital, where her baby boy was born in August, 1903. Her mother, a very respectable woman, offered to take the girl and her child home and care for them. This girl was released on probation September 4, 1903, and is doing well, works in service, but stays with her mother at night and takes good care of her child.

On June 26, 1903, Charlotte Hawkins was returned from the Washington Asylum Hospital with her child, 1 month old. The baby, a fine healthy boy, was kept with the mother at the school for one month, and then given to the care of Charlotte's sister, who promised to care for him. After being taken from its mother the child became weak and puny, and as Charlotte's father and sister offered her a home she was released on probation to take care of the child. The little one lived only three weeks. Charlotte went into service and for several months did very well. January 7 she visited the school, bringing a little present for each of the teachers and for one of the girls who had been especially kind to her while here. She looked clean and neat and acted very different from our old troublesome Charlotte, who had

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assaulted teachers and demolished furniture in her fits of temper before her child was born. Late in February she was arrested for housebreaking and robbery and kept in jail for several weeks and finally sentenced by criminal court to Moundsville Penitentiary for six years. She was again pregnant. This is the girl who was admitted to the school in June, 1901, when her commitment paper read 17 years old, and again in October, 1902, when she was committed by the criminal court as 16 years old. And we had to keep her here till time to send her to the hospital for confinement. This has been a very interesting case, for in her normal condition Charlotte was not evilly inclined, but was quiet, peaceable, and industrious. In a pregnant condition (and this was the third time) nothing was too bad for her to do and she was positively criminal.

Another girl, admitted April 28, 1903, was in a very weak and anæmic condition, was given all the nourishing food she could eat, with plenty of outdoor exercise, and her health and physical appearance improved wonderfully. August 10 she surprised every one by giving birth to a 3½-pound child, while in her room, just before the rising bell. Her child was temporarily committed to the Board of Childrens' Guardians, and as the mother had made an exceptionally good record, she was released and her child returned to her and both were taken to the girl's mother December 22, 1903. The child still lives and grows nicely and its mother works and supports it.

Another girl who had been released on probation for one year, November 1, 1902, was returned to the school at request of her father September 22, 1903. She was pregnant, and January 7 was taken to Columbia Hospital, when, in February 22, she was delivered of a still-born child. She was returned to us in March. She has always been one of our best girls, and is still doing well.

November 18, 1903, a girl 14 years old, but who had been lawfully married six months before, was committed to the school for incorrigibility. This girl had been a ward of the Board of Children's Guardians for a number of years and had been in nearly every child-caring institution in the District of Columbia, besides being in nearly every hospital. She is badly diseased and ought not to be allowed with the other girls. She has escaped twice, but has been returned each time.

On April 25, 1904, a girl was received who was suffering from eruptive venereal disease and was in a sad condition. She was kept in her own room for treatment, and later taken to Freedmen's Hospital. She was operated upon and her condition improved, and she has just been returned to the school, but her presence here is a menace to the health of both officers and girls. Her mother has applied for her release.

Another girl, who was received February 18, 1904, only recently showed symptoms of venereal trouble, and she was taken to Freedmen's a few days ago, where she will remain until improved.

The above cases are cited just to show the great need of and the necessity for providing a separate building for such girls. They ought never come in contact with the girls who are not so bad and are trying to do better. Besides, these girls should be kept in a class under the care of a matron or teacher who understands the care of such cases.

All new girls are vaccinated as soon as received. Doctor Brightwell, our dentist, has visited the school several times and did necessary

extracting and filling of teeth for the girls. This plan seems usually much more humane than waiting till a girl is suffering agony and then have a tooth extracted.

We have had an unusually large number of girls to escape during the past year, but this is accounted for by the fact that the window screens could easily be removed by a teaspoon in lieu of a screw driver, or nails be extracted with a fork, and any of our girls are nimble enough to jump to the ground and over the wall.

Beside this, the system of electric locks which was put in at so much expense proved wholly inadequate to our needs, as many girls are experts in picking locks and need no better tools than a knitting, crochet, or darning needle, and some can use a hair pin or safety pin to open a lock. The windows on the fire escapes are not screened and escape this way is very easy, for this reason stronger screens with more secure fastenings have been put at some of the back windows and some of the doors opening into the playground.

Six of the girls who have escaped have not been returned. We have reason to believe they were assisted in leaving the city as soon as they reached their friends. In several instances people living in the neighborhood have assisted in capturing runaways and in bringing them home. It would be well if a small reward could be offered for the capture of absconding girls, as they do not always go back to parents or guardians, but often to the very people who were the cause of their going astray.

Of the girls released, one was 21 years old, was finally released and a good home provided for her. Two were finally released at 19 years by reason of good conduct in the school by the fact they were needed to care for their babes. Five were released on probation and apprenticed in suitable homes after making a year's good record. Four were released on probation to parents or guardians after making a good record for a year. Three others are ready to go out to-morrow who have made good records, one to be released, the other two to be apprenticed.

It is encouraging to be able to say that our honor house, which was opened in May, 1903, for the better colored girls, has proved a success, and is now full of girls who have made three or more months' perfect record, several of whom will go out on parole, or be finally released by good conduct in a few months.

We have a simple service of prayer, Scripture reading, and song held in our schoolroom every morning and evening, at which every girl who is not in her room for punishment is present; also all officers and teachers. We have a pleasant Sunday afternoon service each Sabbath day, led by Miss Nellie Briscoe, whose faithful service for over seven years is much appreciated by all. With her are workers from the various Protestant churches and the Central Union Mission.

The Rev. J. C. Mallon, of St. Ann's, comes to us twice a month for mass, and also to instruct the Catholic girls. The priests from Georgetown College come out to say mass on the fourth Sunday of each month. Surely, the good seed sown by these faithful workers will, under the Master's care, bring forth some fruit in His own good time.

To every member of the board of trustees, the Christian workers, the visiting physicians and dentist, the faithful and efficient officers and employees, and to many of our good girls who have nobly helped in the work when we were short of teachers or when our matron was

so ill, I wish to express my sincere gratitude for help and sympathy and encouragement in carrying on this work, which we hope will be better each year.

Very respectfully, yours, AMY JEAN RULE,
Superintendent.

The PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Officers and employees of school.

Miss Amy Jean Rule, superintendent; Miss May H. Neil, matron; Miss Elizabeth O'Connor, teacher; Miss Florence V. Russell, teacher; Miss Mary Cuddyre, industrial teacher; Miss Frances Briscoe, industrial teacher; Miss Annie E. St. John, industrial teacher; Mrs. Virginia Brockett, industrial teacher; Samuel Beydler, overseer; Charles A. Givaudan, engineer; Richard Thompson, 2nd engineer; Tobias Knott, watchman; Ennis Batton, laborer.

List of girls received 1903-4.

Name.	Received.	Age.	By whom com- mitted.	Charge.
Addie Shelton	July 13, 1903	16	Police court	Vagrancy.
Annie Green	July 20, 1903	16	do	Fornication.
Bertie Washington	do	15	do	Do.
Roberta Chambers	July 29, 1903	15	do	Incorrigibility.
Lucy C. Payne	Aug. 5, 1903	14	do	Do.
Hattie Estella Jackson	Aug. 19, 1903	12	do	Do.
Mary M. Young	Oct. 20, 1903	16	do	Do.
Maude R. Johnson	Sept. 9, 1903	16	do	Larceny.
Henrietta Williams	Oct. 13, 1903	15	do	Incorrigibility.
Irene Butler	Oct. 26, 1903	16	do	Do.
Edna Carson	Oct. 28, 1903	16	do	Do.
Mary C. Mason	Nov. 3, 1903	12	do	Do.
Lela Pearce	do	15	do	Do.
Mrs. Holenzella Brown	Nov. 18, 1903	14	do	Do.
Ada Francis Smith	Dec. 7, 1903	16	do	Do.
Ethel Smith	Dec. 14, 1903	14	do	Do.
Mary Della Bundy	Dec. 27, 1903	15	do	Do.
Mary Ollie Reeves	Feb. 16, 1904	16	do	Larceny.
Marie A. Thomas	Feb. 21, 1904	12	do	Incorrigibility.
Rose Mary Brown	Mar. 9, 1904	15	do	Larceny.
Addie Daisy Jones	Mar. 16, 1904	14	do	Incorrigibility.
Mary Matthews	Mar. 28, 1904	14	do	Larceny.
Louana Burke	Apr. 5, 1904	11	do	Incorrigibility.
Gertie Johnson	Apr. 16, 1904	13	do	False Pretenses.
Annie V. Woodward	Apr. 19, 1904	16	do	Incorrigibility.
Dora Rebecca Swailes	Apr. 25, 1904	15	do	Do.
Pauline Ball	May 6, 1904	15	do	Larceny.
Josephine Belt	May 9, 1904	14	do	Do.
Hattie May Foster	May 12, 1904	16	do	Fornication.
Lucy Ida Parker	May 27, 1904	15	do	Larceny.

List of girls who escaped 1903-4.

Name.	Escaped.	Returned.
Kate Tillman	July 27, 1903	Aug. 1, 1903.
Betty M. Binns	Aug. 7, 1903	
Bertha M. Fletcher	do	Oct. 15, 1903.
Daisy R. Johnson	Aug. 19, 1903	
Pauline Johnson	Sept. 11, 1903	Sept. 12, 1903.
Minnie Adams	do	Do.
Bertha M. Fletcher	Oct. 17, 1903	Feb. 25, 1904.
Rose Agnes Williams	Nov. 18, 1903	
Hannah Young	Mar. 15, 1904	Apr. 11, 1904.
Holenzella Brown	do	June 9, 1904.
Rachel Johnson	Mar. 20, 1904	
Lucy C. Payne	June 18, 1904	
Roberta Chambers	do	
Bertha Fletcher	June 20, 1904	
Margaret Jackson	June 21, 1904	(a)
Maria Jackson	Sept. 11, 1903	Sept. 12, 1903.
Ollie M. Reeves	June 21, 1904	(a)
Holenzella Brown	June 22, 1904	(b)

a Absent one hour.

b Absent one-half hour.

Dora Rebecca Swailes, taken to Freedman's Hospital May 17, returned June 29, 1904.

Ollie May Reeves, taken to Freedman's Hospital June 29, 1904.

Nora Matthews, Columbia Hospital January 7 to March 7.

Alberta Reed, Columbia Hospital July 22 to September, 1904.

Girls released during 1903-4.

Name.	Date.	Condition of release.
Virginia Alberta Reed	Sept. 4, 1903	Apprenticed to mother (to care for child).
Daisy Matthews	July 4, 1903	Apprenticed to Miss Malton.
Charlotte Hawkins	Sept. 4, 1903	Apprenticed to sister (to care for child).
Marie Gillian	do	Finally released, good conduct.
Bertha M. Thompson	Sept. 16, 1903	Released to parent.
Etta Robinson	Oct. 12, 1903	Finally released, 21 years of age.
Fanny Parker	Oct. 14, 1903	Released to grandmother.
Lily Ball	Nov. 24, 1903	Apprenticed to Mrs. McMullen.
Cora Florence Carter	Dec. 22, 1903	Apprenticed to mother (to care for child).
Gertrude S. Wright	Apr. 22, 1904	Apprenticed to Mrs. Fowler.
Gertrude B. Parker	May 3, 1904	Apprenticed to Mrs. Newton.
Edith McKenney	do	Apprenticed to mother, Mrs. McKenney.
Hannah Young	June 19, 1904	Released to husband.
Sallie Campbell	June 21, 1904	Finally released, good conduct.

Former inmates returned 1903-4.—Dora Matthews, September 22, 1903; Hannah Young, March 18, 1903; Lily Ball, February 25, 1904.

Population during year 1903-4.

Number of girls in school July 1, 1903	73
Number of girls in school June 30, 1904	86
Received during year as follows:	
Committed by police court	30
Committed by president of board of trustees	0
Returned from parole	3
Absconding girls returned	12
Dismissed or left as follows:	
Finally released, 21 years of age	1
Finally released by good conduct	2
Released on probation to parents or guardians	7
Apprenticed in suitable homes	4
Absconded and not returned	6
Highest number of girls at any one time, June 15, 1904	89
Lowest number of girls at any one time, July 1, 1903	73
Average number of girls	81
Normal capacity of school	90
Number days maintenance furnished girls	31,014
Number days maintenance furnished officers and employes	4,745
Total	35,759

Report of farm produce by overseer.

Eggs	dozen..	291	Cucumbers	dozen..	401
Milk	gallons..	3,582	Potatoes	bushels..	89
Calves killed (438 pounds net weight)		5	Cabbage	heads..	795
Hogs killed (1,230 pounds net weight)		7	Corn	dozen..	521
Chickens		59	Tomatoes	bushels..	64
Beets	bunches..	960	Peaches	do....	27½
Onions	do....	691	Lima beans	do....	11½
Do	bushels..	11¾	Sweet potatoes	do....	82
Pease	do....	57	Spinach	do....	16
Radishes	bunches..	498	Kale	do....	24
Lettuce	heads..	522	Turnips	do....	92
Cherries	bushel..	1	Carrots	bunches..	100
Apples	bushels..	5½	Parsnips	bushels..	11
			Oyster plants	bunches..	46
			Parsley	do....	41

Repairs and improvements made during year 1903-4.

All window screens and window casings in old building painted.
 Heavy wire screens and bar doors where necessary in new building.
 Fire escape on both buildings painted.
 Plastering in both buildings pointed up where necessary and cover stripes placed where needed.
 Kitchen, new building, thoroughly overhauled, made large by removing pantry partition and walls; ceilings and woodwork painted.
 New dresser placed in kitchen.
 All plumbing given necessary attention.
 New drain boards by kitchen and girls' dining-room sinks.
 New cement hearths laid in front of ranges in both kitchens.
 Passage from kitchen to laundry painted.
 Porches, roof and passageway, roof and valley gutters of both buildings painted.
 New caldrons, stove for heating water and boiling clothes in laundry, old building.
 Large supply closet built in laundry, new building.
 New 4-board fence built along the back of our land, thus finishing the new fencing around the entire place.

Work done in sewing room.

Dresses:		Skirts:	
Gingham	84	Cotton	90
Stripes	127	Flannel	80
Night	137	Crash towels	130
Percalé	12	Crash sollia	50
Aprons:		C. F. napkins	300
White	170	Linen napkins	36
Gingham	154	Linen table cloths	6
Wash	41	Stand covers	24
Ironing	24	Bureau covers	18
Chemise	220	Mended	9,448
Drawers:			
Muslin	225		
Cotton flannel	116		

EXTRA WORK.

Quilts made	3
Mittens knit	pairs 49
Stockings knit	do 34
Cotton wash rags	50
Raffia baskets	14
Raffia mats	5

Work in laundry.

For girls	pieces 87,480
For house	do 4,478
For officers	do 12,480
Total	104,438

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1904.

*The Board of Trustees of the
 Reform School for Girls, District of Columbia:*

I have the honor to submit herewith, report in detail of my receipts and disbursements as treasurer of the Reform School for Girls, District of Columbia, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904:

Total appropriations:	
For salaries	\$6,765.00
For maintenance	10,000.00
Total	16,765.00
Total disbursements:	
For salaries and maintenance	16,617.70
Balance unexpended	147.30

The following statement exhibits the amount appropriated and expended by the treasurer for each specific purpose during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904:

Salaries:

Appropriation	\$6,765.00
Disbursed as per statement	6,622.29

Balance unexpended	142.71
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Maintenance:

Appropriation	10,000.00
Disbursed as per statement	9,995.41

Balance unexpended	4.59
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Unexpended on appropriation for salaries	142.71
--	--------

Unexpended on appropriation for maintenance	4.59
---	------

147.30

Statement showing amounts expended for provisions, clothing, fuel, medical attendance, repairs, etc., separately.

Provisions:

Meats	\$1,220.65
Butter	189.69
Groceries, including flour	1,616.41
Vegetables	110.24
	<u>\$3,136.99</u>

Clothing:

Shoes	371.10
Dry goods	774.54
	<u>1,145.64</u>

Medical attendance, including drugs and dentistry	187.75
---	--------

House furnishing	543.32
------------------------	--------

Fuel, coal	645.00
------------------	--------

School expenses, books and stationery	147.96
---	--------

Stable expenses:

Feed	771.32
Horse shoeing	60.45
Repairs to harness, wagons, etc.	39.28
Veterinary service	5.00
Phaeton	180.00
	<u>1,056.05</u>

Necessary items:

Lighting buildings	150.50
Repairs to buildings	1,159.22
Hardware	206.11
Labor	486.08
Oils, paints, cement, etc	68.42
Lumber	206.42
Printing	72.75

Unclassified necessary expenses:

Garden seeds, plants, etc.	117.68
Chickens and pigs	34.25
Stamps	40.00
Repairing clocks, organ, and sewing machines	73.57
Spectacles	3.50
Typewriting	43.35
Hack hire	4.00
Boiler compound	30.00
Typewriter	75.00
Raffia	13.75
Advertising	90.11

Unclassified necessary expenses—Continued.

Space for exhibit at St. Louis Exposition.....	\$25. 00	
Photographs for St. Louis Exposition.....	34. 25	
Dry goods	125. 63	
Traveling expenses of trustees and superintendent.....	48. 11	
Rugs	25. 00	
		\$783. 20

Total expended for maintenance..... 9,995. 41

ANNA F. DEAN,
Treasurer.

3901 GRANT ROAD, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
September 1, 1904.

SIR: In making my report for the year ending June 30, 1904, as physician in attendance at the Reform School for Girls, it gives me pleasure to state that the remarks made last year in regard to the good health of the inmates apply equally as well the present year.

The two girls reported last year as undergoing treatment at Freedmen's Hospital for specific disease were returned to the school. Since their return they have been kept more or less under treatment, and fortunately there has been no evidence of further outbreak of the trouble.

In reference to the mother and babe reported last year as returned to the school after confinement at the Washington Asylum Hospital, I should state that the child was turned over to its aunt and the mother was later released to care for the child. The child died three weeks after it left the school, although it was a fine, healthy child when it left. The mother, I am informed, was afterwards sent to the penitentiary for six years for stealing.

The girl operated upon last year for hypertrophied breast at Garfield Hospital is still at the school. The operation seems to have been of little or no benefit, and I believe it will take a more radical operation to produce a cure.

July 22, 1903, a girl was sent to Columbia Hospital, where she gave birth to a child on August 1. In due course of time she was sent home to her mother and not returned to the school.

A girl admitted July 29 was found to be suffering from uterine hemorrhage, probably due to a recent miscarriage. The uterus was curetted August 10. This afforded prompt relief. Another girl on the same day, while alone in her room—no one, not even the superintendent, having observed anything to indicate such a condition—gave birth to a child. My attention, of course, had never been called to the girl. The same may be said in regard to another girl who, on February 25, had a miscarriage while alone in her room. The child of the former was turned over to the Board of Children's Guardians. At the request of the superintendent, two girls were examined by the physician for suspected pregnancy, one on November 9 and one on June 14. No positive signs of pregnancy could be found in either case.

A girl who was out on probation was returned to the school by the request of her father. Shortly after her return she was found to be pregnant and sent to Columbia Hospital, where she was delivered of a still-born child February 22. The mother returned to the school.

Two girls suffering from an eruptive disease due to specific trouble, were sent to Freedman's Hospital, one on May 5, and one on June 27. The former, after a stay at the hospital of seven weeks, returned to the school cured of the eruption. She has been kept under specific treatment since, and fortunately in her case also, there has been no further evidence of the disease.

With the exception of a few minor complaints, and a case or two of amenorrhea the above are all the cases to which the physician's attention was called during the year.

All newly admitted girls were vaccinated during the year shortly after their admittance. There were thirty of these. From time to time the teeth of the girls are carefully looked after by the school dentist.

If I may be permitted, I would like to suggest that in my opinion it would be of decided advantage—and I think the facts in this report emphasize the matter—to have the school physician visit the school at stated intervals, say, at least once a week. During these visits he should be required to examine carefully, according to the exigencies of each case, not only the newly admitted girls, but all others suspected or complaining of any trouble. In this way, in time, the physician would become acquainted with each child's physical and mental condition, and it would be possible, not only to prevent surprises similar to those recorded in this report, but the health of the girls could be better conserved, and the discovery of mental and physical defects, should they exist, could be turned to account in the care and management of such unfortunates.

I would also like to suggest that an effort be made to care for our own sick, including cases of specific disease and obstetrical cases as well, in the institution, instead of sending them, as now, to the hospitals. In recommending this latter I am not unmindful of the great kindness of the hospital authorities in accepting our cases, and I take this opportunity of expressing, personally, my appreciation of the favors they have so willingly and cheerfully done us.

In conclusion, permit me to express at this time, in view of the fact that the superintendent of the last eight years has seen fit to sever her connection with the institution, my appreciation of the uniformly agreeable and courteous cooperation accorded the school physician in the performance of his duties and the painstaking care with which his directions in regard to the treatment of the sick have always been carried out.

Very respectfully,

J. W. CHAPPELL, M. D.

MR. CHAPIN BROWN,

President Board of Trustees, Reform School for Girls.

REPORT OF THE FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

GEORGE W. EVANS. JOHN J. DARBY, M. D.
WILLIAM T. PIERSON.

STAFF.

Surgeon in chief: W. A. WARFIELD, M. D.
First assistant surgeon and executive officer: CHAS. I. WEST, M. D.
Second assistant surgeon: WM. H. HUGHES, M. D.

CONSULTANTS.

Medical: F. J. SHADD, M. D.; ROBERT REYBURN, M. D.
Surgical: NEIL F. GRAHAM, M. D.
Obstetrical: THOMAS C. SMITH, M. D.
Gynecological: J. TABOR JOHNSON, M. D.

VISITING STAFF.

Medical.

January, February, March: S. R. WATTS, M. D.; NEIL D. GRAHAM, M. D.
April, May, June: F. E. MAXCY, M. D.; GEO. W. CABANISS, M. D.
July, August, September: ROBT. W. BROWN, M. D.; THOS. MARTIN, M. D.
October, November, December: S. R. WATTS, M. D.; NEIL D. GRAHAM, M. D.

Surgical.

January, February, March: E. A. BALLOCH, M. D.
April, May, June: JNO. W. MITCHELL, M. D.; WM. A. JACK, Jr., M. D.
July, August, September: JNO. W. MITCHELL, M. D.; WM. A. JACK, Jr., M. D.
October, November, December: E. A. BALLOCH, M. D.
Necroscopist: D. S. LAMB, M. D.

Obstetrical.

January, February, March, April: N. R. JENNER, M. D.
May, June, July, August: E. D. WILLISTON, M. D.
September, October, November, December: JNO. R. FRANCIS, M. D.
Genito-urinary: ALBERT RIDGLEY, M. D.

INTERNS.

M. FLORES, M. D.; W. E. LANE, M. D.; E. G. LASCOT, M. D.; B. C. WALLER, M. D.

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

Monday: C. A. TIGNOR, M. D.	Thursday: A. W. TANCIL, M. D.
Tuesday: H. C. SCURLOCK, M. D.	Friday: JNO. W. MITCHELL, M. D.
Wednesday: S. R. WATTS, M. D.	Saturday: ALBERT RIDGLEY, M. D.

EYE AND EAR.

Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 2 p. m.: E. O. BELT, M. D.; M. O. DUMAS, M. D.

Directress of training school: SARA I. FLEETWOOD; pharmacist: H. S. POPE, Phar. D.;
assistant pharmacist: W. M. WILSON; matron: ANNIE C. KING; clerk: HARRY CARDOZO.

WASHINGTON, *August 23, 1904.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the work done at the Freedmen's Hospital during the year ended June 30, 1904.

The demands upon the hospital during the past year have largely increased, as will be seen by reference to the statistical tables included in this report. It will be seen that a larger number of patients received the benefits of a skillful and experienced treatment, patient and helpful nursing, within the Freedmen's Hospital than ever before. The number treated here will, in all probability, continue to increase from year to year, since there seems to exist an apparent desire to limit facilities for the treatment of colored people in many other hospitals.

The admissions during the year were 1,684 males, 1,223 females, to which may be added 118 who were remaining July 1, 1903, and 199 who were born in the hospital, making a total of 3,224 under care, as against 2,677 the previous year, an increase of 547.

The discharges were 3,110, leaving in the hospital July 1, 1904, 114.

The results of treatment have been 1,258 discharged as well, 1,269 improved, 154 unimproved, 33 not treated, 197 died.

The percentage of mortality for the year was 6.11 per cent of the cases under care, as against 7.38 per cent the preceding year. Not in ten years has the mortality record been so low. The nearest to it was reached in 1900, when it was 6.34 per cent. The number of moribund cases applying for admission continues very high; 35 were received in this condition, of which number 19 died within twenty-four hours and 16 within forty-eight hours.

All public hospitals have this condition with which to deal, and I suppose will continue as long as there are people who in the hour of death are willing to have their dying relatives or friends transported to some hospital as the last resort of prolonging life.

Four hundred and eighty-four operations were performed, of which number 352 were discharged as cured, 109 improved, 7 unimproved, and 16 died. Five of these died from causes other than for which they were operated upon, and 6 died from shock and hemorrhage as the result of severe accident occurring before coming to the hospital.

In the out-patient department 6,081 received treatment. Of these, 4,098 were medical, 1,214 surgical, 325 gynecological, and 444 eye and ear diseases.

The number of patients treated in the out-patient department represents a decrease of 178 as compared with the number treated the previous year, while the whole number treated in the hospital and out-patient department is an increase of 257 over the previous year, although one of the principal medical wards was under quarantine for sixteen days as the result of smallpox.

Of the number admitted to the hospital, 760 were nonresidents of the District of Columbia, which represents an increase of 352 over last year. A majority of nonresidents comes from Maryland and Virginia, doubtless on account of the contiguity of these States to the District of Columbia. However, many come from States of a greater distance. They are not the aged and infirm, chronics and incurables, seeking an asylum to remain until death, but they constitute those who suffer from some acute and curable disease, and when discharged from the hospital, in most instances, return to the communities from which they came.

They come here because of a lack of hospital privileges for colored people in many of the towns throughout the country. They feel further encouraged to seek the benefits of this institution, knowing that no distinction is made between patients of different races, that equal privileges are extended to all who are received for treatment. Moreover, this hospital is generally known throughout the country as national in character, which also serves as an inducement for many a nonresident to apply for treatment. There is no denying the fact that as national, this hospital stands for more good and usefulness than it would if limited to the care of local patients exclusively.

I am firmly of the opinion that it should stand for both. It should stand for the relief of human suffering from any part of the country, thus meeting the demands of a class of people whose presence in great numbers is not desired in other hospitals. This would logically place it, both fiscal and administrative, under the management of the General Government, as urged in my last annual report. Another year of divided jurisdiction only adds to the urgency then expressed. To relieve this situation, it is hoped that Congress will amend existing law in accord with the recommendation contained in your last annual report, to wit: "that the whole maintenance of Freedmen's Hospital be borne by the United States, and that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be authorized to enter into a contract with the Secretary of the Interior for the care, at such rate per capita, as may be determined upon, of all persons from the District admitted to the hospital for treatment."

One thousand nine hundred and eighty examinations were made in the pathological department, and 40 post-mortems were performed, the great bulk of which was done by the internes who have manifested much interest in this class of work.

The subject of greatest interest at the present time is the new Freedmen's Hospital, which is to be erected on the square north of the present site, for which provision was made in the sundry civil act approved April 28, 1904. The great care and strenuous efforts to keep the present buildings together seem less laborious, knowing that the new hospital is now an assured fact. The grounds upon which it is to be built contains about 11 acres, with a gradually sloping hill, studded with magnificent oaks, making a beautiful site for the hospital, and when complete no doubt will be a model of its kind.

June 30, 1904, the services of Charles I. West, M. D., first assistant surgeon, were terminated. William H. Hughes, M. D., second assistant surgeon, was promoted to first assistant surgeon. The position of second assistant surgeon, with your approval, has not been filled since the services of the hospital does not at this time require more than one assistant. It is therefore recommended that some steps be taken looking to the abolishment of the second assistant surgeon's position. The money saved thereby could be used to increase the salaries of a number of minor employees to a sum commensurate with the character and quality of services rendered.

The training school for nurses has made some advance over the previous year. The school alumnae was admitted to full membership in the Nurses' Associated Alumnae of the United States. The training school was registered in the State of New York under the laws regulating the State educational department, so that nurses holding diplo-

mas from this school can register and practice their profession in the State of New York without the necessity of an examination. Further information in regard to the training school will be found in the appendix to this report.

Thanks are due to the members of the visiting staff for the most excellent work they have performed, having been faithful, attentive, and most efficient in the discharge of their respective duties.

The services rendered this hospital by the board of visitors have aided materially in maintaining a higher order of administration, and I take this opportunity to express my heartfelt appreciation.

Respectfully submitted.

W. A. WARFIELD,
Surgeon in Chief.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Summary.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Remaining July 1, 1903.....					118
Admissions.....	232	18	1,452	1,205	2,907
Births.....	1		108	98	199
Total under care.....	233	18	1,560	1,303	3,224
Discharged:					
Recovered.....					1,258
Improved.....					1,269
Unimproved.....					154
Not treated.....					33
Died.....					197
Births.....					199
Total discharged.....					3,110
Remaining July 1, 1904.....					114
Operations.....					484
Emergencies.....	111	7	404	173	695
Treated in out-patient department:					
Medical.....	61	40	1,917	2,080	4,098
Surgical.....	34	15	789	376	1,214
Gynecological.....		1		324	325
Total.....	95	56	2,706	2,780	5,637
Eye.....	3	3	170	215	391
Ear.....	2	3	20	28	53
Total out-patients.....	100	62	2,896	3,023	6,081
Prescriptions compounded, out-patients.....					8,054
Total patients in hospital and out-patients.....	333	80	4,456	4,326	9,305

520 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Table showing number under treatment, discharges, diagnosis, and number remaining.

Diseases.	Remaining July 1, 1903.	Admitted.					Discharged.						Remaining July 1, 1904.
		White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.								
BONES, JOINTS, AND LYMPHATICS.													
Bones:													
Necrosis—													
Malar.....				1		1		1				1	
Tibia.....				2	1	3	1	2				3	
Humerus.....				2	1	3		3				3	
Osteo-myelitis, tibia.....				2		2		2				2	
Periostitis, tibia.....		1	2	3		6		6				6	
Joints:													
Arthritis.....		3	1	15	6	25	12	10	2	1		25	
Luxations—													
Clavicle.....				4		4	3					3	1
Knee.....				3		3	1	1				2	1
Shoulder.....		2		5		7	7					7	
Femur.....				2		2	1					1	1
Wrist.....				3	1	4	4					4	
Metacarpal.....		2		3	2	7	6	1				7	
Metatarsal.....				1	1	2	1	1				2	
Subluxations—													
Shoulder.....				3		3		3				3	
Ankle.....		4		11	4	19		19				19	
Wrist.....				1	2	3		3				3	
Knee.....				3		3		3				3	
Elbow.....				1		1		1				1	
Digits.....				5		5		5				5	
Synovitis.....	1			14	3	18	5	9				14	4
Tuberculosis—													
Elbow.....				4	2	6	1		3		1	5	1
Knee.....	1			3	1	5		4	1			5	
Rib.....				1	1	2	1	1				2	
Genu valgum.....				1	1	2	1	1				2	
Lymphatics:													
Adenitis—													
Cervical.....	2			14	5	21	8	7	2	2	1	20	1
Inguinal.....	2		1	44	10	57	18	25	6	2		51	6
Peritonitis.....				7	4	11	1	3			7	11	
NERVOUS SYSTEM.													
Apoplexy, cerebral.....	5	1		9	2	17		4	6		7	17	
Mania.....				3	5	8	1	2	5			8	
Nymphomania.....		1		4	4	9		9				9	
Melancholia.....				1	3	4			3			3	1
Odontalgia.....				2		2	2					2	
Paralysis agitans.....					5	5			2	1	2	5	
Paraplegia.....		1		2	4	7		5			2	7	
Sciatica.....				2		2		2				2	
Neuralgia.....				2	4	6	3	2				5	1
Menopause.....					2	2		2				2	
Meningitis.....				8		8					5	5	3
Epilepsy.....	1	4		15	15	35	1	22	5	1	2	31	4
Hysteria.....	1				3	4	1	2	1			4	
Hiccough.....				3		3	2	1				3	
Heat exhaustion.....		1		15	1	17	9	7	1			17	
CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.													
Angina pectoris.....		2			1	3		4				3	
Epistaxis.....				5	3	8	1	6				7	1
Hæmoptysis.....				1	1	2	2					2	
Hemorrhoids.....				9	3	12	6	1	2			9	3
Oral hemorrhage.....					1	1	1					1	
Umbilical hemorrhage.....					1	1						1	
Pericarditis.....				3		3		2			1	3	
Aortic insufficiency.....	2			5	1	8		2	2	1	3	8	
Mitral insufficiency.....		2		21	13	36		20	3		10	33	3
Aortic stenosis.....				1		1			1			1	
Mitral stenosis.....				3		3			1		2	3	
Syncope.....													
Aneurism, popliteal.....				1		1	1					1	
Varix.....				5	8	13	8	5				13	

Table showing number under treatment, discharges, diagnosis, etc.—Continued.

Diseases.	Remaining July 1, 1903.	Admitted.					Discharged.						Remaining July 1, 1904.
		White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.								
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.													
Asthma:													
Bronchial	2	2		3	4	11	1	5	2	2	1	11	
Cardiac				2	4	6		5			1	6	
Bronchitis:													
Acute		6		30	7	43	20	18				38	5
Chronic		4		13	4	21	2	16				18	3
Pertussis			1	1		2		2				2	
Plurisy:													
Acute		1	1	3	4	9	6	3				9	
With effusion				2	1	3		1			2	3	
With empyema				1	1	2		1			1	2	
Asphyxia				4	1	5	4	1				5	
Pneumonia:													
Lobar	2	1		47	27	77	47	9			19	75	2
Lobular	1			7	2	10	6				4	10	
Tuberculosis:													
Miliary, acute				21	9	30		16	3		11	30	
Pulmonary	2	1		39	28	70		28	21		16	65	5
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.													
Appendicitis				1	1	2	2					2	
Constipation, chronic	1	2		7	9	19	10	7	1	1		19	
Dysentery, acute				3		3	2				1	3	
Dysentery, chronic		1		1	3	5	3	1			1	5	
Enteritis, acute	1	2		10	10	23	18	1	2		2	22	
Enteritis, chronic				19	7	26	15	7			4	26	
Fistula in ano				5	1	6	4	2				6	
Gastralgia		1		1	4	6	4	2				6	
Gastritis:													
Acute				10	9	19	8	10		1		19	
Chronic	1	1		6	4	12	2	7	2		1	12	
Gastro-enteritis				2	3	5	3	1	1			5	
Inguinal hernia	4	3		11	2	20	14		1	5		20	
Umbilical hernia					4	4	2			2		4	
Intestinal obstruction	1			3	5	9	6				3	9	
Intestinal tuberculosis					1	1					1	1	
Catarrhal jaundice				3	4	7		4	1		2	7	
Liver:													
Cholelithiasis		1			2	3	1	2				3	
Interstitial hepatitis	1	1		11	8	21	5	12	2		2	21	
Suppurative hepatitis				3		3		2			1	3	
Ulcer of stomach				1		1	1					1	
Inanition (infants)				6	9	15	1	1			13	15	
GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM.													
Chancroid	1	1	1	9	2	14	4	9	1			14	
Cystitis, acute			1	2	8	11	8	1	1			10	1
Diabetes mellitus				1		1		1				1	
Epididymitis				4		4	3	1				4	
Gonorrhoea	1			16	10	27	12	13	1	1		27	
Hydrocele				2		2	2					2	
Nephritis:													
Acute interstitial				12	3	15	7	2			5	14	1
Chronic interstitial	1			3		4	1	1			2	4	
Acute parenchymatous	2			3	3	8	2	5			1	8	
Orchitis	2			14		16	4	11	1			16	
Phimosis		1		21		22	15			3		18	4
Hypertrophy of prostate				4		4	1	2			1	4	
Pyonephrosis	1			4	2	7	3	3	1			7	
Urethral stricture		4		35		39	25	12				37	2
Urethral stricture and perineal abscess				1		1					1	1	
Tuberculosis of testicle				1		1					1	1	
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.													
Lumbago				4	1	5	3	2				5	
Marasmus		1		1	2	4		4				4	

Table showing number under treatment, discharges, diagnosis, etc.—Continued.

Diseases.	Remaining July 1, 1903.	Admitted.					Discharged.						Remaining July 1, 1904.
		White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.								
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES—CON.													
Rheumatism:													
Articular—													
Acute	8	2	2	20	15	47	28	11	1			40	7
Chronic		3			6	9		6	3			9	
Muscular—													
Acute	1	1		18	20	40	22	10	7			39	1
Chronic	3	1		2	1	7	4	3				7	
Senile debility	3	2		7	9	21		6	5		7	18	3
Syphilis:													
Hereditary	2			1		3		2			1	3	
Primary				6	4	10		8	2			10	
Secondary	1	1	1	30	18	51		45	3			48	3
Tertiary	1			5	7	13		9	3		1	13	
SPECIFIC FEVERS.													
Influenza				28	13	41	33	7			1	41	
Diphtheria					2	2			2			2	
Malaria:													
Intermittent	1	1	1	10	6	19	13	6				19	
Remittent				10	7	17	13	3			1	17	
Variola				2		2			1	1		2	
Scarlatina					2	2	2					2	
Typhoid	2			29	16	47	36				8	44	3
Erysipelas				3	1	4	1	2		1		4	
Tetanus				4		4	2				2	4	
Adeno-fibroma:													
Axillary					2	2	2					2	
Breast	2				4	6	6					6	
Lipoma, shoulder				1	5	6	6					6	
Bunion	1				2	3	2					2	1
Carcinoma:													
Uterus					4	4					1	3	1
Bladder				2		2			1		1	2	
Breast	1				6	7		3	2		1	6	1
Stomach	1			5		6			2		3	5	1
Liver				1	1	2			1		1	2	
Rectum		1			1	2		1	1			2	
Fibroma of epididymus		1				1	1					1	
Sebaceous cyst, scalp				1	1	2	2					2	
Sarcoma of testicle	1			1		2	2					2	
EYE AND EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.													
Eye:													
Strabismus				1	1	1						1	
Iritis	1			3	1	5	4	1				5	
Cataract				2	8	10	4	2	1			7	3
Ophthalmia	3			2	1	6	3	3				6	
Keratitis				4	2	6	1	3	2			6	
Conjunctivitis				2		2	2					2	
Ectropion	1			2		3	1	2				3	
Chalazion				2		2	1					2	
Glaucoma				1		1		1				1	
Hordeolum				1		1		1				1	
Phthisis bulbi				1		1		1				1	
Optic neuritis					1	1		1				1	
Ear:													
Otitis media				3	2	5	3	2				5	
Mastoiditis				2		2	1	1				2	
Mastoiditis with meningitis					1	1					1	1	
Polypus				1		1				1		1	
Adenoides				1		1	1					1	
Throat:													
Tonsilitis—Acute				1	5	6	4	2				6	
Follicular				2	7	9	6	3				9	
Suppurative				2	2	4	3	1				4	
Hypertrophy of tonsil				2	2	4	2	2				4	
Laryngitis					5	5	2	2	1			5	
Pharyngitis					4	4	3	1				4	

Table showing number under treatment, discharges, diagnosis, etc.—Continued.

Diseases.	Remaining July 1, 1903.	Admitted.					Discharged.						Remaining July 1, 1904.
		White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.								
ULCERS.													
Leg.....				17	14	31	4	26	1			31	
Foot.....				4		4	2	2				4	
Thigh.....			1	2	1	4	1	3				4	
Hand.....				2		2		2				2	
Chest.....				4		4	3	1				4	
Arm.....				1		1	1					1	
SKIN AND APPENDAGES.													
Eczema.....	1	1		4	2	8	3	2	2	1		8	
Dermatitis.....				2	3	5	2	3				5	
Papilloma.....				1	3	4	4					4	
Warts.....				1	1	2	2					2	
Keloid.....					3	3		3				3	
Epulis.....	1				1	2	2					2	
Ingrown toe nail.....		1			2	3	3					3	
OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY.													
Cæsarean section.....	1					1	1					1	
Puerperal eclampsia.....					12	12	4				8	12	
Infants admitted with mothers.....				2	1	3				3		3	
Pregnancies.....	16				238	254	237					237	17
Infants remaining.....				8		8							8
Abortion.....	1				39	40	34	5			1	40	
Condylomata, labial.....					5	5	5					5	
Hæmatoma, labial.....					4	4	4					4	
Lacerated perineum, old.....					2	2	2					2	
Recto-vaginal fistula.....					2	2		1	1			2	
Pyosalpinx.....	8				29	37	24	7	3		1	35	2
Pyosalpinx with cystic ovary.....					3	3	3					3	
Tubo-ovarian abscess.....					5	5	5					5	
Retroversion and cystic ovary.....					6	6	6					6	
Subinvolution.....					2	2	2					2	
Post operative adhesions.....					4	4	4					4	
Post operative sinus.....					4	4	3	1				4	
Retained placenta.....					2	2	2					2	
Lacerated cervix uteri.....					1	1	1					1	
Salpingitis.....					10	10	5		3			8	2
Endometritis.....					12	12	8	3	1			12	
Metritis.....					4	4	1	3				4	
Amenorrhœa.....					2	2	2					2	
Dysmenorrhœa.....					8	8	6	2				8	
Leucorrhœa.....	2				4	6	4	1	1			6	
Menorrhagia.....					7	7	5	2				7	
Metrorrhagia.....					3	3	3					3	
Ovaritis.....					13	13		4	3	2		9	4
Fibro-cystic ovary.....					9	9	6	3				9	
Cystic ovary.....	1				9	10	6	3	1			10	
Dermoid cyst.....					1	1	1					1	
Retroversion of uterus.....	2				6	8	7	1				8	
Carcinoma of cervix.....	2				8	10		4	4		2	10	
Fibroid of uterus, multinodular.....					6	6	4					4	2
Fibroid of uterus.....	4				13	17	16				a 1	17	
Fibroid and pyosalpinx.....					4	4	3	1				4	
Procidentia of uterus.....	1				2	3	3					3	
INJURIES.													
Burns:													
Leg.....		1		2		3	1	2				3	
Arm and hand.....				2	2	4	2	2				4	
Hand.....		3		1	3	7		6				6	1
Face and arm.....		1		2	7	10	4	6				10	
Face.....				5	2	7	3	4				7	
Dog bite.....				3	1	4		4				4	
Foreign bodies in:													
Eye.....		1	1	2		4	4					4	
Ear.....				1		1	1					1	
Stomach.....					1	1			1			1	
Throat.....				5	8	13	13					13	
Hand.....		1		4	8	13	10		3			13	

a Pneumonia.

Table showing number under treatment, discharges, diagnosis, etc.—Continued.

Diseases.	Remaining July 1, 1903.	Admitted.					Discharged.						Remaining July 1, 1904.
		White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.								
INJURIES—continued.													
Fractures:													
Ribs				3	1	4	2	2				4	
Tenth and eleventh dorsal vertebræ					1	1					1	1	
Fourth and fifth cervical vertebræ				1		1					1	1	
Metacarpal bones				2		2		2				2	
Inferior maxillary		1		1		2		2				2	
Internal malleolus		1				1	1					1	
Nasal bone		2			1	3	1	2				3	
Clavicle				2		2		2				2	
Femur				2	1	3	2	1				3	
Femur compound				2		2	2					2	
Tibia and fibula, compound				2		2	1				1	2	
Tibia and fibula		1		3		4	3	1				4	
Tibia and fibula, compound comminuted		1		4		5	1				a 4	5	
Tibia				2		2	2					2	
Radius				2		2		1				2	
Fibula				2		2		2		1		2	
Ulna				2		2	1	1				2	
Skull				5		5	3				2	5	
Humerus				3		3	2				1	3	
Contusions:													
Leg		2	3	3		8	4	4				8	
Foot				7	2	9	2	7				9	
Thigh		3		4		7	3	4				7	
Scalp		2		22	2	26	5	21				26	
Face		4		10	3	17	2	15				17	
Shoulder		3		6	2	11	1	10				11	
Arm		5		9		14	4	10				14	
Hand		5		5	2	12	2	10				12	
Abdomen				7	3	10		10				10	
Back				14		14	1	13				14	
Knee				4		4		4				4	
Gunshot:													
Elbow					1	1	1					1	
Shoulder				2	1	3	1	2				3	
Hand				2	1	3		3				3	
Knee				1		1		1				1	
Thigh				3		3	1	2				3	
Skull				1		1					1	1	
Incised:													
Face		2		12	2	16		16				16	
Hand		2		14	3	19	5	14				19	
Scalp		3		10	2	15	3	12				15	
Foot				5	2	7		7				7	
Leg				4	1	5		5				5	
Arm				2		2	1	1				2	
Infected:													
Hand		1		22	23	46		46				46	
Scalp				3	1	4	1	3				4	
Foot				6	2	8	1	7				8	
Leg				1	1	2		2				2	
Arm				2		2		2				2	
Lacerations:													
Scalp	1	41		49	10	101	20	81				101	
Foot		2		7	3	12	2	10				12	
Face		18		28	3	49	12	37				49	
Hand		8		28	4	40	10	30				40	
Shoulder		1			1	2		2				2	
Leg					1	1		1				1	
Arm				2	1	3		3				3	
Abdomen				2		2		2				2	
Back				3		3	1	2				3	
Scrotum				1		1		1				1	
Punctured:													
Foot		3		7		10	3	7				10	
Hand		5		11	3	19		19				19	
Leg		2				2		2				2	
Face		2		3	2	7		7				7	

a Pneumonia.

Table showing number under treatment, discharges, diagnosis, etc.—Continued.

Diseases.	Remaining July 1, 1903.	Admitted.					Discharged.						Remaining July 1, 1904.
		White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.								
INJURIES—continued.													
Punctured—Continued.													
Scalp				12	4	16		16				16	
Abdomen				7		7		7				7	
Poisoning:													
Alcohol, acute	1	24	1	27	4	57	8	48	1			57	
Arsenic			1			1	1					1	
Carbolic acid					2	2	2					2	
Iodine				1	1	2	2					2	
Opium		1			1	2	1	1				2	
Mercury					1	1	1					1	
Ptomain		2		2	1	5	4	1				5	
Abscess:													
Abdominal wall	1					1	1					1	
Ischio-rectal				9	4	13	10	2			1	13	
Mammery					5	5	4	1				5	
Axillary		1		1	3	5	3	2				5	
Psoas	1				1	2		2				2	
Auricular		1		1		2		1	1			2	
Palmar		2		2		4		4				4	
Submaxillary		1		1	2	4	2	2				4	
Cervical				5	4	9	6	3				9	
Inguinal				5	3	8	7	1				8	
Lumbar				3	2	5	2	3				5	
Carbuncle				1		1		1				1	
Cellulitis:													
Hand				5	4	9	4	5				9	
Arm				2		2	2					2	
Foot					1	1	1					1	
Gangrene:													
Foot	1			6		7		5	2			7	
Toes				7	1	8	3	5				8	
Hand	1			1	2	4	1	2			1	4	
Leg					1	1					1	1	
Total	118	232	18	1,452	1,205	3,025	1,258	1,269	154	33	197	2,911	114

Operations and results.

Operation.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					
Appendectomy	Appendicitis			1		1	1			
Amputation	Appendicitis and postoperative sinus				1	1		1		
	Gangrene of toes			2		2	2			
	Crushed legs	1				1				1
	Tubercular osteo-myelitis of tibia and fibula.				1	1	1			
	Senile gangrene of leg			1	1	2	1			1
	Frost-bite fingers			1		1	1			
	Cystic degeneration of mammary gland.				1	1	1			
	Tubercular osteo-myelitis of thigh.			1	1	2	2			
Bassini's	Compound comminuted fracture of humerus.			1		1				1
	Strangulated inguinal hernia.	1		1		2	2			
	Curettement and dilatation.				5	5	5			
Curettement	Dysmenorrhea									
	Retained placenta and septic peritonitis.				6	6	4			2
Curettement and cauterization.	Retained placenta				11	11	10	1		
	Chronic endometritis				14	14	9	5		
	Indolent ulcer of leg				2	2		2		
	Carcinoma of cirvix uteri.				1	1			1	

Operations and results—Continued.

Operation.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					
Circumcision	Phimosis	1		13		14	14			
Colporrhaphy, anterior..	Cystocele				1	1	1			
Castration	Tuberculosis of testicle			1		1	1			
Coeliotomy:										
Intestinal anasto-	Introsusception with gangrene of				1	1				1
mosis.	gut.									
	Intestinal obstruction				1	1				1
Hysterectomy	Fibroid of uterus				5	5	5			
Ventral suspension..	Retroverted uterus				2	2	2			
Ventral suspension	Retroverted uterus with cystic ovary.				4	4	4			
and oöphorec-										
tomy.										
Salpingo-oöphorectomy.	Hydro-salpinx with cystic ovary ...				1	1	1			
	Pyosalpinx and dermoid cyst of				2	2	2			
	ovary.									
Myomectomy	Myoma of uterus				2	2	2			
Salpingo-oöphorectomy.	Pyosalpinx with cystic ovary				9	9	9			
Hystero-salpingo-oöpho-	Multiple fibroids of uterus, pyosal-				7	7	7			
rectomy.	pinx, cystic ovary.									
Salpingectomy	Pyosalpinx				4	4	3	1		
Hystero-salpingo-oöpho-	Fibroid of uterus and bilateral tubo-				2	2	2			
rectomy.	ovarian abscess.									
Exploratory incision	Tubercular peritonitis, suppurative			1		1				1
	appendicitis.									
	Tubercular peritonitis			2	1	3			2	1
	Perforated intestine			1		1				1
Salpingo-oöphorectomy.	Tubo-ovarian abscess				2	2	2			
Salpingo-oöphorectomy,	Pyosalpinx, cystic ovary, appendi-				1	1	1			
appendectomy.	citis.									
Hystero-oöphorectomy ..	Fibroid of uterus, cystic ovary				4	4	4			
Oöphorectomy	Cystic ovary				5	5	5			
Salpingo-oöphorectomy.	Pyosalpinx, ovarian hæmatoma				2	2	2			
Dilatation	Stricture of cesophagus				1	1		1		
	Stricture of rectum				2	2	1	1		
Excision	Osteo-myelitis of tibia			2		2	1	1		
	Carbuncle of back				1	1	1			
	Necrosis of nasal bone			1	1	2	1	1		
	External hemorrhoids			3		3	3			
	Internal hemorrhoids			4	2	6	6			
	Tuberculosis of rib				1	1		1		
	Abdominal sinus, postoperative				1	1	1			
	Epulis			1	1	2	2			
	Ingrown toe nail				1	1	1			
	Necrosis of frontal bone			2		2	1	1		
	Necrosis of tibia			1		1	1			
	Hypertrophy of labia majora				1	1	1			
Excision and suturing ..	Fecal fistula, abdominal				1	1	1			
Excision, dilatation, and	Recto-vaginal fistula				2	2			2	
suturing.	Recto-vaginal fistula and stricture				1	1			1	
	of rectum.									
Extraction	Bullet in leg			1	2	3	3			
Extirpation	Inguinal adenitis, bilateral		1	7	3	11	10		1	
	Cervical adenitis			4	3	7	7			
	Submaxillary adenitis			1		1	1			
	Adenoma of breast				2	2	2			
	Lipoma, shoulder			2	3	5	5			
	Sebaceous cyst of scalp			3	3	6	6			
Extirpation and ligation.	Popliteal aneurism			1		1	1			
Holstead's operation	Inguinal hernia			3		3	3			
Incision and curettage ..	Cellulitis of fingers	2		4	1	7	5	2		
	Cellulitis of hand			6	2	8	8			
	Cellulitis of foot			2		2	2			
	Cellulitis of thigh			2		2	2			
Incision, curettage, and	Ischio-rectal abscess			5	2	7	6	1		
drainage.	Fistula in ano			8	2	10	8	2		
	Mammary abscess				3	3	3			
	Submaxillary abscess			2	1	3	3			
	Axillary abscess				2	2	1	1		
	Abscess of chest wall			2		2	2			
	Inguinal adenitis, suppurative			6	3	9	8	1		
	Synovitis with effusion			1		1	1			
	Scrotal abscess			2		2	2			
Laminectomy	Fracture of pedicle, fifth cervical			1		1				1
	vertebra.									
Lithotomy	Vesicle calculus			1	1	2	2			
Myer-Halstead's opera-	Carcinoma of breast				4	4	2	1		1
tion.										
Nelaton operation	Harelip			1		1	1			

Operations and results—Continued.

Operation.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					
Posterior colpotomy.....	Pelvic abscess.....				4	4	4			
	Hydro-pyosalpinx.....				3	3	3			
Prostatectomy.....	Enlarged prostate.....			2		2	1			1
Paracentesis, abdominal.....	Hydroperitoneum.....				1	1		1		
Perineorrhaphy.....	Lacerated perineum.....				11	11	11			
Radical cure.....	Strangulated hernia.....	1				1	1			
	Inguinal hernia.....			3	2	5	5			
	Inguinal hernia bilateral.....			1		1	1			
	Hydrocele.....			2		2	2			
	Ventral hernia.....				1	1	1			
Reduction.....	Fracture of radius and ulna.....			2		2	2			
	Fracture of femur, compound.....			3		3	3			
	Fracture of internal malleolus.....	1				1	1			
	Fracture of tibia and fibula, compound comminuted.....			1		1				1
	Fracture of humerus.....			2	1	3	3			
	Dislocation of humerus, shoulder joint.....	2		3		5	5			
	Dislocation radius, wrist.....	1		1		2	2			
	Dislocation ulna.....			2		2	2			
Resection head of tibia under spinal anaesthesia.....	Fracture of head of tibia, compound comminuted.....			1		1				1
Resection of spinal process.....	Fracture of tenth and eleventh vertebra.....			1		1				1
Skin grafting.....	Postoperative granulation, breast.....				1	1	1			
Suturing.....	Lacerated scalp.....	18		30	6	54	30	24		
	Lacerated hand.....	4		15	2	21	3	18		
	Lacerated face.....	8		12	1	21	6	15		
	Lacerated leg.....				1	1	1			
	Lacerated arm.....			2	1	3	3			
	Incision of hand.....	1		10	2	13	3	10		
	Incision of scalp.....	3		10	2	15	5	10		
	Incision of face.....	1		9	2	12	6	6		
	Incision of leg.....			4	1	5	5			
Trachelorrhaphy.....	Bilateral laceration of cervix uteri.....				2	2	2			
Trephining.....	Depressed fracture of skull.....			3	1	4	4			
Urethrotomy, external.....	Stricture of urethra.....			5		5	5			
Urethrotomy, internal.....	do.....			5		5	5			
Ventral suspension.....	Retroversion of uterus.....				6	6	5	1		
Total.....		45	1	234	204	484	352	109	7	16

Obstetrical record.

Months.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Forceps.	Placenta previa.	Lacerations.	Postpartum hemorrhage.	Presentations.						Podalic version.	Multigravida.	Primigravida.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						Head.	Face.	Breech.	Shoulder.	Hands.	Feet.			
July.....			7	10	17	1		2		17							11	6
August.....			10	5	15	2		1	1	15						1	7	8
September.....			10	7	17				1	17							8	9
October.....			12	4	16	2		2		15		1					9	7
November.....			8	1	9			1		8					1		3	6
December.....			9	14	23	2	1			22	1						14	9
January.....	1		7	8	16			1		15			1				7	9
February.....			7	7	14					13				1			11	3
March.....			7	7	14			1	1	14						1	1	13
April.....			8	14	22	2		1		22							9	13
May.....			13	8	21	2				21							12	9
June.....			10	5	15	2				15							10	5
Total.....	1		108	98	199	13	1	9	3	194	1	1	1	1	1	2	102	97

Emergencies.

Months.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Months.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
July	3	.....	42	15	60	February	5	.....	18	6	29
August	8	2	32	18	60	March	5	.....	30	12	47
September	12	1	30	10	53	April	6	.....	40	20	66
October	15	1	40	15	71	May	10	1	55	26	92
November	11	.....	28	8	47	June	14	2	30	15	61
December	7	.....	35	8	50	Total	111	7	404	173	695
January	15	.....	24	20	59						

Causes and number of deaths.

Disease.	No.	Disease.	No.
Abscess:		Mastoiditis and meningitis	1
Perineal	1	Meningitis, acute	5
Ischio-rectal	1	Nephritis:	
Apoplexy, cerebral	7	Acute, interstitial	5
Abortion	1	Chronic, interstitial	2
Asthma:		Acute parenchymatous	1
Bronchial	1	Paralysis agitans	2
Cardiac	1	Peritonitis	7
Catarrhal jaundice	2	Paraplegia	2
Carcinoma:		Pyosalpinx	1
Uterus	3	Puerperal eclampsia	9
Bladder	1	Pneumonia:	
Breast	1	Lobar	19
Stomach	3	Lobular	4
Liver	1	Pleurisy, with effusion	2
Dysentery:		Pleurisy, with empyema	1
Acute	1	Pericarditis, chronic	1
Chronic	1	Syphilis:	
Enteritis:		Congenital	1
Acute	2	Tertiary	1
Chronic	4	Senile debility	7
Fibroid of uterus and pyosalpinx	1	Tetanus	2
Epilepsy	2	Typhoid fever	8
Gangrene:		Tuberculosis:	
Hand	1	Acute miliary	11
Leg	1	Pulmonary	16
Gastritis, chronic	1	Of testicle	1
Hemorrhage, umbilical	1	Intestinal	1
Hypertrophy of prostate	1	Elbow	1
Hepatitis:		Fracture of dorsal vertebra	1
Interstitial	2	Fracture of cervical vertebra	1
Suppurative	1	Fracture of fibula and tibia, compound	1
Influenza, chronic	1	Fracture of fibula and tibia, compound com-	
Inanition, infants	13	minuted	4
Intestinal obstruction	3	Fracture of skull	3
Insufficiency:		Fracture of humerus, compound commi-	
Aortic	3	nuted	1
Mitral	10	Total	197
Mitral stenosis	2		
Malaria, chronic	1		

Out-patient department.

Diagnosis.	Medical.				Surgical.				Gynecolog- ical.		Total.
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		W.	C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Asthma, bronchial	5		20	13							38
Anæmia			26	48							74
Adenitis:											
Inguinal					3		24	10			37
Cervical							5	12			17
Submaxillary								2			2
Ataxia, locomotor			2								2
Anasarca				3							3
Acne vulgaris	1		14	3							18
Abortion										3	3
Ascaridis lumbricoides			2	6							8
Appendicitis								1			1
Alopecia			2								2
Arthritis			1	4							5
Alcoholism	1		4	14							19
Amenorrhœa										19	19
Anorexia			3	4							7
Abscess:											
Buccal								1			1
Of foot							2				2
Axillary							1				1
Alveolar							1				1
Of breast							2				2
Anus, prolapse of							1				1
Aneurism of aorta								2			2
Angina pectoris			2	1							3
Aphonia				1							1
Aura			1								1
Bronchitis:											
Acute	3	3	173	255							434
Chronic	4	3	175	115							297
Balanitis							1				1
Bite, insect							1	3			4
Burn:											
Face								1			1
Hand								1			1
Bursitis at knee							1				1
Constipation	4	2	117	170							293
Cellulitis, pelvic										1	1
Chancroid							34	4			38
Chorea		1		4							5
Cephalalgia	1	2	39	48							90
Cystitis:											
Acute	1		30	32							63
Chronic			5	4							9
Coryza			11	9							20
Catarrh:											
Nasal			4	3							7
Acute gastric		1	60	90							151
Chronic gastric		2	79	88							169
Caruncle of urethra								1			1
Candylomata							2	4			6
Cancerum oris			4	3							7
Conjunctivitis							3	2			5
Chilblain							4	4			8
Cholera infantum		1		1							2
Clavus							1				1
Concussion of brain			1								1
Chloasma			1								1
Compression of brain							2				2
Calculus, renal			1								1
Cachexia, malaria			1	2							3
Dermatitis:											
Venenata			3	5							8
Medicamentosa			3	6							9
Diarrhea, acute			32	16							48
Dysmenorrhœa										48	48
Dysentery			3	2							5
Diabetes mellitus			2								2
Debility, senile			3								3
Dyspnœa:											
Cardiac	3		1	1							5
Renal			1								1
Epilepsy			49	24							73
Enteritis, acute	2		9	5							16
Eczema:											
Pustular	5	1	23	34							63
Papulosum				2							2
Epididymitis							5				5
Endometritis										19	19

Out-patient department—Continued.

Diagnosis.	Medical.				Surgical.				Gynecolog- ical.		Total.
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		W.	C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Endocervicitis.....										3	3
Epistaxis.....			1	1							2
Erythema.....			1	1							2
Enteralgia.....			1	2							3
Entero-colitis.....			1								1
Enuresis.....			5	3							8
Epithelioma of lip.....							1				1
Emesis.....			5	3							8
Erysipelas.....			1								1
Fracture of:											
Arm.....							1				1
Clavicle.....							1				1
Fistula, vesico-vaginal.....										1	1
Furuncle.....								1			1
Fever:											
Typhoid.....			2	2							4
Ephemeral.....				1							1
Malarial—											
Quotidian.....			5	5							10
Tertian.....			38	22							60
Quartan.....		1	5	3							9
Formication.....				2							2
Frost bite.....							3				3
Gonorrhœa.....					14	1	235	21			270
Gastritis, acute.....		1	15	26							42
Gastralgia.....			3	10							13
Gastro-enteritis.....			3	2							5
Goiter exophthalmic.....				8							8
Gastrodynia.....				1							1
Gleet.....							2				2
Heart:											
Mitral regurgitation.....			19	9							28
Mitral stenosis.....			6	1							7
Aortic regurgitation.....			5	4							9
Aortic stenosis.....			1								1
Hypertrophy of.....	1		31	9							41
Tachycardia.....			5	5							10
Endocarditis.....			2								2
Pericarditis.....			9								9
Hepatic torper.....	1	1	8	7							17
Hemorrhoids.....							9	3			12
Hæmoptysis.....				4							4
Hemiplegia.....	1	2	2	1							6
Herpes labialis.....	1		1	1							3
Herpes zoster.....			1	4							5
Herpes preputialis.....			5								5
Hyperæmia, cerebral.....			1	2							3
Hysteria.....				5							5
Hernia, umbilical.....								1			1
Hemorrhage:											
Urethral.....							1				1
Renal.....			1								1
Hydræmia.....			1	1							2
Hæmaturia.....			4								4
Indigestion:											
Acute intestinal.....	1	1	14	25							41
Chronic intestinal.....			30	50							80
Impetigo.....	4		4	1							9
Impotency.....			6								6
Insomnia.....			3	1							4
Inflammation of antrum of Highmore.....								1			1
Jaundice, catarrhal.....			8								8
Leucorrhœa.....										87	87
Lithcemia.....			12								12
Laryngitis.....			5	7							12
Lumbago.....		1	16	12							29
Liver, enlargement of.....	1			1							2
La grippe.....	3	1	37	39							80
Migraine.....			3	3							6
Myalgia.....		1	39	25							65
Menopause.....		1		43							44
Metrorrhagia.....									1	23	24
Metritis.....										2	2
Meningitis:											
Cerebral.....			13	24							37
Spinal.....			1								1
Menorrhagia.....										10	10
Miscarriage.....										2	2
Mycosis.....			2								2

Out-patient department—Continued.

Diagnosis.	Medical.				Surgical.				Gynecolog- ical.		Total.
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		W.	C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Morbilli			4								4
Morphinomania				1							1
Neurasthenia	2		56	82							140
Neuralgia:											
Facial	1	2	19	27							49
Ovarian										46	46
Nephritis:											
Acute	3		14	11							28
Chronic			35	15							50
Nausea				3							3
Neuritis:											
Multiple			7	4							11
Brachial				1							1
Orchitis							22				22
Ovaritis										31	31
Edema of face				1							1
Oxyuris vermicularis	2		1	1							4
Otitis media							1	3			4
Ophthalmia neonatorum							1				1
Psoriasis			1								1
Pharyngitis		1	19	13							33
Pleurisy			3	9							12
Pleurodynia			9	16							25
Parametritis										1	1
Pyrosis				1							1
Pertussis			4	1							5
Pyosalpinx										1	1
Parotitis			4	6							10
Prostatitis							10				10
Pneumonia			7	1							8
Paralysis:											
Agitans	1			3							4
Facial			10								10
Phimosis							1				1
Pityriasis			1	1							2
Pediculi pubis			1								1
Ptyalism, mercurial			2								2
Pruritus		2	1								3
Prostatorrhea							1				1
Peritonitis			1				1				2
Phlegmosis alba dolens								1			1
Rubella			1	2							3
Rheumatism:											
Acute articular	4	1	57	75							137
Chronic articular	3	2	115	130							250
Gonorrheal	1		15	4							20
Muscular			35	18							53
Rachitis			1	5							6
Syphilis:											
Primary						1	5	6			12
Secondary					16	8	347	242			613
Tertiary						4	15	25			44
Scorbutus				1							1
Sciatica		1	5	3							9
Sudamina				1							1
Stomatitis, aphthous			2	10							12
Serofula			1	6							7
Sprain:											
At wrist							2				2
At knee							3	1			4
At ankle							4	1			5
Scabies	1		4								5
Subluxation at shoulder							1				1
Tonsillitis			24	48							72
Tuberculosis, pulmonary			130	136							266
Tinea:											
Barbæ			2								2
Circinata			2	3							5
Tonsurans		5	18	7							30
Torticollis			1	1							2
Tænia solium			1								1
Urticaria			10	11							21
Uric acid diathesis				2							2
Uremia			1								1
Uvulitis				2							2
Ulcer:											
Simple, of hand								1			1
Simple, of leg							3	4			7
Varicose, of leg								9			9
Syphilitic, of leg							1				1

Out-patient department—Continued.

Diagnosis.	Medical.				Surgical.				Gynecolog- ical.		Total.
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		W.	C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Uterus:											
Prolapse of										6	6
Carcinoma of										1	1
Retroversion of										6	6
Subinvolution of										5	5
Vaginitis										8	8
Vertigo			5	16							21
Vomiting				10							10
Vulvitis										1	1
Varicose veins								1			1
Wounds contused:											
Of head							1				1
Of arm							1				1
Of hand							9	2			11
Of chest							5	1			6
Of spine							1				1
Of knee					1	1	1				3
Of leg							4				4
Of foot							4	2			6
Wounds incised:											
Arm							1				1
Hand							1	1			2
Wounds infected, leg								1			1
Total	61	40	1,917	2,080	34	15	789	376	1	324	5,637

Eye and ear—out-patient.

Diagnosis.	Eye.					Ear.				
	White.		Colored.		Total.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Atrophy of optic nerve	1		2	3	6					
Astigmatism			4	3	7					
Blepharitis			6	2	8					
Ceruminous deposits								4	6	10
Conjunctivitis:										
Catarrhal	1		25	64	90					
Phlyctenular			3	7	10					
Purulent			3	4	7					
Cataract:										
Senile			4	3	7					
Inflammatory			3		3					
Soft			1		1					
Catarrh:										
Acute aural						1		6	9	16
Chronic aural						1		4	2	7
Chalazion	1		9	3	13					
Epiphora			1	1	2					
Ecchymosis			3	2	5					
Foreign body in eye			6		6					
Hordeolum			4	2	6					
Hypermetropia			4	3	7					
Iritis			11	9	20					
Keratitis			8	8	16					
Myopia			3	3	6					
Opacity of cornea			6	4	10					
Ophthalmia, purulent		1	2	4	7					
Presbyopia		1	7	18	26					
Pterygium			2	1	3					
Otitis media						2	1	6	11	20
Retinitis			4	1	5					
Strabismus, internal			2	3	5					
Ulcer, corneal			4	2	6					
Nasopharyngeal catarrh			17	25	42					
Hypertrophy of turbinated bodies			10	6	16					
Hypertrophy of tonsils			5	15	20					
Tonsillitis:										
Acute			2	5	7					
Follicular			2	8	10					
Pharyngitis		1	7	6	14					
Total	3	3	170	215	391	2	3	20	28	53

Nativity of patients.

	White.		Colored.		Total.		White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Alabama.....			7	4	11	Ohio.....	11		17	6	34
Arizona.....	1				1	Oregon.....	1				1
Arkansas.....			2		2	Rhode Island.....	1	1		3	5
California.....	2			1	3	South Carolina.....		1	26	14	41
Connecticut.....	3	1	2		6	Tennessee.....	1		3	2	6
Delaware.....	1		5	2	8	Texas.....	1		1		2
District of Columbia.....	53	6	709	611	1,379	Vermont.....	1				1
Florida.....	1		4	1	6	Virginia.....	17	1	204	281	503
Georgia.....			19	11	30	West Virginia.....	1		14	12	27
Illinois.....	3		7	4	14	Wisconsin.....		1			1
Indiana.....			1		1	British India.....			3		3
Kansas.....			2		2	Canada.....	2		1	1	4
Kentucky.....	3		1	4	8	China.....	4				4
Louisiana.....			4	2	6	Cuba.....			7		7
Maine.....	1				1	England.....	7				7
Maryland.....	21	3	301	184	509	Germany.....	15	1			16
Massachusetts.....	2		9	3	14	Ireland.....	33				33
Michigan.....			2	1	3	Italy.....	17				17
Minnesota.....		1			1	Jamaica.....			6		6
Mississippi.....	2		8	7	17	Mexico.....			1		1
Missouri.....	1			1	2	Porto Rico.....			2		2
Montana.....			1		1	Russia.....	7				7
Nebraska.....				1	1	Scotland.....	1				1
New Hampshire.....		1			1	Spain.....	3				3
New Jersey.....	3		4	7	14	Wales.....	1				1
New Mexico.....			1		1						
New York.....	9	1	17	8	35	Total.....	232	18	1,452	1,205	2,907
North Carolina.....	2		61	34	97						

Occupation of patients.

	White.		Colored.		Total.		White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Agent.....	3		6		9	Janitor.....			3		3
Baker.....	2				2	Jockey.....			4		4
Barber.....			9		9	Laborer.....	58		841		899
Bartender.....	2		6		8	Laundress.....		2		79	81
Bellman.....			5		5	Machinist.....	7		5		12
Blacksmith.....	1		4		5	Messenger.....	4		17		21
Bookkeeper.....	3		3	2	8	Milkman.....	2		3		5
Bootblack.....			8		8	Minister.....			4		4
Bricklayer.....	4		3		7	Motorman.....	3				3
Butcher.....	2				2	Musician.....	1		3		4
Butler.....			5		5	Newsboy.....	11		43		54
Carpenter.....	3		7		10	No occupation.....	29		83	29	141
Chambermaid.....				12	12	Nurse.....				19	19
Clerk.....	5	2	8	7	22	Painter.....	1		14		15
Coachman.....			3		3	Physician.....	2		1		3
Cook.....		1	9	39	49	Plasterer.....	3		2		5
Conductor.....	2				2	Plumber.....	5		1		6
Domestic.....		7		862	869	Policeman.....	4		2		6
Dressmaker.....		2		25	27	Printer.....	2		3		5
Driver.....	2		11		13	Pupil.....	15	3	104	91	213
Druggist.....	1		2		3	Sailor.....	3		2		5
Electrician.....	1				1	Seamstress.....				12	12
Engineer.....	2		5		7	Soldier.....	17		3		20
Expressman.....	1		4		5	Tailor.....	2		1		3
Farmer.....	3		12		15	Teacher.....		1	21	6	28
Fireman.....			8		8	Teamster.....	1		23		24
Florist.....	2		1		3	Tinner.....	2		4		6
Gardener.....	1		3		4	Unknown.....	14		30	22	66
Grocer.....	2		12		14	Waiter.....			34		34
Hod carrier.....			27		27	Watchman.....	3		17		20
Hostler.....			8		8						
Huckster.....			15		15	Total.....	232	18	1,452	1,205	2,907
Iceman.....	1				1						

Number admitted each year for the past thirty years.

Year ending June 30—	Num- ber.	Year ending June 30—	Num- ber.	Year ending June 30—	Num- ber.
1875.....	190	1885.....	1,794	1895.....	2,476
1876.....	319	1886.....	1,923	1896.....	2,596
1877.....	500	1887.....	2,017	1897.....	2,815
1878.....	519	1888.....	1,997	1898.....	2,355
1879.....	642	1889.....	2,074	1899.....	2,374
1880.....	819	1890.....	2,392	1900.....	2,427
1881.....	892	1891.....	2,373	1901.....	2,414
1882.....	1,102	1892.....	2,331	1902.....	2,408
1883.....	1,373	1893.....	2,422	1903.....	2,677
1884.....	1,509	1894.....	2,801	1904.....	2,907

APPENDIX.

REPORT OF TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

SIR: I beg leave to submit the following annual report for the Freedmen's Hospital Training School for Nurses, for the year ending June 30, 1904:

The school has fulfilled the promise of last year in general improvement in tone and effort.

There have been no cases of serious illness, as was the report for last year, except cases of rheumatism, although there have been many days off duty because of minor ailments.

It is gratifying to state, among matters of more than passing interest, that the training school is registered in New York according to the laws of the State educational department.

The training school alumnae association has been admitted to full membership in The Nurses Associated Alumnae of the United States, and that it was represented at the seventh annual convention of that body, held at Drexel Institute at Philadelphia, Pa., in May, 1904, by a delegate, in the person of the directress of nurses at Freedmen's Hospital.

I hereby extend thanks to the medical staff for their lectures to the nurses, and also for their uniform courtesy and assistance.

The usual number of lectures were given by the following lecturers: H. W. Freeman, M. D., anatomy; J. W. Mitchell, M. D., physiology; E. O. Belt, M. D., eye, ear, and throat; J. R. Francis, M. D., diseases of children; N. R. Jenner, M. D., obstetrics; F. E. Maxcy, M. D., hygiene and medical nursing; C. I. West, M. D., surgical nursing; W. A. Warfield, M. D., gynecology and abdominal nursing.

Applications during the year in regular form	79
Applications during the year by letter only	75
Applicants taken on probation	17
Accepted	16
Dismissed for cause	0
Graduated	12
Probationers	1
Male assistants	3
Resigned	1

Graduates of 1904.

- Miss Hattie E. Baker, Darlington, S. C.
- Miss W. Lucille Blackwell, Newbern, N. C.
- Miss Mary E. Carter, Rippon, W. Va.
- Miss Elizabeth V. Carter, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Miss Anna E. Grant, Savannah, Ga.
- Miss Mary E. Gilmore, Leavenworth, Kans.
- Miss Aleathia D. James, Rochelle, Fla.
- Miss Emma M. Jeffries, Redbank, N. J.
- Miss Violet Jones, Hartford, Conn.
- Miss Louzetta Lewis, Montgomery, Ala.
- Miss Effie V. Richardson, Washington, D. C.
- Miss Marie E. Thomas, Richmond, Va.

SARA I. FLEETWOOD,
Directress of Nurses, Freedmen's Hospital.

Dr. W. A. WARFIELD,
Surgeon in Chief, Freedmen's Hospital.

*List of graduates and their present occupation and whereabouts.***1903.**

Name.	Occupation.	Residence.
Browne, E. M	Private nurse.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Baltimore, Mary E.....	do	Charlestown, W. Va.
Christie, Sarah E.....	do	Chester, Pa.
Coates, Maiella E.....	do	Washington, D. C.
Hargrave, L. S.....	do	Do.
Johnson, L. D.....	do	Warrenton, N. C.
Johnson, Nellie V.....	do	Abbeville, S. C.
Latney, Carrie L.....	do	Washington, D. C.
Love, Ellen V.....	do	Lumberton, N. C.
Rollins, Clara A.....	do	Washington, D. C.
Rutherford, Anna L.....	do	Harrisburg, Pa.
Valentine, J. L.....	do	Jacksonville, Fla.
Yarborough, S. V. S.....	do	Columbus, Ga.
Purcell, E. J.....	do	Brunswick, Ga.
Sharp, Carrie M.....	do	Marion, Va.

1902.

Adams, Ella C.....	Private nurse.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Boone, Bessie I.....	do	
Baker, Vera L.....	Head nurse, State Hospital	Goldsborough, N. C.
Booth, Mary S.....	Private nurse.....	Bath, Me.
Delisse, Augusta V.....	do	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dias, Frances C.....	do	Philadelphia, Pa.
Johnson, Gertrude B.....	do	Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Mason, Corinna.....	Now Mrs. Phillips.....	Springfield, Mass.
Nichols, Florence L.....	Private nurse.....	Newark, N. J.
Rogers, Amanda.....	do	Indianapolis, Ind.
Roper, Maggie A.....	do	Galveston, Tex.
Thompson, Rachel A.....	Later, Mrs. Thomas	Deceased.

1901.

Allen, Margaret A.....	Private nurse.....	Washington, D. C.
Barks, Susan C.....	do	Bedford, Pa.
Campbell, B. N.....	do	Montgomery, Ala.
Dey, Mary L.....	do	Philadelphia, Pa.
Hackley, Mamie E.....	Now Mrs. Ash.....	Do.
Hanson, Carrie L.....	Private nurse.....	Baltimore, Md.
Harrell, Catherine S.....	do	Washington, D. C.
Hunter, Bessie.....	do	Do.
Jackson, Eliza A.....	do	Richmond, Va.
Jones, Mary J.....	do	Washington, D. C.
Powell, Gussie D.....	do	Richmond, Va.
Rhone, Charlotte S.....	do	Newbern, N. C.
Robinson, Frances A.....	do	Do.
Thomas, Bertha J.....	do	Washington, D. C.
Walcott, Louisa M.....	do	Rock Hill, S. C.
Whitley, Florence A.....	do	Newbern, N. C.

1900.

Clarke, Mary F.....	Private nurse.....	Richmond, Va.
Hamilton, Priscilla.....	do	Montgomery, Ala.
Hawkins, Nannie E.....	do	Charlotte, N. C.
Hunton, Mary A.....	do	Washington, D. C.
Johnson, Hattie B.....	do	Mount Pleasant, N. C.
Lewis, Eva P.....	do	Manassas, Va.
Moody, Annie L.....	do	Washington, D. C.
Mickens, Macella C.....	do	Pittsburg, Pa.
Middleton, Haga H.....	do	Charleston, S. C.
Smith, Cora V.....	do	Camden, N. J.
Winfield, Laura.....	do	Ware, Mass.

*List of graduates and their present occupation and whereabouts—Continued.***1899.**

Name.	Occupation.	Residence.
Banks, Effie P.....	Private nurse.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
Brown, Agnes M.....	do.....	Meyersdale, Pa.
Coleman, Georgia A.....	do.....	Atlanta, Ga.
Dismond, S. Matthew.....	Head nurse, Provident Hospital.....	St. Louis, Mo.
Francies, Bertha A.....	Private nurse.....	Nashville, Tenn.
Hairston, Lula C.....	Nurse, Slater School.....	Winston, N. C.
Hankins, Mintha C.....	Private nurse.....	Cleveland, Ohio.
Hendricks, Eliza R.....	do.....	Washington, D. C.
Henry, Lillian M.....	do.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Hoge, Carrie M.....	do.....	Washington, D. C.
Keemer, Jessie E.....	Now Mrs. Robinson.....	Providence, R. I.
McEwen, Irene O.....	Now Mrs. Green.....	Pensacola, Fla.
Rich, Anna.....	Private nurse.....	Hartford, Conn.
Scott, Helen V.....	Now Mrs. Cole.....	Swansboro, Ga.
Thompson, Isabella.....	Private nurse.....	New Orleans, La.
Wilson, Emma C.....	do.....	Montgomery, Ala.
Williams, Almira E.....	do.....	Lansingburg, N. Y.

1898.

Bannister, Carrie J.....	Private nurse.....	Washington, D. C.
Bennett, Florence R.....	do.....	Baltimore, Md.
Cabannis, Martha E.....	Head nurse.....	Richmond, Va.
Carter, Edith M.....	do.....	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Davis, Annie M.....	do.....	Shelbyville, Tenn.
Ennis, Sarah J.....	Now Mrs. Brooks.....	Washington, D. C.
Gaines, Mary R.....	Head nurse, Providence Hospital.....	Baltimore, Md.
Geder, Isabella.....	Private nurse.....	Binghamton, N. Y.
Hurlong, Mary A.....	do.....	Asheville, N. C.
King, Carrie M.....	Now Mrs. Foreman.....	Buffalo, N. Y.
Robinson, Amelia A.....	Private nurse.....	Nashville, Tenn.
Russell, Ruby E.....	do.....	Charlottesville, Va.
Stanton, Priscilla.....	Now Mrs. Todd.....	Pittsburg, Pa.
Sumby, Lillie May.....	Private nurse.....	Washington, D. C.
Valentine, J. Ella.....	do.....	Lebanon, Ind.
Whitson, Clara E.....	do.....	Rhinecliff, N. Y.

1897.

Caldwell, Amanda J.....	Now Mrs. Darrell.....	Dallas, Tex.
Combs, Annie R.....	Massage specialist.....	Washington, D. C.
Green, Lucille.....	Now Mrs. Tibbs.....	St. Paul, Minn.
Griffin, G. Josephine.....	Private nurse.....	Washington, D. C.
Haithcock, Ada.....	do.....	Do.
King, Annie C.....	Matron, Freedmen's Hospital.....	Do.
Rollins, Willie M.....	Now Mrs. Frazier.....	Do.
Smith, S. May.....	Head nurse, Tuskegee Institute.....	Tuskegee, Ala.
Thomas, Annie M.....	Private nurse.....	Washington, D. C.
Thompson, Della R.....	Now Mrs. Davis.....	Vienna, Va.
Underhill, Katherine P.....	Now Mrs. Wm. Moten.....	Washington, D. C.
Webb, Eva.....	Private nurse.....	Do.
Warner, Florence A.....	do.....	Springfield, Mass.
Young, Lola E. M.....	do.....	Greenville, S. C.

1896.

Ashton, Luci V.....	Superintendent of nurses, Douglas Hospital.....	Kansas City, Mo.
Blackburn, N. L.....	Private nurse.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Burke, Julia.....	Now Mrs. Phillips.....	Jacksonville, Fla.
Fleetwood, Sara I.....	Superintendent of Training School, Freedmen's Hospital.....	Washington, D. C.
Foust, Isabella L.....	Private nurse.....	Winston, N. C.
Gibson, Katherine C.....	Government Printing Office.....	Washington, D. C.
Green, Anna M.....	do.....	Deceased.
Owens, Laura A.....	Private nurse.....	Washington, D. C.
Pierce, Letitia.....	Now Mrs. Blair.....	Kansas City, Mo.
Ricks, Antoinette M.....	Now Mrs. Demby.....	Do.
Robinson, Annie B.....	Superintendent and matron, Good Samaritan Hospital.....	Charlotte, N. C.
Shorter, Sarah A.....	Private nurse.....	Washington, D. C.
Simms, Annie A.....	Now Mrs. Johnson.....	Winburne, Pa.
Smith, Gertrude.....	Now Mrs. Thorn.....	Washington, D. C.
Tyler, Elizabeth.....	Private nurse.....	Northampton, Mass.

CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION SENT APPLICANTS.

The Freedmen's Hospital Training School for Nurses is established to give a two years' course of training to women who desire to enter the profession of nursing.

Applicants may be received at any time during the year when there is a vacancy. Those wishing to obtain this course of instruction must apply to the surgeon in chief of the Freedmen's Hospital, and printed instructions will be furnished respecting the personal information to be given by applicants. Letters of application should be accompanied by a statement from a clergyman testifying to good moral character, and from a physician certifying to sound health and unimpaired faculties. Applicants must be between 21 and 35 years of age, of at least average height and physique, and must give satisfactory evidence of a general fitness of disposition and temperament for the work of nursing. It has been the practice of the hospital to appoint only unmarried colored women (this term includes widows). Upon the recommendation of the superintendent of the nurses and the approval of the surgeon in chief they will be received one month on probation. During the month of trial and previous to being accepted as a pupil in the school, the applicant must be prepared for an examination in reading, penmanship, simple arithmetic, and English dictation. The examination is to test the applicant's ability to read aloud well, to write legibly and accurately, to understand arithmetic as far as fractions and per cent, and take notes of lectures. This amount of education is indispensable for a member of the school, but applicants are reminded that women of superior education and cultivation will be preferred.

During the probationary month board, lodging, and laundry work are provided by the school. The probationer provides her own dress.

The training-school authorities reserve the right to terminate the connection of a pupil with the school at any time in case of misconduct, inefficiency, or neglect of duty. Those who prove satisfactory are accepted as pupils after signing a written agreement to remain at the school for two years, including the probationary month, and during that time to obey the rules of the school and hospital and to be subordinate to the authorities governing the same. Pupils reside at the home and serve as assistants in various departments of the hospital for the full two years. They are also expected to perform any duty assigned to them by the superintendent of nurses.

After the month of probation pupils are required, when on duty, to wear the dress prescribed by the hospital, which is a blue gingham, simply made, with white apron and cap and linen collar and cuffs. Probationers are not allowed to wear this dress.

In addition to their board and lodging, and a reasonable amount of laundry work, the nurses will be provided with uniforms, the necessary note and text books, also \$5 per month. This sum is not given as pay for services rendered, it being considered that their education during that time is a full equivalent for their services.

The day nurses are on duty from 7.30 a. m. to 7.30 p. m., with an hour off for dinner and additional time for exercise or rest. The pupils have a right to one-half of Sunday and are often given a half day in the week. A vacation of two weeks is allowed each year during the summer. In sickness the pupils are cared for gratuitously, but the time lost must be made up.

The course of instruction is given by visiting and resident physicians and surgeons at the bedside of the patients and by the superintendent and head nurse. A regular course of lectures, recitations, and demonstrations is also given, with examinations at stated periods. When the full term of two years is ended, the nurses receive, if they pass the examination and are otherwise satisfactory, a diploma certifying to the course of training and practice.

Course of training.

The instruction includes:

- (1) The dressing of blisters, burns, sores, wounds; the application of fomentations, poultices, cups.
- (2) The administration of enemata and use of catheter.
- (3) The management of appliances for uterine complaints.
- (4) The best method of friction to the body and extremities.
- (5) The management of helpless patients; making beds, moving, changing, giving baths in bed, preventing and dressing bedsores, and managing positions.
- (6) Bandaging, making bandages and rollers, lining of splints.
- (7) The preparing, cooking, and serving of delicacies for the sick.

They will also be given instruction in the best practical methods of supplying fresh air, warming and ventilating sick rooms in the proper manner, and are taught to take care of rooms and wards, to keep all utensils perfectly clean and disinfected, to make accurate observations and reports to the physician of the state of the secre-

tions expectoration, pulse, skin, appetite, temperature of the body, intelligence as to delirium or stupor, breathing, sleep, condition of wounds, eruptions, formation of matter, effect of diet, or of stimulants, or of medicine, and to learn the management of convalescents.

The teaching will be given by visiting or resident physicians and surgeons at the bedside of the patients, and by the superintendent. Lectures, recitations, and demonstrations will take place from time to time, and examinations at stated periods.

When the full term of two years is ended, the nurses thus trained, on passing a satisfactory examination, each receive a diploma.

Questions to be answered by candidates.

- (1) Name in full.
- (2) Are you a single woman or widow?
- (3) If a widow, have you children; how many; their ages; how are they provided for?
- (4) Are you otherwise free from domestic responsibility so that you are not liable to be called away during the two years' course?
- (5) Your present occupation or employment.
- (6) Your former employment, if any.
- (7) Your age on last birthday.
- (8) Date and place of birth.
- (9) Height.
- (10) Weight.
- (11) In what schools and places were you educated? And state what your advantages have been.
- (12) Have you ever been in any other hospital or training school?
- (13) Are you strong and healthy, and have you always been so?
- (14) Are your sight and hearing good?
- (15) Have you any physical defects?
- (16) Have you any tendency to pulmonary complaint?
- (17) Have you ever had any uterine disease?
- (18) The names in full of two persons to be referred to, not relatives; and state how long each has known you; if previously employed, one of these must be the last employer.
- (19) Have you read and do you clearly understand the regulations?

Contract signed by pupil nurses on entering the school.

WASHINGTON, D. C., ———, 190—.

I, ———, the undersigned, do hereby agree to remain two years from date a pupil of the above-named institution, and promise during that time to obey the rules of school and hospital and to be subordinate to the authorities governing the same.

REPORT OF COLUMBIA HOSPITAL.

Officers.—Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. Army, retired, president; E. Southard Parker, Surg. Gen. Presley M. Rixey, U. S. Navy, vice-presidents; Rev. Alfred Harding, D. D., secretary; John D. McChesney, treasurer.

Directors.—Hon. Thomas S. Martin, United States Senate; Hon. W. Godfrey Hunter, House of Representatives; Hon. L. F. Livingston, House of Representatives; Hon. Henry L. West, District Commissioner; F. H. Smith, 1408 New York avenue; Louis D. Wine, 1302 F street NW.; A. S. Solomons, 1205 K street NW.; Nathaniel Wilson, Pacific Building; Rev. Alfred Harding, D. D., 920 Twenty-third street NW.; George Truesdell, Wyatt Building; Thomas R. Jones, 1216 Connecticut avenue NW.; Surg. Gen. George M. Sternberg, U. S. Army, retired, 2144 California avenue NW.; Right Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, D. D., 1407 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. Army, retired, 1773 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Myron M. Parker, 1418 F street NW.; E. Southard Parker, 613 Fifteenth street NW.; Surg. Gen. Presley M. Rixey, U. S. Navy, 909 Sixteenth street NW.; John D. McChesney, United States Geological Survey; Daniel Moore Ransdell, 130 B street NE.

Committees.—Executive: Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. Army, retired, president; Rev. Alfred Harding, D. D., secretary; John D. McChesney, treasurer; Surg. Gen. P. M. Rixey, U. S. Navy, A. S. Solomons, Hon. H. L. West, E. Southard Parker. Rules: The President of the Board (ex officio), Hon. Thomas S. Martin, Surg. Gen. George M. Sternberg, U. S. Army, retired, F. H. Smith. Expenditures: Hon. H. L. West, A. S. Solomons, E. Southard Parker. Audit: Louis D. Wine, Thomas R. Jones, Myron M. Parker. Personal Property: Surg. Gen. George M. Sternberg, U. S. Army, retired, George Truesdell, A. S. Solomons. Ways and Means: The Treasurer (ex officio), Surg. Gen. P. M. Rixey, U. S. Navy, Hon. H. L. West, Hon. L. F. Livingston, Daniel Moore Ransdell. Annual Report: The President of the Board (ex officio), Rev. Alfred Harding, D. D., John D. McChesney. Lady Visitors: Rev. Alfred Harding, D. D., Hon. W. Godfrey Hunter, Surg. Gen. P. M. Rixey, U. S. Navy.

Visiting committees for 1904-5.—April, May, and June, 1904: Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. Army, retired; Right Rev. H. Y. Satterlee, D. D.; Hon. H. L. West. July, August, and September, 1904: John D. McChesney, chairman; Surg. Gen. P. M. Rixey, U. S. Navy; Rev. Alfred Harding, D. D. October, November, and December, 1904: F. H. Smith, chairman; Surg. Gen. George M. Sternberg, U. S. Army, retired; George Truesdell, Daniel Moore Ransdell, Thomas S. Martin. January, February, and March, 1905: Nathaniel Wilson, chairman; Hon. W. Godfrey Hunter; Hon. L. F. Livingston; A. S. Solomons.

Medical board.—Isaac S. Stone, M. D.; J. Wesley Bovée, M. D.; H. D. Fry, M. D.; John F. Moran, M. D.; J. O. Skinner, M. D. (ex officio).

Hospital staff.—J. O. Skinner, major and surgeon, U. S. Army, retired, medical superintendent. Visiting surgeons: Isaac S. Stone, M. D., J. Wesley Bovée, M. D., gynecologists in chief; H. D. Fry, M. D., John F. Moran, M. D., obstetricians in chief. Associates: G. Brown Miller, M. D., W. Sinclair Bowen, M. D., in gynecology; William M. Sprigg, M. D., Edward E. Morse, M. D., in obstetrics.

House staff.—Karl C. Corley, M. D., resident physician; Robert C. Ransdell, M. D., first assistant resident physician; John W. Winston, M. D., second assistant resident physician; C. R. K. Swetnam, M. D., third assistant physician, nonresident; ———, pathologist; Thomas S. D. Grasty, M. D., assistant pathologist; D. K. Shute, M. D., ophthalmologist; Miss Georgina Daly, superintendent of nurses; W. A. Warfield, pharmacist; Miss M. G. Skinner, matron; Miss Helen Mungen, stenographer.

Out-patient department (dispensary).—J. O. Skinner, M. D., superintendent in charge; J. Lewis Riggles, M. D., Chas. M. Beall, M. D., dispensary physicians.

Board of lady visitors.—Mrs. Frederick L. Moore, president, 1680 Thirty-first street NW.; Mrs. Nathaniel Wilson, vice-president, 912 Farragut square; Miss Anna B. Abbot, secretary, 2926 P street NW.; Mrs. W. N. Suter, treasurer, 911 Sixteenth street NW.; Mrs. James H. W. Blake, 1515 Thirty-first street NW.; Mrs. R. B. Bradford, 1522 P street NW.; Mrs. W. B. Bayley, 818 Eighteenth street NW.; Miss H. Woodward Blunt, 3032 Cambridge place; Mrs. L. P. Grady, 1521 Twenty-ninth street NW.; Mrs. W. H. Goddard, 1630 Connecticut avenue; Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, 2449 Eighteenth street NW.; Mrs. Augustus Jackson, 2121 H street NW.; Mrs. Louis Kingsley, 1714 L street NW.; Miss Viola W. Myer, 1627 L street NW.; Mrs. de Meissner, 2928 P street NW.; Mrs. Charles Poor, 1614 Twenty-first street NW.; Mrs. John Poor, 1724 Connecticut avenue; Mrs. George Fort, 1525 Twenty-eighth street NW.; Miss H. C. Wilkins, 1523 Twenty-eighth street NW.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 18, 1904.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual reports for Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, as follows:

Report of the Medical Superintendent, report of the Board of Lady Visitors, report of the School of Nursing, and report of the Treasurer.

The general condition of the hospital and the work accomplished during the year is shown in the report of the Medical Superintendent, from which it will be seen that, although new hospitals have been erected in this city, fully equipped with the most superb modern apparatus, Columbia maintains its high reputation for the skill and attainments of its surgeons, the earnest efforts of its Medical Superintendent to add to the comfort of the sick, the tender, faithful, untiring care exhibited by its nurses to those under their charge, that there is but slight change in the number of admissions, the number of births, and the annual number of surgical operations.

Eight hundred and ninety-three adult patients were admitted during the year, and the amount collected from pay patients was \$12,259.86. The number of free patients admitted was 602, and by the 11th day of June, 1904, the total appropriation of \$20,000 had been exhausted, so that at the close of the fiscal year there remained due to the hospital for the care of this class of patients the sum of \$1,096.60.

The number of surgical operations performed was 474, being 51 more than in 1903 and 252 more than in 1899. The number of births was 364. The number of visits to the dispensary was 6,163, while the number of prescriptions compounded was 8,281.

In accordance with the urgent recommendation of the fire department of the District of Columbia, Congress appropriated, during the second session of the Fifty-seventh Congress, the sum of \$2,500 "for the erection of fire escapes, electric wiring, and necessary apparatus and alterations required for the better protection of the hospital from fire."

The work has been accomplished during the year and has been pronounced satisfactory by the chief of the fire department. Three fire escapes leading from the top floor of the building to the ground have been erected; 3 instantaneous fire-alarm boxes installed; 9 additional fire extinguishers placed in position; 24 ceiling hooks and axes obtained; 24 brass brackets for hooks and axes put up; red lights located near fire escapes; the water pipes of hospital connected directly with the large main in front of building, thus giving a greatly increased supply of water; galvanized-iron sheeting was placed over furnaces and in basement room adjacent to elevator; doors were cut in wards F and G, as requested by fire department, and granolithic floors placed in those wards; gongs were placed in the administrative part of the hospital; 5 hand pumps, with necessary hose, and 5 iron buckets were obtained, and 1 extension ladder purchased.

It is believed that every possible protection for the hospital in case of fire is now assured.

In addition to the foregoing an excellent diet kitchen has been established where food is prepared for the pay patients and served so neatly and daintily as to be attractive to the most delicate appetite. The young lady nurses, in addition to their other important duties, receive instruction in the art of cooking in this diet kitchen.

Improvements have been made in the furnace room, the coal cellar,

and the basement room adjacent to the elevator. The furnaces have been repaired and a new force pump introduced.

Several of the rooms for patients have been thoroughly overhauled, plastering repaired, and walls painted.

The parlor of the nurses' home, the room in which the young ladies assemble in winter for recreation when relieved from their long hours of labor, has been partially refurnished, so as to render it more comfortable and homelike.

Repairs have been made during the year to the guttering, spouting, plumbing, and woodwork of the building, while considerable painting and calcimining has been done by the house force. Awnings have been repaired and placed in position. A few new iron bedsteads have been purchased to replace those worn-out.

Considerable repairs have been made in the laundry, where still more improvements are demanded in order that the work, now averaging from 1,500 to 1,700 pieces daily, shall not fall behind.

Some work was done in improving the large grounds, portions of which are under cultivation.

Unfortunately for the welfare of the hospital, on July 1, 1902, the amount allowed for adult free patients was reduced from \$1.12 per day to \$1 per day in spite of the statement of the Medical Superintendent that the absolute cost for maintenance of such patients was about \$1.20 per day, and during the period between July 1, 1902, and April 1, 1903, when the hospital was required to care for these patients at a loss to the institution, it ran into debt several hundred dollars, and the most earnest efforts, the most economical method of administration, keeping in view justice and proper treatment to those committed to our care, have thus far failed in clearing off this debt, so unnecessarily, in our judgment, thrust upon us when an available balance of nearly \$600, to which we were justly entitled, was returned to the Treasury of the United States.

The financial condition of the institution during and since the reduction conclusively proved that the Board was correct in its appeal to be spared from the unnecessary loss that must and did follow the order reducing the allowance for free patients.

Fortunately, for the great work committed to our charge, your Board realized that the price paid the hospital was incommensurate with the results achieved, and on April 1, 1903, the amount was increased to \$1.20 per day, so that there was no further increase in the debt, and our receipts from pay patients have aided us materially in its gradual diminution.

We are not running the hospital as a money-making institution; we will be more than satisfied if its annual income equals its annual expenses; our efforts are to avoid the fate following many of the hospitals in this country—that of carrying the burden of a heavy debt. Our earnest, faithful endeavor, our most devout wish, is that we may be able to aid in alleviating the suffering and in restoring to health those of the gentler sex who are placed under our charge when they are utterly unable to take care of themselves.

The cases brought to this hospital are those peculiar to the female sex, and the numerous gynecological operations demand not only consummate surgical skill but also expensive instruments, antiseptics, sponges, lint, bandages, etc., while, as a rule, the condition of the

patient, after such operations, requires the constant, faithful, untiring attention of the most skillful and experienced nurses.

During the year Capt. Julian M. Cabell, the able, courteous, and accomplished retired medical officer of the United States Army, who for about four years had so satisfactorily and successfully performed the duties of medical superintendent, tendered his resignation, much to the regret of the Board of Directors, in order that he might enter upon the practice of his profession outside the hospital.

Captain Cabell was succeeded, on February 1, 1904, by Maj. J. O. Skinner, a retired surgeon of the Army, who is now performing the varied and important duties of medical superintendent with a skill, energy, tact, and administrative ability that is not only entirely satisfactory to the Board of Directors, the Medical Board, and the patients under his supervision, but bids fair to aid most materially in the welfare, prosperity, and advancement of the great institution now under his immediate control.

The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, are as follows:

First. For care and treatment of indigent patients under a contract to be made with the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, by the Board of Charities, \$21,000.

This sum in the judgment of the Board of Directors, and that of the Medical Superintendent of the hospital, is absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the institution, including the care of the patients, the heating, lighting, and proper police of buildings and grounds. Only so much of this sum as is earned by the hospital for the care of indigent patients can be paid to it, and any balance remaining reverts to the Treasury of the United States.

Second. For payment of amount due for care of free patients received from the Board of Charities during June, 1904, after the appropriation for the fiscal year 1903-4 was exhausted, \$1,096.60.

The daily average of free patients, including infants, under treatment for the period between June 11 and 30, 1904, both inclusive, was 53, for the maintenance of whom the hospital would have received from the Board of Charities, for that period, the sum of \$1,096.60 had not the appropriation for 1903-4 been exhausted. As the hospital was then somewhat in debt it is deemed to be only just that it should be paid for the care of these patients.

Third. For minor repairs rendered absolutely necessary from time to time to the old hospital buildings, which are the property of the General Government, \$1,000.

The buildings require constant repairs, and must be maintained in a neat and habitable condition until a new hospital is erected upon this magnificent site, which is the property of the United States.

Fourth. For the preparation of detailed plans and specifications and commencing the construction of a new hospital and the enlargement of the present nurses' home, upon the site now owned by the United States, at a total cost not to exceed \$300,000. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars is requested for the next fiscal year, with authority to enter into contract for the entire work at a cost not to exceed \$300,000.

The demands upon the hospital are annually increasing, and the limit of its capacity has been reached. The main building is old and

devoid to a large extent of those modern appliances now deemed absolutely necessary by the medical profession.

The institution can now accommodate only 37 pay patients, 58 free patients, and 30 infants.

Thirty-seven years ago the hospital was incorporated by act of Congress, and in 1872 and 1875 Congress provided for the purchase of the original building, together with 40,000 square feet of ground, for the total sum of \$50,000, vesting the title in the United States for the use of the hospital, and declaring in the act "that no part of the real or personal property now held or hereafter to be acquired by said institution shall be devoted to any other purpose than a hospital for women and lying-in asylum without the consent of the United States." This property is now valued at \$400,000.

For over a third of a century this splendid institution has accomplished wonderful work in saving lives and alleviating the sufferings of the weaker sex, a duty that appeals most forcibly to the men of the nation.

Its Medical Board consists of surgeons of high character and eminent ability. Its Medical Superintendent is a skillful and accomplished retired surgeon of the United States Army.

The roll of members of the Board of Directors of the hospital, since its organization, bears upon it the names of eminent citizens, and to-day includes one United States Senator, two members of the House of Representatives, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate, a member of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, a bishop and another clergyman, distinguished lawyers, bankers, and others in civil life, the Surgeon-General of the United States Navy, a retired Surgeon-General of the United States Army, and a retired Chief of Engineers of the United States Army.

The members of this Board are deeply interested in the great work intrusted to them, and, together with a Board of about 25 lady visitors, give all the time they can spare from their other duties to this valuable and important charity.

The time has now come to broaden and extend the operations of the hospital in order that it may move forward and be a still greater credit to the National Capital, and upon the splendid site at the junction of Pennsylvania avenue and Twenty-fifth and L streets, northwest, all the property of the United States, a building should at once be constructed which will be in consonance with its object and its surroundings, will be an ornament to the city, and equipped with every modern appliance and convenience suitable for the care and relief of women of the District of Columbia.

As President of the Board of Directors, as a citizen of Washington, as a soldier of nearly a half century in the service of my country, I once more plead for the women of the District of Columbia, and earnestly appeal to the Board of Charities to aid us in obtaining the necessary appropriation required for this new building, and in placing the only hospital in Washington for the exclusive use of the female sex, upon as high a plane as to structure and equipment as Garfield and Providence hospitals, both of which, I am informed, have received large appropriations from Congress in recent years.

The estimate submitted is for a building to cost not more than \$300,000, one-half of which the Board of Directors now requests, in

order that detailed plans and specifications may be prepared at once, and work commenced as soon as practicable.

It is proposed to construct the new buildings in sections, tearing down portions of the old buildings as the new sections are completed and ready for occupancy.

I earnestly trust that the Board of Charities will again support the Hospital Board in its efforts to elevate this important work and to make Columbia Hospital the greatest institution of its class in this country, and that it will submit the foregoing estimates to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia bearing its indorsement of the heartiest approval.

The following schedule shows the work accomplished at the hospital in the years 1899, 1903, and 1904:

	Year ending June 30, 1899.	Year ending June 30, 1903.	Year ending June 30, 1904.
Admissions.....	598	929	893
Daily average	36.02	70.64	59.25
Births	233	366	364
Amounts collected from pay patients	\$3,601	\$14,195.19	\$12,249.71
Visits to dispensary	1,447	6,383	6,163
Surgical operations.....	222	423	474
Death rate, per cent	4.85	2.49	3.47
Death rate following operations, per cent.....	11.71	4.02	4.85

In conclusion, it gives me pleasure to express my high appreciation of the wonderful and skillful work accomplished by the Medical Board; the Visiting Surgeons and Associate Visiting Surgeons; the energy, skill, judgment, and executive ability of the Medical Superintendent; the excellent and faithful work done by the House Staff; and the tender, sympathetic, untiring care of the sick by the able, conscientious, skillful, unselfish Superintendent of Nurses and her splendid corps of well-trained, well-disciplined, earnest, faithful, refined, and intelligent young lady nurses.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. WILSON,
President Board of Directors,
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum.

The PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF CHARITIES,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN,
June 30, 1904.

GENTLEMEN: It is a pleasure for me to report that the operations of the hospital during the past year have been in accordance with the high standard of efficiency expected by you and followed by those whose duties have been to execute your wishes and instructions.

Every effort has been made to have the different departments cooperate with one another and consider themselves coordinate branches of an institution and enterprise devoted to the best intentions and interests of charity and general usefulness, since it is by this spirit and conduct only that the work in which we are engaged can be made the most satisfactory and successful in its results.

The reputation of the Hospital is increasing and extending, apparently, every day, which is the best possible evidence that the policy pursued and the work done have

proved satisfactory to the patients who have been treated and to their relatives and friends who know or have heard of it.

In the professional work proper, all possible conservatism consistent with the rapid and remarkable advances in medical science has been exercised, and administrative details have received every care and attention which it was believed could in any way aid and assist your chosen representatives in the proper discharge of their respective duties.

In assuring you, however, of the very successful and progressive work done here on charitable and educational lines, it should be remembered that it could be much more and better extended with the increased and improved facilities which a new building of modern construction and equipment would furnish.

The statistical tables compiled by our senior house and maternity resident physicians, which appear in the appendix to this report, embrace now such classifications of diseases treated and operations performed as will convey a better idea of the finished work of our staffs and greatly facilitate its comparison with that done in other hospitals of a similar kind and published in their annual reports.

CHANGES IN THE HOSPITAL AND HOUSE STAFFS.

During the past year the following changes have occurred in the personnel of the staffs:

Resignations.—J. M. Cabell, M. D., Superintendent; James Carroll, M. D., Pathologist; E. Janney S. Lupton, M. D., Resident Physician; Chas. S. White, M. D., Dispensary Physician; F. C. Perry, Pharmacist.

Expirations of terms of service.—Thos. F. Lowe, M. D., and Edgar Snowden, M. D., Resident Physicians.

Appointments.—J. O. Skinner, M. D., U. S. Army (retired), Superintendent; Karl C. Corley, M. D., Resident Physician; Robert C. Ransdell, M. D., and John W. Winston, M. D., Assistant Resident Physicians; C. R. K. Swetnam, M. D., Assistant Physician, nonresident (Externe); Chas. M. Beall, M. D., Dispensary Physician; W. A. Warfield, Pharmacist.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

It is very gratifying to me to report the admirable management and condition during the year of our Nursing Department, including the Training School, due to its very efficient Superintendent, whose personality and previous experience in other well-established hospitals particularly qualify her for her duties, and to her splendid Corps of Nurses, whose attributes and attainments so well adapt them for their chosen profession. The requirements for the acceptability of candidates; the three years' course of instruction after admission; and the degree of discipline maintained constitute, in themselves, a standard of efficiency in our school, which should obtain in all properly organized and conducted training schools.

The following-named nurses were graduated May 17, 1904:

ELLEN MAY BRINLEY	Pennsylvania.
MARY ANNA BROWN	Virginia.
DAISY LOUISE DINSMORE	Virginia.
KATHRYNE THERESA DONNELLY	Pennsylvania.
MARIAN ESTELLE EYSTER	Missouri.
SARA ELIZABETH FERRIER	District of Columbia.
CORA MARY FULTON	New York.
CARRIE NAOMI HONODLE	Pennsylvania.
ANNE CECILIA KILGOUR	Virginia.
EMMA MCINTOSH	North Carolina.
CAROLINE SYDENHAM MELVILLE	Canada.
MARTHA MORSE NEWMAN	Ohio.
BERTHA IRENE PRINTZ	Virginia.
MARY AGNES STECKLINE	District of Columbia.
MINNIE ULLMAN	District of Columbia.
ANNIE ELIZABETH WOODER	England.

STATISTICS.

(Including both adults and infants.)

There remained in the hospital June 30, 1903, 74 patients. Admissions during the year, including infants, were 1,257. The total number treated, including infants, was 1,331, as against 1,369 in 1903; of these, 691 were white and 640 were colored.

Discharges and deaths during the year were 1,249; of this number, 641 were white and 608 were colored. There remained in the hospital July 1, 1904, 82 patients; of these, 50 were white and 32 colored.

In the gynecological department the admissions were 488, as against 529 last year; in the obstetrical department 769, as against 766 last year. Number of births in the hospital was 181 males, 183 females, a total of 364, as against 366 last year. Of these births 156 were white and 208 colored.

The results of treatment have been 1,089 discharged as cured and improved, 88 as unimproved and not treated, 3 transferred to other hospitals, and 69 died. Of the deaths 30 were white and 39 colored. The number of days of hospital treatment was 26,959.18, as against 31,904.22 days' treatment in 1903. The daily average under treatment was 73.37, as against 87.17 in 1903. The largest number of patients in the hospital on any one day was 126; the smallest number was 41.

MORTALITY.

The percentage of mortality, exclusive of infants, has been 3.47 of the cases treated, as against 2.49 for last year; that for surgical operations exclusively 4.85, as against 4.02 in 1903.

This slight increase in the mortality rate is more than accounted for by the number of critically ill, almost hopeless cases, sent to us from our own community and from a distance for treatment. Our experience, therefore, in this respect has been not unlike that of other long and well established hospitals as the professional reputation of their staffs and their facilities for the proper care of patients become more generally and widely known.

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

New cases treated during the year, 1,552. Total visits made by patients, new and old, 6,163. Number of prescriptions compounded, 8,281.

EARNINGS AND EXPENDITURES.

Exclusive of the expenditure of \$2,500 from a special fund (Congressional appropriation) for installing fire escapes and providing additional fire-fighting facilities for the better protection of the hospital (a Government building) against fire, our expenditures during the year have exceeded our earnings by only \$250.64. In consequence, however, of there being at the close of the fiscal year insufficient funds available for the purpose, the Board of Charities were unable to pay us in full the amount due us for the maintenance of the indigent cases sent to us by them during the month of June, 1904.

The amount received from the Board of Charities for the maintenance of indigent cases for June, 1904, was \$689.80; the amount earned was \$1,786.40.

Our legitimate liabilities were increased, therefore, from \$250.64 to \$1,347.24, and it is to be hoped that suitable steps will be taken at the proper time to reimburse us for the difference between the amount earned and that received, i. e., \$1,096.60.

When it is remembered that our expenditures have included not only the current operating expenses proper—such as heating, lighting, commissary supplies, ice, services, etc.—but also those incident to the necessary maintenance and improvement of construction and equipment, we are, indeed, to be congratulated that the deficit is not greater, since “how to make income and output correspond” has been for some time, and is becoming daily more so, a vital and perplexing problem to be solved by the authorities of all civil hospitals throughout the country.

In a recent annual report of one of the best known and well-endowed hospitals in this country its financial condition is thus described and may be considered as applicable more or less generally to hospital financial affairs: “It is evident that the zone between expenditure and income has become so narrow as to give serious anxiety to all who are interested in the future of the Hospital.”

This unfortunate condition in a large majority of hospitals can not probably be better emphasized than by quoting briefly from an article, “The Financial Problems of New York's Hospitals,” which appeared in a recent issue of the *National Hospital Record*, the official organ of the Association of Hospital Superintendents:

“In a recent issue of *Charities*, the official organ of the Charity Organization Society of New York, Mr. Frank Tucker announces the startling fact that there are in that city 20 hospitals with an aggregate annual deficit of nearly \$450,000.

“He accounts for this condition by calling attention to increased expenditures required in order to keep pace with the latest scientific demands of the medical and surgical staffs, the higher standard of care involving increased cost in every department, etc.

"A table made up from the annual reports of the institutions for the past year shows that St. Luke's Hospital was behind \$27,566; Roosevelt Hospital, \$6,000; the Presbyterian, \$80,229; the Woman's Hospital, \$10,700; the Flower Hospital, \$8,224; the Ruptured and Crippled, \$55,675; the Post Graduate, \$44,103; the Lying-in, \$88,477, and Mount Sinai, \$58,160."

These are a few of the published facts relative to this existing and, I fear, growing kind of embarrassment in many of our best hospitals. Opinions concerning the cause or causes thereof and the suggested remedies therefor are many and varied.

As will be observed, we have so far escaped from this kind of trouble, owing to the wise and judicious policy of our Board of Directors and the zeal and vigilance of their Executive Committee.

The following data, taken from those annual reports accessible to me of a number of large and well-established hospitals, indicate the relative cost of maintenance per patient per diem:

Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia (152d Annual Report, 1903)	\$1. 27
Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, Canada (10th Annual Report, 1903)	1. 61
Boston City Hospital, Boston, Mass. (39th Annual Report, 1903)	1. 60
Roosevelt Hospital, New York (32d Annual Report, 1903)	2. 18
Montreal General Hospital, Canada (80th and 81st Annual Report, 1901 and 1902)	1. 43
New York Hospital, New York (Annual Report, 1903)	1. 74
Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia (32d Annual Report, 1903)	1. 62
Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston (90th Annual Report, 1903)	2. 35
Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia (28th Annual Report, year ending December 31, 1903)	1. 87
Bellevue and allied hospitals, city of New York (year ending December 31, 1902):	
Bellevue	1. 39
Gouverneur	1. 65
Harlem	2. 04
Fordham	1. 97
Johns Hopkins, Baltimore, Md. (14th Annual Report, 1903)	2. 37
Columbia Hospital for Women, Washington, D. C. (38th Annual Report, 1904):	
Exclusive of infants	1. 55
Inclusive of infants	1. 24

SUNDAY SONG SERVICE.

Under the auspices of our earnest and zealous Board of Lady Visitors, song service has been held regularly every Sunday afternoon and has been well attended.

DONATIONS.

During the year the following articles have been contributed to the "Supply Box," and have been applied, as requested, to meet the wants of free patients on leaving the hospital: Mrs. Gardiner, 1 nightgown, 1 slip, 1 flannelette gown; Mrs. Goddard, 3 nightgowns, 6 pairs stockings; Mrs. Grady, 2 flannel shirts; Mrs. Jewell, 1 nightdress, 4 pairs stockings, 3 pairs flannel drawers; lady visitor, 4 flannelette shawls; lady visitor, 2 flannelette slips; lady visitor, 2 kimono's; lady visitor, 8 baby socks; lady visitor, 2 nightgowns, 6 slips, 2 flannelette gowns; Mrs. Charles Poor, 6 shawls, Mrs. John Poor, 2 baby wrappers, 3 slips, 2 flannel wrappers; Mrs. Moore, 2 flannel skirts, 2 flannel drawers; Mrs. Suter, 2 baby wrappers.

The following donations to the hospital have been made for the use of free patients, either during their stay in or on leaving the Hospital, according to the discretion of the Superintendent of Nurses: District of Columbia Branch Needlework Guild of America, 5 baby nightdresses, 2 baby flannel skirts, 4 child's flannel skirts, 2 calico aprons, 8 shirts, 7 baby's shirts, 7 pairs stockings; J. C. Ergood & Co., 1 box mixed nuts, 1 box figs; Iroquois Club, magazines; Mrs. Jackson, 1 screen, 8 wreaths; Mrs. Frances M. Matheson, 12 shirts, 12 petticoats, 12 slips, 17 magazines; National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild, flowers (at different periods during the year); lady visitors, 2 Morris chairs; Propagating Gardens, flowers (at different periods during year), 2 rubber plants, 2 palms, 2 ferns; Perfection Canopy Company, 1 canopy; Mr. Wm. W. Spies, magazines; Dr. William Sprigg, 5 rows benches.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The most important and necessary improvements made during the year were in connection with fire escapes, the diet kitchen, water supply, and fire-fighting facili-

ties, and are greatly appreciated by all concerned. A contract has been awarded for making much-needed repairs in the laundry, and estimates are now being prepared for a further improvement of our present hot-water system and also for additional fire protection to the nurses' home.

It is scarcely necessary for me to refer to our immediate and pressing need of a new building, properly constructed and with suitable interior arrangements for hospital purposes, since it has been known so long and well by every one of our officials, by all of our friends, and by every patient and visitor who is at all familiar with the conveniences and necessities of modern hospitals.

The location is central and otherwise suitable; the site is an ideal one and has no equal in the city; there is no other hospital of its kind in the District of Columbia; our accomplished and faithful Staff have no superiors anywhere in their special lines of work; the residents of Washington certainly have a just claim in this matter; the transients who are here for several months every year and who represent, in every way, the best of American life, are entitled to this consideration, and the Government owns the premises, which fact alone would give to the Hospital a distinctive and distinguishing character which no other one of its kind in the United States possesses or, on account of its location in the National Capital, could so appropriately claim.

Why these reasonable demands have remained so long unanswered, and the repeated recommendations of the president and members of our board of directors and the appeals of our many other friends continued for so many years unheeded, indeed passeth all understanding, unless perhaps it is to be assumed that those who have the power to authorize this necessary improvement have been so constantly and completely engrossed with public duties of a more prominent but not more meritorious character as to have been unmindful of the rights and interests in this respect of all specially afflicted women in our midst, whether relatives, friends, or "strangers within the gates."

Our responsibilities and duties in the hospital during the year have been many and difficult, but during it all the inspiring and sustaining influence of your confidence and approval has materially lessened our burden, placed us under further obligations to you, and furnished us with an additional incentive to greater and, it is to be hoped, better efforts.

Very respectfully,

J. O. SKINNER, M. D.,
Superintendent.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES, COLUMBIA HOSPITAL.

SIR: I respectfully submit herewith my first Annal Report, being the twelfth of the Training School for Nurses, for the year ending June 30, 1904:

Superintendent	1
Graduate nurses	2
Instructor in food and dietetics	1
Pupils:	
Seniors	9
Intermediates	4
Juniors	10
Probationers	6
Special nursing:	
Private wards—	
Graduates	124 weeks
Undergraduates	49 do
Number calls from Washington and places outside District of Columbia for graduates	469

LECTURES.

INTERMEDIATE AND JUNIOR LECTURES.

Physiology (Dr. George N. Acker).—1. The skin and its secretions: Functions of the skin; introduction of medicine through skin. 2. The heart: Blood corpuscles; the circulation of the blood and lymphatics. 3. The respiratory organs: Air. 4. The alimentary canal: Food and drink. 5. The urinary organs. 6. The nervous system.

Anatomy (Dr. J. F. Moran).—1. Bones. 2. Joints. 3. Vascular system. 4. Digestive system. 5. (a) Genito-urinary system; (b) Topographical anatomy.

Materia medica (Dr. Frank Leech).—1. General therapeutics: Administration of medicines; weights and measures; pharmaceutical preparations. 2. Disease medicines: Restoratives, digestants, fats and oils, acids, alkalies, waters, bitters, hematics, antiseptics. 3. Symptom medicines: Antispasmodics, antipyretics, anesthetics, hypnotics, narcotics, etc. 4. Cardiac stimulants and sedatives: Diaphoretics, emetics, expectorants, diuretics, cathartics, etc. Topical remedies: Caustics, vesicants, rubefaciants, etc.

Emergencies (Dr. J. R. Wellington).—1. Hemorrhage, asphyxia, foreign body, fainting, apoplexy, epileptic attacks, hysteria, infantile convulsions, intoxication, sunstroke, freezing, burns, sprains, fractures, insect bites, etc. 2. Urinary analysis: Method of collecting and measuring, color, sediment, reaction, tests for albumen and sugar.

SENIOR CLASS LECTURES.

Fevers (Dr. J. R. Wellington).—1. Causes of fever in general: Ranges of temperature in health and disease, metric system, types of fevers. 2. Typhoid fever: Causes, pathology, symptoms, dangers, treatment, with especial attention to diet, baths, etc.; malarial fevers, causes, types, nursing of fevers.

Obstetrics (Dr. Henry D. Fry).—1. Historical sketch of obstetrics and obstetrical nursing: Present morbidity and mortality of childbearing in hospitals and private practice, care of the pregnant woman, predicting date of confinement, obstetrical engagements. 2. The puerperium: Diet, pulse, and temperature; the lochial discharge; douches, bowels, bladder, catheterization; when to get up, etc.; care of breast and nipples, the child, resuscitation, closure of foramen ovale, bathing, dressing, nursing; artificial feeding, care of the eyes, bowels, colic; phimosis, the incubator, gavage. 3. Preparations for confinement: Room, bed, patient, nurse; materials necessary, response to summons, is the patient in labor, premonitory signs, true and false labor pains, diet of patient during labor, duties of nurse during the three stages of labor, attention to the mother and application of the binder, chill, syncope. 4. Management of birth in absence of physician: Puerperal complications, hemorrhage, convulsions, milk leg, rules for administering intrauterine douches, preparation for forceps, operations, obstetrical and surgical anesthesia.

Infectious diseases (Dr. S. S. Adams).—1. General characteristics of the infectious diseases. 2. Peculiarities of the eruptive diseases. 3. Symptoms and complications of the eruptive diseases: Diphtheria. 4. Prophylactic, hygienic, and therapeutic management of the eruptive diseases and diphtheria. Also one or two lectures during the year on infant feeding.

General surgery (Dr. J. W. Bovée).—1. Surgical bacteria: Inflammation, suppuration, repair, preparation of hands, dressing, instruments, paraphernalia, and person for operation. 2. Sepsis, septicæmia, pyæmia, erysipelas, tetanus, abscess, ulcer, embolism, and thrombosis. 3. Fistula, sinus, diseases of joints, hemorrhage, gangrene, amputations. 4. Varieties of wounds, fractures, dislocations, injuries to brain, chest, spine, abdomen, and extremities.

Management and nursing of eye diseases.—Dr. Swan Burnett.

Gynecology (Dr. I. S. Stone).—Regional anatomy: Location of organs, muscles, and attachments; the peritoneum, description, function, appearance in health and disease. 2. Organs within the pelvis and abdomen: Size, peritoneal and mucous surfaces; function; diseases and displacements. 3. The infectious diseases of pelvic and abdominal organs: Inflammation, causes, symptoms, course and termination, sepsis and asepsis. 4. Tumors of the uterus and ovary: Malignant and tubercular diseases, accidents and injuries resulting from parturition; care of patients after operation.

Hygiene (Dr. G. M. Kober).—1. Air: Composition of, variations according to altitude, humidity, temperature, impurities, dust, micro-organisms, and gaseous impurities; requisites for the purity of the air. 2. Water: Composition and sources of, the hygienic importance of water; water pollution and its prevention. 3. Hospitals: General and special, general arrangements and construction, means of ventilation, air space, heating, lighting, general management of hospitals; hospitals for children. General dietetics: Care and disinfection of sick rooms.

Massage.—A course of instruction will be given.

The work of the training school during the past year has been very satisfactory and successful, and its sphere of usefulness has continued to enlarge and extend, as is evidenced by the increased requests which have been received for our nurses from this and other cities.

During the year our nurses have continued to enjoy special advantages under the arrangement with the Episcopal Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital, by which their opportunities for observation and instruction in this kind of work have been further amplified.

The high standard of efficiency and discipline established in our training school by my immediate predecessor, and which it has been my endeavor to fully maintain, has been followed by the most satisfactory results. For the interest and assistance of the officials of the hospital in the work of the nursing department, and for their uniform courtesy and kindness to its members, I am most appreciative and grateful.

Very respectfully,

GEORGINA DALY,
Superintendent of Nurses of Columbia Hospital.

To the SUPERINTENDENT OF COLUMBIA HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF BOARD OF LADY VISITORS.

WASHINGTON, *June 30, 1904.*

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Lady Visitors submits the report for the year as follows:

The meetings of the Board have been well attended, and a careful weekly inspection shows the hospital in a cleanly condition, and the working departments to be well arranged and managed. The warm praises that many of the patients give to those who attend them is gratifying, for weary steps must sometimes follow those who have no time to loiter on the way from one ward to another. Many suffering cases and many who have needed help after they have passed beyond the doors of the hospital have found in the board the friends who have spoken the comforting word and the willing hands that have made the future seem less dark. No worthy case falls on heedless ears, and the interest shown proves that a pleasure is closely interwoven with the duty that calls to all for the relief of those who suffer.

Patients, both adults and infants, have been provided with warm clothes from the supply box, which the board has tried to keep well replenished until the warm weather makes the needs less urgent. Morris chairs have been purchased, and palms and growing plants placed in the halls where those coming back to health and strength may enjoy them. Care has been given to the library during the past winter, old magazines having been removed by the committee and new ones constantly added, which the patients express pleasure in looking over, and some enjoy reading. It is to be regretted that the occurrence of so many vacancies on the Board recently has rendered it impossible to supply the places in time to have the number complete for publication.

A service on Sunday is always provided for those who wish to attend, and from the numbers that generally come these services must be enjoyed, the hearty singing sometimes reaching those wishing to come but unable, and those in charge hope most fervently that a fruitful seed may be dropped in some penitent heart.

The insufficient space at the hospital renders it impossible to keep patients longer than is necessary for practical convalescence. It would be a noble deed of charity if some outside place could be provided where those unfit for immediate active work might regain sufficient strength to go out to their daily labor.

ANNA BRYANT ABBOT,
Secretary Board of Lady Visitors.

To the BOARD OF DIRECTORS COLUMBIA HOSPITAL,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 20, 1904.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of receipts and disbursements of moneys on account of Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904:

Items.	Appropriations, 1904 (District act, Mar. 3, 1903).		Pay patient fund.	Total.
	Care and treatment indigent patients under con- tract with board of charities (\$20,000).	Erection of fire escapes, electric wiring, etc. (\$2,500).		
RECEIPTS.				
Balance on hand July 1, 1903	\$66.82		\$7.98	\$74.80
Amount received from Treasurer of the United States		\$2,500.00		2,500.00
Amount received from District Commissioners dur- ing fiscal year ending June 30, 1904 (June 1, 1903, to May 31, 1904, inclusive)	21,216.70			21,216.70
Amount received from pay patients during fiscal year ending June 30, 1904 (June 1, 1903, to May 31, 1904, inclusive).....			11,724.65	11,724.65
Amount received from dispensary patients from June 1, 1903, to May 31, 1904, inclusive.....			331.01	331.01
Amount received from Johnson Bros., being rebate on price of fuel furnished during period July 15 to September 12, 1903	64.00			64.00
Total amount on hand and received	21,347.52	2,500.00	12,063.64	35,911.16
DISBURSEMENTS.				
Services.....	1,696.01	9,751.88	9,751.88	11,447.89
Marketing, groceries and provisions.....	8,107.64		664.90	8,772.54
Milk	1,104.08			1,104.08
Ice	571.67			571.67
Gas	373.30		48.30	421.60
Fuel	2,775.04		102.60	2,877.64
Rent of telephone	50.00			50.00
Furniture and housekeeping supplies	2,129.90		423.23	2,553.13
Books, journals, stationery and printing	355.44			355.44
Medical and surgical supplies and repairs to instru- ments.....	2,484.23		527.32	3,011.55
Electric lighting and supplies	721.53			721.53
Engineers' supplies.....	409.54		67.91	477.45
Rent of annex for nurses	337.50			337.50
Erection of fire escapes, electric wiring, etc.....		2,500.00		2,500.00
Rent of fire-alarm boxes, etc			125.00	125.00
Payments on purchase of piano	60.00		10.00	70.00
Incidentals	169.29		335.68	504.97
Total expended.....	21,345.17	2,500.00	12,056.82	35,901.99
Balance on hand July 1, 1904	2.35		6.82	9.17
Total.....	21,347.52	2,500.00	12,063.64	35,911.16

ESTIMATES.

For the care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum by the Board of Charities, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.....	\$21,000.00
For payment of amount due for care of free patients received from the Board of Charities during the month of June, 1904, after the appropriation of \$20,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, was exhausted.....	1,096.60
For minor repairs rendered absolutely necessary from time to time to the old hospital buildings, which are the property of the United States	1,000.00
For the preparation of detailed plans and specifications and commencing the construction of a new hospital, and the enlargement of the present nurses' home upon the site now owned by the United States, at a total cost of not to exceed \$300,000, required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, with authority to enter into contract for the whole work at a cost not to exceed \$300,000.....	150,000.00

JNO. D. McCHESNEY,
Treasurer Columbia Hospital.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS COLUMBIA HOSPITAL,
 Washington, D. C.

APPENDIX.

GENERAL STATISTICS AND STATISTICAL TABLES (SPECIAL).

Nativity of patients admitted.

Alabama	1	Ohio.....	7
Arkansas	1	Pennsylvania	25
California	3	Rhode Island.....	3
Connecticut	2	South Carolina.....	8
District of Columbia.....	231	Tennessee.....	5
Georgia.....	6	Texas	1
Idaho.....	1	Vermont	1
Illinois	9	Virginia.....	290
Indiana	5	West Virginia	8
Iowa	2	Wisconsin	2
Kentucky	5	Austria	1
Kansas	1	Canada	4
Louisiana	2	England.....	6
Maine	2	France	1
Maryland.....	160	Germany	15
Massachusetts.....	3	Greece.....	1
Michigan.....	2	Ireland	16
Minnesota.....	1	Italy.....	2
Mississippi.....	2	Japan.....	1
Missouri.....	3	Russia.....	4
Nebraska.....	1	South America	2
New Jersey	2	Switzerland	1
New York	20	Syria	1
North Carolina.....	22		
North Dakota	1	Total	893

Residence of patients admitted.

Alabama	3	South Carolina	2
California	1	Tennessee	2
District of Columbia.....	728	Virginia.....	87
Illinois	1	West Virginia	3
Maryland.....	34	Cuba	1
Massachusetts.....	1	Germany	2
Michigan.....	2	Ireland	1
New York	9	Japan	1
North Carolina	5	Mexico.....	1
North Dakota	1		
Ohio.....	1	Total	893
Pennsylvania	7		

Gynecological division—Medical and Surgical Diseases and Surgical Operations.

[Classified and compiled by Robert C. Ransdell, M. D., Senior Gynecological Resident.]

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL DISEASES.

Diseases	In hospital July 1, 1903.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.						In house July 1, 1904.
				Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
<i>External genitalia.</i>										
Inflammatory:										
Vulvo-vaginal abscess		3	8	3						3
<i>Vagina and perineum.</i>										
Inflammatory:										
Vaginitis.....		1	1	1						1
Mechanical:										
Cystocele.....		5	5	4			1			5
Rectocele		5	5	4			1			5
Lacerated perineum—										
Complete		4	4	2	1	1				4
Incomplete		28	28	22	1	2	1			26
Recto-vaginal fistula.....	1	6	7	3	1	1	1			6
Vesico-vaginal fistula.....		2	2				1	1		2

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL DISEASES—Continued.

Diseases.	In hospital July 1, 1903.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.						In house July 1, 1904.	
				Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Not treated.	Died	Total.		
<i>Uterus.</i>											
Inflammatory:											
Endo-cervicitis.....		4	4	4					4		
Endometritis.....	3	79	82	69	6	1	2		78	4	
Metritis.....	1	5	6	5	1				6		
Mechanical:											
Anteflexion.....	1	7	8	7			1		8		
Anteversio.....		2	2	1	1				2		
Retroflexion.....	1	3	4	2	1	1			4		
Retroversion.....		44	44	36	2		1		39	5	
Inversion.....		1	1					1	1		
Prolapse.....	2	4	6	3	1	1	1		6		
Perforation.....		1	1		1				1		
Erosion of cervix.....	1	5	6	5	1				6		
Laceration of cervix.....	1	35	36	27	4	2	1		34	2	
Stenosis of cervix.....		8	8	7		1			8		
Neoplasms:											
Carcinoma.....	3	18	21	2	11	3	3	1	20	1	
Fibroma.....	6	35	41	28	1	1		5	35	6	
Myoma.....		12	12	9				1	10	2	
Polypus.....		4	4	3					3	1	
Hypertrophy of uterus.....		2	2	1					1	1	
Hypertrophy of cervix.....		1	1	1					1		
Pregnancy and parturition:											
Abortion—complete.....		3	3	3					3		
Abortion—incomplete.....	1	36	37	28	4	1		2	35	2	
Abortion—inevitable.....		4	4	3					3	1	
Abortion—threatened.....		4	4	2	2				4		
Abortion—tubal.....		1	1	1					1		
Gestation.....		6	6	2			4		6		
Gestation—ectopic.....		7	7	7					7		
Vomiting of pregnancy.....		7	7	3	2			1	6	1	
<i>Ovaries.</i>											
Inflammatory:											
Hematoma.....		9	9	8					8	1	
Oophoritis.....	4	31	35	26	2	1	1		30	5	
Mechanical:											
Prolapse.....		5	5	4	1				5		
Neoplasms:											
Cyst.....	9	34	43	36	2	1		1	40	3	
Papilloma.....		2	2	1					1	1	
<i>Fallopian tubes.</i>											
Inflammatory:											
Salpingitis—acute.....	4	25	29	18	5	1	1	2	27	2	
Salpingitis—chronic.....	6	72	78	58	6	3	3	3	73	5	
<i>Combined genital diseases.</i>											
Pelvic abscess.....		10	10	8	2				10		
Pelvic adhesions.....	1	1	2	2					2		
Pelvic cellulitis.....		4	4	2	1		1		4		
Pelvic congestion.....		2	2		2				2		
Pelvic hematoma.....	1	2	3	3					3		
Pelvic peritonitis.....	1		1	1					1		
<i>Accessory organs of generation.</i>											
Inflammatory:											
Mastitis.....		2	2	2					2		
Neoplasms:											
Carcinoma of breast.....		5	5	3			1		4	1	
Cyst—breast.....		3	3	3					3		
Fibroma—breast.....		2	2	1					1	1	
<i>Urinary organs.</i>											
Inflammatory:											
Cystitis.....		5	5	1	3	1			5		
Nephralgia.....		2	2		1	1			2		
Nephritis.....		1	1				1		1		
Mechanical:											
Calculus—renal.....		1	1		1				1		
Calculus—ureteral.....		3	3	1		1			2	1	
Nephroptosis.....	1	4	5	3		1			4	1	

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL DISEASES—Continued.

Diseases.	In hospital July 1, 1903.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.						In house July 1, 1904.
				Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
<i>Urinary organs—Continued.</i>										
Neoplasms:										
Caruncle—urethral.....		4	4	4					4	
Papilloma—urethral.....		1	1	1					1	
Cyst—kidney.....		2	2	2					2	
<i>Disorders of menstruation.</i>										
Dysmenorrhea.....	1	1	2	1			1		2	
Menorrhagia.....		2	2	2					2	
Sterility.....	1		1	1					1	
Threatened menopause.....		2	2	1	1				2	
Vicarious menstruation.....		1	1			1			1	
<i>Constitutional diseases of puerperal or venereal origin.</i>										
Septicæmia.....		7	7	2	1			4	7	
Syphilis.....		3	3		3				3	
<i>Mental reflexes of sexual origin.</i>										
Hysteria.....		2	2		1	1			2	
Neurasthenia.....		8	8		7	1			8	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>										
Abscess—abdominal wall.....		2	2	1					1	1
Abscess—ischio-rectal.....		3	3	2	1				3	
Adenitis—inguinal.....		1	1	1					1	
Adenoids—nasopharyngeal.....		1	1	1					1	
Adhesions—intestinal.....	1	2	3	3					3	
Anæmia.....		1	1		1				1	
Appendicitis.....	7	46	53	44	3	1	1	2	51	2
Asthenia.....		1	1		1				1	
Bronchitis.....		1	1		1				1	
Carcinoma—omentum.....		1	1		1				1	
Carcinoma—stomach.....		1	1					1	1	
Cholangitis.....		1	1	1					1	
Cholelithiasis.....		2	2	1	1				2	
Cocainism—chronic.....		1	1		1				1	
Cyst—neck.....		1	1	1					1	
Cyst—peritoneum.....		1	1	1					1	
Fistula in ano.....		1	1		1				1	
Fracture of coccyx.....		1	1	1					1	
Gastrectasis.....		1	1		1				1	
Gastritis.....		1	1		1				1	
Gastro-enteritis.....		1	1	1					1	
Hemorrhoids.....		10	10	8					8	2
Hernia—femoral.....		5	5	4					4	1
Hernia—inguinal.....	1	3	4	4					4	
Hernia—umbilical.....		2	2	2					2	
Hernia—ventral.....		2	2	1	1				2	
Hypertrophy of tonsils.....		2	2	2					2	
Keloid.....		1	1	1					1	
Lipoma of thigh.....		1	1	1					1	
Mitral insufficiency.....		1	1			1			1	
Myalgia.....		1	1	1					1	
Neuralgia.....		1	1		1				1	
Obstruction, intestinal.....		3	3	2				1	3	
Pancreatitis, hemorrhagic.....	1		1		1				1	
Peritonitis.....		6	6	3	1			2	6	
Pneumonia.....		2	2	1				1	2	
Sinus—abdominal wall.....		1	1							1
Sinus—hip.....		1	1		1				1	
Stricture of rectum.....		3	3		3				3	
Typhoid fever.....		1	1				1		1	
Unclassified.....		8	8	1	2	2	2	1	8	
Total diseases.....	60	775	835	582	103	32	31	30	835	57
Less patients counted more than once.....	25	287	312	249	22	8	6		312	27
Total patients.....	35	488	523	333	81	24	25	30	523	30

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

Operations.	Total operations.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	In hospital July 1, 1904.
<i>On the vulva.</i>							
Excision of vulvo-vaginal gland	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Incision of vulvo-vaginal abscess	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
<i>On the vagina.</i>							
Closure of—							
Recto-vaginal fistula	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Vesico-vaginal fistula	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Colporrhaphy—anterior	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Colporrhaphy—posterior	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Colpotomy—anterior	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Colpotomy—posterior	18	14	4	.....	.....	18	.....
Injection of paraffin into peri-vaginal tissues (proci- dentia)	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
<i>On the perineum.</i>							
Repair of—							
Laceration, incomplete	24	22	.....	.....	.....	22	2
Laceration, complete	3	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....
<i>On the uterus.</i>							
Per vagina:							
Amputation of cervix	5	4	1	.....	.....	5	.....
Amputation of uterus (inversion)	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Cauterization of cervix	2	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Curettage	125	108	6	.....	4	118	7
Dilatation of cervix	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Excision of polypus	4	3	.....	.....	.....	3	1
Hysterectomy	4	2	1	.....	.....	3	1
Separation of adhesions	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Shortening utero-sacral ligaments	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Trachelorrhaphy	28	26	.....	.....	.....	26	2
Vaginal fixation—anterior	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Per abdomen:							
Hysterectomy	23	16	1	1	2	20	3
Hystero-salpingo-oophorectomy	24	18	.....	.....	6	24	.....
Myomectomy	9	6	.....	.....	1	7	2
Shortening utero-sacral ligaments	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Ventre-suspension	14	12	.....	.....	.....	12	2
Shortening round ligaments:							
Extra peritoneal	6	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Intra-peritoneal	13	11	.....	.....	.....	11	2
<i>On the tubes and ovaries.</i>							
Oophorectomy	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Oophoro-cystectomy	7	6	.....	.....	.....	6	1
Resection of ovary	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Salpingectomy	15	12	.....	1	.....	13	2
Salpingo-oophorectomy	79	66	.....	.....	3	69	10
<i>On the accessory organs of generation.</i>							
Incision of abscess—breast	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Extirpation of breast	3	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Resection of breast	8	6	.....	.....	.....	6	2
<i>On the urinary organs.</i>							
Excision of—							
Caruncle—urethral	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Papilloma—urethral	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Decapsulation of kidney	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Lithotomy—ureteral	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Meatorrhaphy	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Nephrectomy	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Nephro-cystectomy	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Nephrorrhaphy	3	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Nephrotomy	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Resection of urethra	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Ureterotomy	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

SURGICAL OPERATIONS—Continued.

Operations.	Total opera- tions.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	In hospital July 1, 1904.
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>							
Adenectomy.....	2	2				2	
Appendectomy.....	59	54			1	55	4
Celiotomy:							
Exploratory.....	6	4	1		1	6	
Intestinal obstruction.....	1	1				1	
Removal of blood clots.....	1	1				1	
Separation of adhesions.....	4	3			1	4	
Cholecystectomy.....	1	1				1	
Cholecystotomy.....	1	1				1	
Closure of artificial anus.....	1	1				1	
Dilatation of—							
Sphincter ani.....	4	3				3	1
Stricture of rectum.....	1		1			1	
Embryotomy.....	2	2				2	
Excision of—							
Coccyx.....	1	1				1	
Cyst of neck.....	1	1				1	
Hemorrhoids.....	7	6				6	1
Lipoma of thigh.....	1	1				1	
Keloid.....	1	1				1	
Gastro-enterostomy.....	1				1	1	
Herniotomy.....	9	8				8	1
Incision and drainage:							
Abscess.....	5	3			1	4	1
Abscess—appendicial.....	2	2				2	
Sinus.....	2		1			1	1
Tonsilotomy.....	2	2				2	
Total.....	580	486	19	2	23	530	50
Less patients counted more than once.....	222	196	1	1		198	24
Total operations.....	358	290	18	1	23	332	26

Obstetrical Division—Medical and Obstetrical cases.

[Classified and compiled by Karl C. Corley, M. D., senior maternity resident.]

OBSTETRICAL.

	During pregnancy.	During puerperium.	Total.
Remaining July 1, 1903.....	19	11	30
Admitted.....	399	6	405
Total.....	418	17	435
Delivered at term.....	354		354
Delivered premature.....	10		10
Delivered aborted.....	7		7
Discharged or left undelivered.....	29		29
Died delivered.....		1	1
Remaining June 30, 1904.....	18	16	34

MEDICAL.

Maternal diseases.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	In house.	Infantile diseases.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	In house.
Abortion.....	7					Coryza.....	10				
Albuminuria, with casts.....	6	2				Enteritis.....	21			3	2
Eclampsia.....	1			1	1	Gastritis.....	4				
Epilepsy.....			1			Icterus.....	6				
Fibroid.....	1					Inanition.....		2		5	
Inertia uteri.....	5					Miliaria.....	1				
Mastitis.....	4					Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	21				
Placenta previa.....	2					Ophthalmia, gonorrheal.....	2				
Placenta, premature separation of.....	1					Talipes equina varus.....			1		
Placenta, syphilitic.....		3									
Rheumatism.....		2	1								
Septicemia.....	1										
Tonsillitis.....	2										

OPERATIONS.

	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	In house.		Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	In house.
Amputations, supernumerary digits.....	1					Removal of placenta digitally.....	6				
Cæsarian sections.....	1				1	Version.....	2				
Colporrhaphy.....	4					Perinorrhaphy.....	82				
Curettage.....	1					Total.....	113				3
Episceotomy.....	2										
Forceps.....	14				2						

BIRTHS.

	Male.	Female.
White.....	77	79
Colored.....	104	104
Total.....	131	183

SURGICAL OPERATIONS—Continued.

Operations.	Total opera- tions.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	In hospital July 1, 1904.
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>							
Adenectomy.....	2	2				2	
Appendectomy.....	59	54			1	55	4
Cellotomy:							
Exploratory.....	6	4	1		1	6	
Intestinal obstruction.....	1	1				1	
Removal of blood clots.....	1	1				1	
Separation of adhesions.....	4	3			1	4	
Cholecystectomy.....	1	1				1	
Cholecystotomy.....	1	1				1	
Closure of artificial anus.....	1	1				1	
Dilatation of—							
Sphincter ani.....	4	3				3	1
Stricture of rectum.....	1		1			1	
Embryotomy.....	2	2				2	
Excision of—							
Coccyx.....	1	1				1	
Cyst of neck.....	1	1				1	
Hemorrhoids.....	7	6				6	1
Lipoma of thigh.....	1	1				1	
Keloid.....	1	1				1	
Gastro-enterostomy.....	1				1	1	
Herniotomy.....	9	8				8	1
Incision and drainage:							
Abscess.....	5	3			1	4	1
Abscess—appendicial.....	2	2				2	
Sinus.....	2		1			1	1
Tonsilotomy.....	2	2				2	
Total.....	580	486	19	2	23	530	50
Less patients counted more than once.....	222	196	1	1		198	24
Total operations.....	358	290	18	1	23	332	26

Obstetrical Division—Medical and Obstetrical cases.

[Classified and compiled by Karl C. Corley, M. D., senior maternity resident.]

OBSTETRICAL.

	During pregnancy.	During puerperium.	Total.
Remaining July 1, 1903.....	19	11	30
Admitted.....	399	6	405
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Delivered at term.....	354		354
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Discharged or left undelivered.....	29		29
Died delivered.....		1	1
Remaining June 30, 1904.....	18	16	34

MEDICAL.

Maternal diseases.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	In house.	Infantile diseases.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	In house.
Abortion.....	7					Coryza.....	10				
Albuminuria, with casts.....	6	2				Enteritis.....	21			3	2
Eclampsia.....	1			1	1	Gastritis.....	4				
Epilepsy.....			1			Icterus.....	6				
Fibroid.....	1					Inanition.....		2		5	
Inertia uteri.....	5					Miliaria.....	1				
Mastitis.....	4					Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	21				
Placenta previa.....	2					Ophthalmia, gonorrheal.....	2				
Placenta, premature separation of.....	1					Talipes equina varus.....			1		
Placenta, syphilitic.....		3									
Rheumatism.....		2	1								
Septicemia.....	1										
Tonsillitis.....	2										

OPERATIONS.

	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	In house.		Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	In house.
Amputations, supernumerary digits.....	1					Removal of placenta digitally.....	6				
Cæsarian sections.....	1				1	Version.....	2				
Colporrhaphy.....	4					Perinorrhaphy.....	82				
Curettage.....	1										
Episeotomy.....	2					Total.....	113				3
Forceps.....	14				2						

BIRTHS.

	Male.	Female.
White.....	77	79
Colored.....	104	104
Total.....	131	183

STILLBIRTHS.

Causes:

Asphyxiation	10
Miscarriage	2
Prolapsed cord	2
Placental syphilis	2
Unknown	5
Total	21

Pathological Department.

[Prepared by Thomas S. D. Grasty, M. D., Assistant Pathologist.]

Histological examination and diagnosis of tissues	445
Examination of bacteriological cultures	32
Blood examinations:	
(a) Hæmoglobin estimations	57
(b) Red cells, counted	52
(c) White cells, counted	41
(d) Differential count	11
Examination of blood for malarial parasites	32
Examinations for gonococcus	24
Widal reactions (typhoid fever)	21
Examinations of sputa for tubercle bacilli	23
Examinations of urine for tubercle bacilli	13
Examinations of fluid from cysts	5
Examinations of urine, chemical and microscopic	3,572
Necropsies with complete pathological report	9

SUMMARY.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
PAY PATIENTS (INCLUDING INFANTS).					
Number patients in hospital June 30, 1903.....	3	24			27
Number admitted during year		291			291
Number born in institution	28	38			66
Total	31	353			384
Number discharged during year:					
Cured	24	275			299
Improved		21			21
Unimproved.....		13			13
Number of deaths during year	2	14			16
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1904	5	30			35
Total	31	353			384
Daily average number of patients.....	1	17.60			18.60
Total number days' maintenance furnished patients	366	6,441.60			6,807.60
Largest number patients at any one time.....	6	28			34
Smallest number patients at any one time.....	1	5			6
CHARITY PATIENTS (INCLUDING INFANTS).					
Number patients in hospital June 30, 1903.....		14	4	29	47
Number admitted during year		205		397	602
Number born in institution	51	39	104	104	298
Total	51	258	108	530	947
Number discharged during year:					
Cured	45	178	91	411	725
Improved		17		27	44
Unimproved		37		41	78
Number of deaths during year.....	5	9	14	25	53
Number patients remaining June 30, 1904.....	1	17	3	26	47
Total	51	258	108	530	947
Daily average number of patients	1.92	17.72	3.57	31.56	54.77
Total number days' maintenance furnished patients	706	6,488	1,306.62	11,650.96	20,151.58
Largest number of patients at any one time	6	28	11	47	92
Smallest number of patients at any one time	1	11	1	22	35

REPORT OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

Directors.—F. L. Moore, president, Colorado Building; S. H. Kauffmann, vice-president, 1101 Pennsylvania avenue; W. P. Young, secretary, 419 Tenth street NW.; James B. Lambie, treasurer, 1415 New York avenue; George N. Acker, M. D., 913 Sixteenth street NW.; William H. Beck, 1424 New York avenue; Mrs. Chas. H. Davis, 1911 N street NW.; George T. Dunlop, Union Station, Capital Traction Railroad; George E. Hamilton, 412 Fifth street NW.; John S. Larcombe, 808 Seventeenth street; Charles C. Glover, Riggs National Bank; William B. Gurley, 1335 F street NW.; James M. Johnston, Riggs National Bank; H. B. Looker, Surveyor's Office; F. B. McGuire, 1419 G street NW.; Miss Virginia Miller, 1729 P street NW.; James L. Norris, Fifth and F streets NW.; Mrs. Robert K. Stone, 1345 F street NW.; J. Ford Thompson, M. D., 804 Seventeenth street NW.; Beriah Wilkins, 1341 E street NW. Expiration of term of service: 1905, Doctor Acker, Messrs. Larcombe, Wilkins, and W. P. Young; 1906, Messrs. Gurley, Hamilton, McGuire, and Kauffmann; 1907, Messrs. Looker, Moore, Mrs. Stone, and Doctor Thompson; 1908, Messrs. Dunlop, Glover, Lambie, and Norris; 1909, Messrs. Beck, Johnston, Mrs. Davis, and Miss Miller.

Executive committee.—Dr. George N. Acker, chairman; Mrs. C. H. Davis, Miss Virginia Miller, F. L. Moore, ex officio; Jas. B. Lambie, ex officio; W. P. Young, ex officio.

Finance committee.—Jas. M. Johnston, chairman; C. C. Glover, vice-chairman; Geo. T. Dunlop, Geo. E. Hamilton, Jas. B. Lambie, F. B. McGuire.

Legislation committee.—Geo. E. Hamilton, chairman; Charles C. Glover, S. H. Kauffmann.

Committee on buildings and grounds.—John S. Larcombe, chairman; F. L. Moore, ex officio; Jas. B. Lambie, ex officio.

Medical staff.—Officers: J. Ford Thompson, M. D., chairman; G. N. Acker, M. D., secretary. Consulting staff: A. F. A. King, M. D., Franck Hyatt, M. D., Geo. M. Kober, M. D., Joseph Taber Johnson, M. D., H. C. Yarrow, M. D. Attending staff: J. Ford Thompson, M. D., 804 Seventeenth street NW.; George N. Acker, M. D., 913 Sixteenth street NW.; Samuel S. Adams, M. D., 1 Dupont circle; Swan M. Burnett, M. D., 916 Seventeenth street NW. Assistants to attending staff (hospital dispensary service): John R. Wellington, M. D., 1706 Rhode Island avenue; Joseph S. Wall, M. D., 1228 Fourteenth street NW.; Frank Leech, M. D., 1448 Rhode Island avenue; W. P. Malone, M. D., 1510 H street NW. Pathologist and bacteriologist: William B. French, M. D., 506 East Capitol street. Assistants: John D. Thomas, M. D., E. L. Mason, M. D. Outdoor physician: E. P. Copeland, M. D. (June 30, 1903, to June 30, 1904), The Rockingham. Resident physician: D. G. Smith, M. D. (June 30, 1903, to June 30, 1904). Pharmaceutist: J. H. Holland (June 30, 1903, to June 30, 1904). Resident student: L. H. Hanson (June 30, 1903, to June 30, 1904). Superintendent: Miss Peron E. Jennings.

Board of lady visitors.—Mrs. J. F. Leech, president, 1754 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. A. E. Bates, first vice-president, 1775 U street; Mrs. C. C. Glover, second vice-president, 1703 K street; Mrs. W. H. Hoeke, treasurer, 336 C street; Miss Davidge, recording secretary, 1624 H street; Mrs. Horace Westcott, corresponding secretary, 1310 Sixteenth street; Mrs. Charles J. Bell, 1327 Connecticut avenue; Mrs. G. L. Bradley, 1503 Twenty-first street; Mrs. H. C. Corbin, Governors Island, N. Y.; Miss Mary Carlisle, 1722 I street; Mrs. C. G. Dulin, 1730 Sixteenth street; Mrs. Chas. H. Davis, 1911 N street; Mrs. S. B. Elkins, 1626 K street; Mrs. Frank Ellis, 1720 Rhode Island avenue; Mrs. A. W. Ferguson; Miss Glover, 1703 K street; Mrs. Thomas L. Gale, 2300 S street; Mrs. T. T. Gaff, 1626 Rhode Island avenue; Mrs. Gherardi, Chevy Chase, Md.; Mrs. William Hammond, Jefferson place; Miss Ruth Harlan, Euclid place; Miss Caroline Henry, 1406 M street; Mrs. F. W. Huidekoper, 1705 New Hampshire avenue; Mrs. James Hopkins, 1324 Eighteenth street; Mrs. Geo.

Howard, 1008 Sixteenth street; Mrs. Huff, 1315 Sixteenth street; Miss Kibbey, 2025 Massachusetts avenue; Miss Kauffmann, 1421 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. J. M. Johnston, Rigg's Bank; Mrs. H. C. Moses, 1714 Rhode Island avenue; Mrs. McAboy, 3106 N street; Mrs. Edward McCauley, 1719 Rhode Island avenue; Mrs. Merriam, 33 East Seventy-seventh street, N. Y.; Miss Virginia Miller, 1729 P street; Mrs. T. B. M. Mason, 1606 Twentieth street; Mrs. F. B. McGuire, 1333 Connecticut avenue; Mrs. James McMillan, 1114 Vermont avenue; Miss McMillan, 1114 Vermont avenue; Mrs. F. L. Moore, 1680 Thirty-first street; Mrs. A. G. McClintock, 1227 Nineteenth street; Mrs. Clarence Moore; Mrs. James Merrill, The Portland; Mrs. Noble, 1329 K street; Mrs. Olmsted, Harrisburg, Pa.; Mrs. O'Donnell, 1629 Sixteenth street; Mrs. R. Ross Perry, 1309 P street; Mrs. J. F. Rodgers, 1310 Sixteenth street; Miss S. S. Schenck, 1628 Rhode Island avenue; Mrs. Philip Sheridan, 2211 Massachusetts avenue; Miss Sheridan, 2211 Massachusetts avenue; Vicomtesse de Sibour, 927 Farragut square; Mrs. R. K. Stone; Miss M. J. Sherrill, 1772 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. N. J. Simpkins, 1637 Connecticut avenue; Mrs. Lyman Tiffany, 1705 Connecticut avenue; Mrs. S. W. Woodward, 2015 Wyoming avenue; Mrs. Geo. Westinghouse, Dupont circle; Miss Woodhull, 2033 G street.

Honorary members of the ladies' board.—Mrs. F. L. Ashford, 1763 P street; Mrs. J. C. Audenreid, 1023 Vermont avenue; Mrs. A. Graham Bell, 1336 Nineteenth street; Mrs. Calderon Carlisle, 1722 I street; Mrs. Justice Gray, 1601 I street; Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, 1826 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, Dupont circle; Mrs. T. W. Palmer, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. R. A. Park, Westchester, Pa.; Mrs. Charles Payson, 1439 K street.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

JUNE 30, 1904.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL:

I herewith submit the reports of the treasurer, medical staff, board of lady visitors, treasurer board of lady visitors, school of nursing, and the treasurer of the St. Mary's Guild for the year ending June 30, 1904.

FREDERIC L. MOORE,
President.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditures.	Amount.
Balance reported June 30, 1903.....	\$209.34	Pay roll.....	\$5,935.13
Dividend Union Turnpike Co.....	6.00	Table supplies.....	6,770.05
Dividend Washington, Colesville and Ashton Turnpike Co.....	2.00	Medical and surgical supplies.....	871.78
From Mr. Horace Wylie, to name bed.	500.00	Fuel and light.....	1,953.43
Proceeds of charity ball.....	1,903.18	Repairs.....	709.31
Added to above by ladies' board.....	96.82	Interest on mortgage.....	800.00
Pay patients.....	434.00	Wm. F. Mattingly, for professional services.....	284.94
For signing insurance certificates.....	20.00	Miscellaneous.....	2,085.82
For sale of drugs to doctor.....	2.00	Balance on hand June 30, 1904.....	697.08
District of Columbia.....	9,725.50		
Sundry contributions.....	1,095.50		
From hall fund.....	3,500.00		
Rents from Nairn estate.....	2,613.20		
Total.....	20,107.54	Total.....	20,107.54

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES B. LAMBIE, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL STAFF.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL:

As chairman of the medical staff of the Children's Hospital, I herewith submit the following report, prepared by the resident physician, in which will be found a detailed statement of the work of the hospital during the past year.

Very respectfully,

J. FORD THOMPSON, M. D.

Report for fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Number of patients in hospital July 1, 1903.....	71
Admitted during the year	462
Total treated.....	533
Number of patients treated in baby ward	90
Total treated in hospital and baby ward during year	623

	Admitted.	Discharged.				Died.	Remain- ing.
		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unim- proved.		
White:							
Male	153	156	136	15	1	4	20
Female	81	81	62	10	3	6	16
Colored:							
Male	137	129	98	10	2	19	24
Female	91	94	70	8	3	13	13
Total	462	418	366	43	9	42	73

Average daily attendance in hospital, including baby ward.

July	84.20	January	70.80
August	80.00	February	66.20
September	70.10	March	68.20
October	65.10	April	77.10
November	60.20	May	72.60
December	63.10	June	74.40

Condensed statement.

Total number of patients located in hospital, dispensary, and baby ward.....	3,051
Surgical operations:	
House.....	461
Dispensary	413
Total.....	874
Prescriptions compounded:	
House.....	4,202
Dispensary	3,886
Outdoor.....	170
Total.....	8,258
Percentage of deaths:	
Including tuberculosis.....	7.8
Excluding tuberculosis.....	3.9
Number of deaths:	
From tuberculosis	21.00
In entire hospital	65.00
Percentage of deaths:	
In baby ward	24.00
In entire hospital.....	10.40

Diseases treated in the hospital during the year ending June 30, 1904.

Diseases.	Total treated.	Discharged—			Died.	Remaining.
		Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.		
SPECIFIC, INFECTIOUS.						
Acute:						
Fever—intermittent (malarial).....	5	3				2
enteric.....	43	37	1		4	1
Influenza, epidemic.....	7	7				
Rheumatism, articular.....	5	4				1
Tetanus.....	1	1				
Tuberculosis, general miliary.....	3				3	
Chronic:						
Tuberculosis—pulmonary.....	13		2	1	8	2
peritoneal.....	5		1	2	2	
meningeal.....	6				6	
Syphilis, congenital.....	4	1	2			1
CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.						
Secondary anemia.....	1	1				
Mitral regurgitation.....	2		1			1
Patulous septum, congenital.....	1		1			
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.						
Lungs:						
Abscess.....	1			1		
Bronchitis, diffuse.....	12	11				1
Pneumonia—lobar.....	20	16			1	3
lobular.....	8	7			1	
Pleura:						
Pyo-thorax.....	9	5	1		1	2
Pleurisy with effusion.....	1	1				
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.						
Mouth:						
Adenoids.....	2	2				
Stomatitis—						
Aphthous.....	1	1				
Ulcerosa.....	3	3				
Tonsillitis, hypertrophic.....	8	8				
Esophagus:						
Stricture, traumatic.....	3	1			1	1
Stomach:						
Gastritis, acute.....	1	1				
Gastro-enteritis.....	4	4				
Intestines:						
Appendicitis.....	4	4				
Enteritis.....	2	2				
Indigestion, intestinal.....	28	23				5
Cyclic vomiting.....	1	1				
Intestinal parasites:						
Taenia saginata.....	1	1				
Dwarf tapeworm.....	6	6				
Uncinariasis.....	1	1				
Ascaris lumbricoides.....	2	2				
URINARY SYSTEM.						
Nephritis, chronic, parenchymatous.....	2	1			1	
Enuresis.....	9	7	1			1
Cystitis.....	2	1				1
Venereal vegetations.....	3	3				
Vaginitis.....	5	4	1			
SKIN AND APPENDAGES.						
Eczema:						
Capitis.....	8	7				1
Corporis.....	4	4				
Facialis.....	3	2			1	
Pemphigus.....	1	1				
Psoriasis.....	1	1				
Scabies.....	1	1				
Tinea capitis.....	5	5				
NERVOUS SYSTEM.						
Idiocy, congenital.....	2			2		2
Cerebral concussion.....	1	1				
Grand mal.....	7		5			
Hydrocephalus.....	3		1	2		

Diseases treated in the hospital during the year ending June 30, 1904—Continued.

Diseases.	Total treated.	Discharged—			Died.	Remaining.
		Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.		
NERVOUS SYSTEM—continued.						
Meningitis:						
Chronic	1		1			
Cerebro spinal	2	1			1	
Chorea, minor	12	8	2			2
Paralysis, facial	1		1			
Poliomyelitis, acute anterior	7	4	2			1
Hysteria	1					1
CONSTITUTIONAL.						
Inanition	2	2				
Rachitis	10	6	1		2	1
Rachitis with tetany	1		1			
Myxœdema	1	1				
Eye:						
Cataract	3	2	1			
Choroidal sarcoma	1	1				
Conjunctival polyph.	1	1				
Corneal ulcer	1	1				
Conjunctivitis, catarrhal	2	1				1
Keratitis:						
Interstitialis	1	1				
Scrofulosa	10	9	1			
Simplex	2	2				
Strabismus, internal	2	2				
Ear:						
Otitis, media	2	2				
Mastoiditis	1				1	
Lymphatics:						
Cervical, adenitis	19	13			2	4
Glandular fever	3	3				
SURGICAL.						
Abscesses:						
Cervical	7	5				2
Cheek	1					1
Face	2	2				
Gluteal	1	1				
Lumbar	1	1				
Popliteal	2	2				
Psoas	1	1				
Thigh	4	2				2
BONES.						
Caries, vertebræ	14	5	3		2	4
Dactylitis	1	1				
Necrosis maxillæ	3		1			2
Osteomyelitis	6	3	2			1
Pereostitis	3	3				
JOINTS.						
Ankylosis, knee, congenital	1					1
Arthritis:						
Knee, tubercular	5	2		1		2
Elbow, tubercular	1		1			
Morbus coxæ	25	10	6			9
HERNIA.						
Inguinal	8	6			1	1
Umbilical	1	1				
RECTUM.						
Prolapsus recti	4	3				1
Cellulitis:						
Leg	2	2				
DEFORMITIES.						
Genu valgum	6	5				1
Harelip	1	1				
Curved tibia	10	5				5
Phimosis	17	17				
Talipes equino-varus	2	2				
Tumors:						
Epulis	1	1				
Keloid	1	1				
Fibro sarcoma leg	1		1			
Sebaceous cyst	1	1				

Diseases treated in the hospital during the year ending June 30, 1904—Continued.

Diseases.	Total treated.	Discharged—			Died.	Remaining.
		Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.		
SURGICAL INJURIES.						
Fracture:						
Clavicle.....	2	2				
Femur.....	7	6				1
Humerus.....	3	2				1
Radius.....	1					
Radius and ulna.....						1
Sprains:						
Elbow.....	1	1				
Hip.....	1	1				
Wounds:						
Incised.....	1					1
Infected.....	6	5	1			
Contused.....	2	2				
Punctured.....	1	1				
Burns:						
First degree.....	5	5				
Second degree.....	10	5	1		4	
FOREIGN BODIES.						
In foot.....	1					1
Total.....	533	366	43	9	42	73

Surgical operations in the house.

Amputations:		Extirpation:	
Leg (Gritti's operation).....	1	Conjunctival polyp.....	1
Toe.....	1	Fibro-sarcoma, leg.....	1
Abscesses incised and drained:		Glands, cervical.....	16
Axillary.....	1	Sebaceous cyst.....	1
Cheek.....	3	Venereal vegetations.....	4
Cervical.....	9	Nevus.....	4
Foot.....	2	Fistula in ano.....	1
Groin (morbus coxæ).....	5	Herniotomy.....	6
Knee.....	2	Iridectomy.....	2
Lumbar.....	3	Injection, tunica vaginalis hydrocele.....	1
Thigh.....	8	Laparotomy:	
Popliteal.....	2	Appendectomy.....	2
Mastoid.....	1	Peritonitis, tubercular.....	2
Psoas.....	4	Enterorrhaphy, circular.....	1
Scalp.....	7	Phimosis circumcisions.....	23
Adenoid vegetations removed.....	2	Resection:	
Application of plaster casts:		Elbow.....	1
Spondylitis.....	4	Knee.....	2
Knee, tubercular arthritis.....	7	Hip.....	6
Elbow—		Ribs.....	10
Tubercular.....	2	Osteomyelitis, drained.....	4
Sprain.....	1	Osteotomy:	
Hip (morbus coxæ).....	14	Curved tibiae.....	10
Talipes.....	10	Genu valgum.....	7
Cellulitis, incised.....	4	Plastic operations, hare-lip.....	4
Dislocation, anterior radius, reduced.....	1	Prolapsus recti:	
Fractures reduced and splints applied:		Cauterized.....	4
Clavicle.....	2	Whitehead's operation.....	1
Femur.....	8	Sequestrolomy:	
Tibia.....	1	Inferior maxilla.....	2
Glenoid fossa.....	1	Radius.....	2
Humerus.....	3	Skin graft.....	1
Radius.....	1	Stricture esophagus, sounds passed.....	127
Radius and ulna.....	2	Tenotomy:	
Tibia.....	1	Ham strings.....	2
Curettement:		Internal strabismus.....	2
Glands, cervical.....	4	Talipes tendo Achillis.....	4
Sinus—		Tonsilotomy.....	10
Hip.....	2	Vicious lesion corrected.....	1
Neck.....	1	Wounds, incised sutured.....	1
Knee.....	5	Roentgen-ray examinations.....	36
Infected wound.....	1	Radiographs.....	6
Extensions applied:		Talipes, equino varus, deformity reduced.....	6
Sprain, hip.....	1		
Morbus coxæ.....	15	Total.....	461
Erasion, knee joint.....	4		

DWIGHT GORDON SMITH, M. D.,
Resident Physician.

Diseases treated in the baby ward during the year ending June 30, 1904.

Diseases.	Total treated.	Discharged cured.	Discharged improved.	Discharged unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.						
Stomatitis uncerosa	1	1				
Enteritis	10	4			5	1
Gastro-enteritis	1	1				
Indigestion, intestinal	14	8	1	1	2	2
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.						
Bronchitis, diffuse	6	6				
Pneumonia:						
Lobar	1				1	
Lobular	3	2			1	
Rhinitis, chronic	1	1				
NERVOUS SYSTEM.						
Hydrocephalus	1		1			
SKIN.						
Eczema, facialis	2	2				
EYE.						
Cataract	1				1	
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1	1				
EAR.						
Otitis media	1	1				
CONSTITUTIONAL.						
Inanition	28	11	4	1	9	3
Marasmus	2				2	
Syphilis, congenital	3	1			2	
SURGICAL.						
Abscess:						
Cervical	1	1				
Scalp	1	1				
Burn, second degree	1	1				
Erysipelas	1	1				
Hernia, inguinal	2	2				
Fracture, femur	1					
Nevus	2	2				
Harelip	1		1			
Phimosis	4	4				
Total	90	51	7	2	23	7

Patients located in dispensary.

SPECIFIC INFECTIOUS DISEASES.		CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.	
Diphtheria	1	Malnutrition	22
Grippe	19	Marasmus	6
Gonorrhea	15	Rachitis	82
Malaria	35	Reynauds disease	1
Measles	3	Scorbutus, infantile	2
Parotitis	7	DISEASES DUE TO ANIMAL PARASITES.	
Pertussis	26	Ascaris lumbricoides	28
Rothely	29	Oxyuris vermicularis	19
Rheumatism:		Taenia saginata	1
Acute articular	3	DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.	
Muscular	1	Constipation	112
Scarlatina	1	Duodenitis	3
Syphilis, congenital	36	Enteritis	46
Tuberculosis:		Entero-colitis	11
Pulmonary	23	Gastralgia	2
Lymphatic system	94		
Meninges	2		
Tabes mesenterica	3		
Typhoid	19		

Patients located in dispensary—Continued.

DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—cont'd.		DISEASES OF THE SKIN—continued.	
Gastritis:		Furunculosis	8
Acute	53	Herpes labialis	6
Chronic	7	Herpes zoster	2
Gastroenteritis	5	Icthyma	2
Gastroenteritis	44	Impetigo	17
Gastric indigestion	28	Impetigo contagiosum	23
Gastrointestinal indigestion	31	Intertrigo	9
Gingivitis	1	Pemphigus	1
Intestinal indigestion	121	Psoriasis	2
Pharyngitis, acute	4	Seborrhea sicca	3
Tonsillitis:		Scabies	28
Acute	46	Sudamina	2
Chronic	4	Tinea:	
Follicular	42	Capitis	41
Riga's disease	1	Circinata	30
Stomatitis:		Urticaria	9
Simple	17		
Apthous	4	DISEASES OF THE EYE.	
Parasitis	8	Astigmatism	1
Ulcerative	3	Atrophy of the nerve	1
		Cataract, soft	1
DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.		Chalazion	2
Anæmia	17	Conjunctivitis:	
Mitral insufficiency	1	Simplex	46
		Purulent	5
DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.		Dacro cystitis	1
Adenoids	12	Hordeolum	6
Asthma	1	Hyperopia	1
Bronchitis:		Keratitis:	
Acute	466	Facet	9
Subacute	29	Phlyctenular	20
Empyema	1	Iritis	1
Broncho-pneumonia	18	Myopia	2
Lobar pneumonia	3	Ophthalmia, specific	3
Laryngitis, acute	6	Ptoxis	1
Nasal catarrh:		Blepharitis marginalis	11
Acute	57		
Chronic	7	DISEASES OF THE EAR.	
Pleurisy	1	Otitis media	4
Pleurodynia	1	Acute—	
		Suppurative	1
DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.		Nonsuppurative	2
Aphasia	1	Otorrhea:	
Chorea	5	Acute	16
Convulsions, infantile	6	Chronic	6
Cephalalgia	8		
Epilepsy:		UNCLASSIFIED.	
Minor	7	Insect bite	5
Major	2	Odontalgia	7
Neuralgia	2	Poisoning:	
Polio myelitis, anterior	6	Coal oil	1
Torticollis	3	Creosote	1
Tetany	4	Vaccinia	208
		Ictherus neonatorum	1
DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM.			
Anuria	1	Total cases in medical dispensary	
Amenorrhea	2		2,428
Dysmenorrhea	5	SURGICAL DISEASES.	
Cystitis	5	Cellulitis	8
Enuresis	19	Adhesio fræni lingual	9
Hydrocele	1	Tonsillar hypertrophy	19
Herpes, progenitalis	1	Erysipelas	2
Nephritis, acute	1	Prolapsus recti	1
Orchitis	1	Hypospadias	1
Vaginitis	10	Phimosis	20
Vulvitis	3	Abscess:	
		Alveolar	1
DISEASES OF THE SKIN.		Arm	3
Acne	3	Axillary	3
Dermatitis:		Cervical	24
Simplex	7	Eye	1
Exfoliative	1	Hand	4
Vesiculosa	1	Forehead	1
Venantum	4	Chin	2
Calorica	3	Face	5
Eczema:		Leg	4
Capitis	6	Nose	1
Facialis	29	Parotid	1
Auriculæ	6	Hip	6
Populosa	9	Foot	5
Postulosa	13	Scalp	7
Squamosa	3	Tonsillar	1
Vesiculosa	22	Ulcer:	
Lingualis	1	Hand	2
		Leg	9
		Sinus, leg.	1
		Atresia vaginal	1

Patients located in dispensary—Continued.

HYDROCELE AND HERNIA.		FOREIGN BODIES—continued.	
Hernia:		Nose.....	3
Inguinal, single.....	7	Throat.....	1
Umbilical.....	15		
Hydrocele.....	1	BONE DISEASE.	
		Osteitis, osteo-myelitis.....	2
SURGERY OF THE JOINTS.			
Arthritis, tubercular:		INJURIES.	
Knee.....	5	Fractures:	
Hip.....	6	Clavicle.....	4
Synovitis, knee.....	4	Femur.....	1
Dislocation:		Fibula.....	1
Elbow.....	1	Meta carpal.....	1
Finger.....	1	Mandible.....	1
		Nose.....	1
		Ulna.....	2
		Radius.....	2
		Sprains:	
		Ankle.....	4
		Thumb.....	2
		Wrist.....	4
		Wounds:	
		Contused.....	14
		Incised.....	41
		Infected.....	29
		Lacerated.....	11
		Punctured.....	8
		Animal bite.....	1
		DEFORMITIES.	
		Curved tibia.....	5
		Genu valgum.....	2
		Kyphosis.....	2
		Scoliosis.....	5
		Talipes equino varus.....	3
		Pes planus.....	1
		Lordosis.....	2
		Hydrocephalus.....	1
		Total cases treated in surgical dispensary.....	397
		Total cases treated in surgical and medical dispensaries.....	2,813

Surgical operations in dispensary.

Abscesses incised:		Dislocations reduced:	
Alveolar.....	1	Elbow.....	1
Arm.....	3	Finger.....	1
Axillary.....	3	Hydrocele.....	1
Cervical.....	24	Hernia reduced and bandaged:	
Hand.....	4	Inguinal.....	7
Forehead.....	1	Umbilical.....	15
Chin.....	2	Tumors removed:	
Face.....	5	Cyst sebaceous.....	2
Leg.....	4	Nævus.....	3
Nose.....	1	Keloid.....	2
Parotid.....	1	Condylomata.....	1
Hip.....	6	Hypospadias.....	1
Foot.....	5	Sprain:	
Scalp.....	7	Ankle.....	4
Tonsillar.....	1	Thumb.....	2
Adhesio fræni linguæ, incised.....	9	Wrist.....	4
Burns:		Sutures removed (cases).....	48
First degree.....	10	Tonsilotomy.....	12
Second degree.....	1	Verruca removed.....	3
Casts applied.....	26	Wounds:	
(Plaster jackets).....	18	Contused.....	14
Circumcisions.....	20	Incised.....	41
Furuncles, incised.....	2	Infected.....	29
Foreign bodies removed.....	11	Lacerated.....	11
Fractures, splints applied:		Punctured.....	8
Clavicle.....	4	X-ray fluroscopic.....	30
Femur.....	1		
Fibula.....	1	Total surgical operations.....	413
Meta carpal.....	1		
Mandible.....	1		
Nose.....	1		
Ulna.....	2		
Radius.....	2		

Nativity of dispensary patients.

District of Columbia.....	2,607	Georgia.....	1
Virginia.....	91	Russia.....	5
Maryland.....	64	England.....	2
Pennsylvania.....	12	Italy.....	2
New York.....	8	Austria.....	1
North Carolina.....	7		
New Jersey.....	2	Total.....	2,813
Illinois.....	1		

Race and sex of dispensary patients.

White:		
Male.....		370
Female.....		462
Colored:		
Male.....		953
Female.....		1,028
Total.....		2,813

SUMMARY.

Number of dispensary patients.....	2,813
Revisits to medical dispensary.....	970
Revisits to surgical dispensary.....	764
Total number visits to dispensary.....	4,547

DWIGHT GORDON SMITH, M. D.,
Resident Physician.

Report of the Treasurer of the Board of Lady Visitors for the Year ending June 30, 1904.

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditures.	Amount.
Interest to July 2, 1903.....	\$12.04	Cooking lessons.....	\$81.00
Interest to January 2, 1904.....	7.69	Hospital supplies.....	399.92
From charity box.....	24.75	Dry goods.....	230.44
Return of loan from St. Mary's Guild.....	175.00	Seamstress.....	180.00
Reimbursement, Byron S. Adams.....	3.25	Nurses' entertainment.....	18.60
Receipts of charity ball.....	1,944.18	Printing.....	17.20
Sale of book, "Mary's Hat".....	2.25	Papering doctor's room.....	18.00
Donation, Mrs. L. Anderson.....	10.00	Reimbursement, Elizabeth Hoeke.....	4.00
Special donations for Christmas entertainment.....	42.00	Miss Shenck for Christmas entertainment.....	36.75
Proceeds of entertainment given by Edgar Hyar.....	34.00	Christmas presents for servants.....	15.75
Thanksgiving offering.....	510.00	Jas. B. Lambie, proceeds charity ball.....	2,000.00
Interest to July 1, 1904.....	10.37	Balance, cash on hand.....	840.22
Fines.....	223.00		
Total.....	3,841.88	Total.....	3,841.88

ELIZABETH HOEKE, Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF LADY VISITORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9, 1904.

GENTLEMEN: In reviewing the year just gone, it gives me pleasure to report that many children have been treated at the hospital, and its great work still goes on.

Among additions worthy of note which have been made as required, first in importance has been added a course of domestic science in the training of the nurses of our school. In order to establish this the board of lady managers has provided an additional nurse to inaugurate this work under the instruction of a most efficient initiation, each nurse to have a term of six weeks' service in the diet kitchen. Her duty is to prepare delicacies for the little invalids, which insures consideration for the most delicate and sensitive appetites and argues well for keeping this institution absolutely in touch with the present day.

The "charity ball" for the benefit of the hospital, with Mrs. John Rodgers as the able chairman of the "ball committee," was a pronounced success from every standpoint, and demonstrated the great interest of the community in this noble charity to which always Washingtonians have so generously contributed.

The Thanksgiving, Christmas, and Easter entertainments were all heartily enjoyed and entered into with great zest by the little sufferers. At Christmas, however, the prayers were not all answered, one little boy having asked for "a bull, and a live one, too."

The great satisfaction derived from the improvements in the operating room amply atone for the money and time expended thereon, and reminds all constantly of our indebtedness to the generosity and interest of St. Mary's Guild in providing this memorial to Mrs. M. A. B. Kennedy, from the beginning the beloved and faithful friend of the Children's Hospital.

The splendid records of the graduating nurses this year foreshadows the stability and usefulness of the hospital, and the board of lady visitors receives both pleasure and inspiration from such encouragement.

This report would be incomplete without a word of thanks to the public for numerous donations, and requesting all to continue to bear in mind our many needs and to accept our sincere appreciation.

With the hope that the mutual aid and sympathy of the two boards will continue unabated, believe me,

Very truly, yours,

MAUD LEE DAVIDGE,
Recording Secretary.

The PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL OF NURSING CONNECTED WITH THE CHILDREN'S AND COLUMBIA HOSPITALS.

DEAR SIRs: I have the honor to present the report of the school of nursing for the school year ending June 30, 1904, as given at the twelfth annual commencement.

The exercises were held at the Columbian University hall, May 17, 1904.

The Rev. Alfred Harding opened the exercises with prayer. A very eloquent address was delivered by Rev. C. Ernest Smith, D. D.; the report of the training school, by Mr. F. L. Moore, president of the board of directors of the Children's Hospital; announcement of graduates, by Dr. George N. Acker, dean of the training school; conferring of diplomas, by Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. Army, president board of trustees.

There are 46 pupil nurses in the training school, an increase of 4 during the past year.

There has been a large number of applicants (21) accepted into the school, and 11 resigned.

In addition to their training, the nurses of Columbia Hospital are sent to the Episcopal Hospital for six months' experience, and the Children's Hospital nurses are sent in exchange to the Columbian University Hospital. Classes are held weekly for the benefit of the pupil nurses supplementary to the lectures of the attending staff of both hospitals; also, in addition to their instructions in the wards, they receive each 18 special lessons in cooking, which is of great value to them in preparing food for the sick. The ladies' board of visitors of the Children's Hospital very kindly defrays this extra expense.

The school has now 132 graduates, including this present class.

The registries for nurses at both hospitals are in a flourishing condition. Although the nursing list increases each year, there are frequently more calls than can be supplied with nurses.

The alumnae association of the training school has 65 members, and is represented in the National Associated Alumnae of the United States.

Very sincere thanks are extended to the board of directors and ladies' board of visitors for all the kindnesses shown the nurses the past year, and to the lecturers for their interest and instructions to the pupils; also to the attending staff for its care and attention to the nurses during illness.

Respectfully submitted.

PERON E. JENNINGS, *Superintendent.*

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

Graduates, 1904.

Children's Hospital.—Marian Estelle Eyster, Cora Mary Fulton, Emma McIntosh, Martha Morse Newman, Bertha Irene Printz, Mary Agnes Steckline, Annie Elizabeth Wooder.

Columbia Hospital.—Ellen May Brinley, Mary Anna Brown, Kathryn Theresa Donnelly, Sara Elizabeth Ferrier, Daisy Louise Dinsmore, Carrie Naomi Honodel, Anna Cecilia Kilgour, Caroline S. Melville, Minnie Ullman.

General donations.

Mrs. Loez Anderson, for Christmas toys and Christmas entertainment.....	\$10. 00
Mrs. Kate Upshur Moorhead.....	5. 00
Miss Anderson.....	5. 00
Mrs. Harriet L. Polkinhorn.....	2. 00
Mrs. Emily R. Hyde Wright.....	5. 00
Mrs. D. C. Phillips.....	25. 00
Total.....	52. 00

Statement of receipts and expenditures to date.

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditures.	Amount.
Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1903.....	\$135. 35	For operating room in Children's Hospital.....	\$348. 34
Honorary dues.....	27. 00	For postage.....	4. 50
Dues and fines.....	33. 80	For Christmas greens.....	5. 00
Interest credit.....	2. 98	For materials for gowns (200) and cutting them out.....	62. 02
Gifts for special purposes.....	40. 30	For kindergarten blocks and pegs, etc.....	5. 00
Contributions to K. M. F.....	20. 80	For pillows for memorial cot.....	5. 00
Total receipts from fair.....	271. 64	For 2 dozen kindergarten chairs for the wards.....	15. 00
Total.....	531. 87	For car rides during the summer.....	10. 00
		Balance on hand July 8, 1904.....	77. 01
		Total.....	531. 87

BERTHA H. LOOKER, *Treasurer St. Mary's Guild.*

Endowments.

[By-laws, 60 to 67.]

60. Every contribution of \$5,000 shall entitle the contributor to confer a name upon a bed, which shall ever thereafter bear the name selected; and the contributor shall be entitled, from time to time, during his or her life, to designate the patients, one at a time, to occupy said bed.

61. Every contribution of \$5,000 by a State, city, town, church, Sunday school, corporation, or association shall entitle the contributor to confer a name in perpetuity upon a bed, and from time to time, during the period of twenty-five years immediately following the receipt of the contribution, to designate the patients, one at a time, to occupy said bed.

62. Every contribution of \$25,000 by a State, city, town, church, Sunday school, corporation, association, or individual shall entitle the contributor to confer a name in perpetuity upon a ward of eight beds, and from time to time, during the period of twenty-five years immediately following the receipt of such contribution, to designate the patients to occupy the beds therein, one patient at a time in each of said beds.

63. Every contribution of \$5,000 by will shall entitle the testator or testatrix in and by such will likewise to confer a name in perpetuity upon one bed, and every contribution of \$50,000 to confer a name in perpetuity upon a ward of eight beds, and to nominate one person in whom shall be vested from time to time during his or her life, after the receipt of such legacy, the right to designate the patients to occupy such bed or beds, as the case may be, one patient at a time in each bed.

64. All endowment funds shall be so invested as to yield an income, and only the income arising therefrom shall be used for the current expenses of the hospital. Every name conferred upon a bed or ward shall be subject to the approval of the board of directors, and the name selected, as well as the name of the contributor, shall be engraved upon a tablet to be placed over the bed or door of the ward, respectively.

ANNUAL RENTAL OF BEDS.

65. Every contribution of \$200 by a State, city, town, church, Sunday school, corporation, or association shall entitle the contributor from time to time, during the period of one year immediately following the receipt of the contribution, to designate the patients, one at a time, to occupy one bed.

MEMORIAL BEDS.

66. Every contribution of \$500 by a State, city, town, church, Sunday school, corporation, association, or individual shall entitle the contributor to confer a name in perpetuity upon one bed, and every contribution of \$10,000 to confer a name in perpetuity upon a ward of eight beds.

67. Every name conferred upon a bed or ward shall be subject to the approval of the board of directors, and the name selected, as well as the name of the contributor, shall be engraved upon a tablet to be placed over the bed or door of the ward, respectively.

Contributions for the year ending June 30, 1904.

Ackers, Dr. Geo. N	\$10. 00	Hay, Mrs. John	\$25. 00
American Public Health Association (by C. J. Bell, treas.)	17. 50	Henry, Miss Caroline (for 1903 and 1904)	10. 00
Audenreid, Mrs. M. C	10. 00	Heurich, Mr. Christian	10. 00
Babcock, Mrs. J. W	5. 00	Hitchcock, Mr. Ethan A	5. 00
Bartlett, Mr. John D	5. 00	Hoeke, Mrs. Wm. H. (for 1901 and 1904)	10. 00
Bates, Mrs. A. E	5. 00	Hopkins, Mrs. Jas. H	5. 00
Beck, Mr. Wm. H	20. 00	Howard, Mr. C. W	5. 00
Biscoe, Maj. H. L	10. 00	Howard, Mrs. Geo	5. 00
Bliss, Mrs. Elizabeth B	5. 00	James, Mr. C. A	5. 00
Bradley, Mrs. Geo. L	5. 00	James, Miss E. F	5. 00
Brown, Mrs. A. J	5. 00	James, Miss Matilda	5. 00
Carlisle, Mrs. Kate T	15. 00	Johnston, Miss Mary B	5. 00
Carlisle, Miss Mary	5. 00	Kauffmann, Miss Barbara (for 1903-4)	10. 00
Cash	1. 00	Kauffmann, Miss Louise (for 1903-4)	10. 00
Clark, Mr. Appleton P., jr	5. 00	Kauffmann, Mr. Max R. (for 1903-4)	10. 00
Davis, Mrs. C. H	5. 00	Kauffmann, Mr. Philip Christopher (for 1903-4)	10. 00
Denham, Mr. Chas. S	5. 00	Kauffmann, Mr. S. H. (for 1903-4)	10. 00
Donaldson, Dr. R. B	5. 00	Kauffmann, Mr. S. H., 2d, (for 1903-4)	10. 00
Dowden, Master Ralph	1. 00	Kibbey, Miss Bessie J. (for 1903-4)	50. 00
Dulin, Mrs. Chas. G	10. 00	Kober, Dr. George M	5. 00
Dunlop, Mr. Geo. T	50. 00	Lambert, Mr. T. A	5. 00
Edwards, Miss A. L	5. 00	Lambie, Mr. James B	5. 00
Ellis, Mrs. Frank	5. 00	Lambie, Mrs. James B	5. 00
Fendall, Mrs. Annie A	10. 00	Lacombe, J. S. (for 1903-4)	10. 00
Ford & Graham, Messrs	5. 00	Lee, Mrs. Arthur	5. 00
Forwood, Mrs. W. H	5. 00	Leech, Mrs. J. F	5. 00
Fox, Mr. A. F	5. 00	Lenman, Mrs. Jeannette R	} 25. 00
Fox, Mrs. Virginia L. W	100. 00	Lenman, Miss Isabol H	
Gaff, Mrs. T. T.	10. 00	Linkins, Mr. Geo. W	5. 00
Gale, Mrs. Thos. M	5. 00	Looker, Capt. H. B	2. 00
Galt, Mr. Norman	5. 00	Luquer, Mrs. Nicholas	10. 00
Gawler, Mr. Jos	5. 00	McAboy, Mrs. T. N	5. 00
Gerstenberg, Mr. Ernest	3. 00	McCaully, Mrs	5. 00
Gilman, Miss Alice I	5. 00	McClintock, Mrs. A. G	5. 00
Glover, Mrs. C. C	5. 00		
Glover, Miss	5. 00		
Graham, Mr. Andrew B	10. 00		
Gurley, Mrs. Elizabeth B	50. 00		
Hagner, Mrs. A. B	5. 00		
Hamilton, Mr. Geo. E	5. 00		
Harlan, Miss Ruth	5. 00		

Contributions for the year 1904—Continued.

McCorkle, Mrs. C. B	\$5. 00	Power, Rev. F. D	\$1. 00
McGill & Wallace	5. 00	Rayburn, Mrs. J. E	5. 00
McGuire, Mr. F. B	5. 00	Rodgers, Mrs. John	5. 00
McGuire, Mrs. F. B	5. 00	Roosevelt, Mrs. Theo	10. 00
McKenney, Mr. Wm. A	5. 00	Rudolph, Mrs. C. H	5. 00
MacMillan, Miss	5. 00	Saks & Co., Messrs	5. 00
Mason, Mrs. T. B. M	5. 00	Schenck, Miss Sallie	5. 00
May, Mr. F. P	5. 00	Sewall, Rev. Frank	1. 00
Mayer, Mr. Theodore J	30. 00	Sheridan, Mrs. I. R	5. 00
Merrill, Mrs	5. 00	Sheridan, Miss Mary	5. 00
Miller, Miss Virginia	5. 00	Sherrill, Miss M. J	5. 00
Moore, Mr. F. L	5. 00	de Sibour, Mme	5. 00
Moore, Mrs. F. L	5. 00	Simpkins, Mrs. N. S	5. 00
Moses, Mrs. H. C	5. 00	Smith, Rev. Chas. Alvin	2. 00
Murray, Mrs. T. M	15. 00	Stevens, Mr. Eugene E	25. 00
Norment, Mrs	20. 00	St. John's Evangelical Lutheran	
Norris, Miss Emma V	5. 00	Church (vestry)	5. 00
Norris, Mr. Jas. L	5. 00	St. Paul's P. E. Church (John M.	
Norris, Mr. Jas. L., jr	5. 00	McKenney, treas)	5. 00
Norris, Mr. Rastus Ransom	5. 00	Straham, Mrs. Thos. H	5. 00
Noyes, Mr. Crosby S	10. 00	Thompson, Mrs. Annie	5. 00
Noyes, Mrs. Crosby S	10. 00	Thompson, Miss Mabel	5. 00
O'Donnell, Mrs. P	5. 00	Thornfordt, Mrs. Henry	5. 00
Orme, Mr. Jas. W	10. 00	Tiffany, Mrs. Lyman	5. 00
Orme, Mrs. W. B	1. 00	Warder, Mrs. Robert B	5. 00
Packard, Miss	10. 00	Westcott, Mrs. Horace	5. 00
Park, Mrs. R. A	5. 00	Willard, Mr. C. C	5. 00
Parsons, Rev. W. E	1. 00	Woodhull, Miss Ellen	5. 00
Perry, Mrs. M. J	5. 00	Woodhull, Gen. M. V. Z	5. 00
Perry, Mr. R. Ross	5. 00	Woods, Mr. Albert F	5. 00
Perry, Mrs. R. Ross	5. 00	Wylie, Mr. Horace (to name bed) ..	500. 00
Perry, Mrs. Seaton	5. 00	Zellers & Co	5. 00

DONATIONS, 1903.

July.—Col. T. W. Symons, the Propagating Gardens, flowers; National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, 811 G street NW., flowers; Mrs. Graves, 1315 S street NW., 1 gallon ice cream and cake; Mrs. McPherson, near Leesburg, Va., 5 pounds butter; Captain Meredith, Princeton street, ice cream; Stewart Gibson, 1335 R street NW., picture books; St. Mary's Guild, Georgetown, D. C., \$10 for ice cream and car rides for the children; St. Mary's Guild, Georgetown, D. C., \$10 for baby ward supplies; Mrs. Melville, 936 P street NW., \$5; Mrs. H. E. Van Deman, flowers; Byron S. Adams, 512 Eleventh street NW., cards.

August.—Miss Mary Nurse, Tennallytown, 2 pictures; Miss Woodhull, 2033 G street NW., 1 picture; Colonel Symons, the Propagating Gardens, flowers; National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, flowers; Mrs. Dorsey Clagett, "Thomas Flats," basket fruit.

September.—Colonel Symons, the Propagating Gardens, flowers; Miss V. Miller, 1729 P street NW., old linen; Mrs. Howard Brooks, 903 East Capitol street, flowers, 5 flannel skirts (baby), 1 pair booties, 2 flannel shirts, 2 flannel bands; Miss Bean, 2102 Eighth street NW., toys; Mrs. Thompson, "The Olympia," books and toys; Mrs. Horace Wylie, Thomas circle, for Tommy's cot, baby ward, 12 infant's dresses, 1 dozen vests, 6 short dresses, 2 dozen diapers, 1 blanket, 1 counterpane, 3 pads, ½ dozen sheets, ½ dozen pillow cases.

October.—Mrs. Gale, 1314 L street NW., 2 afghans for baby ward; Mrs. Cromwell, 2132 Thirteenth street, pictures; Mrs. J. L. Karnick, 1412 Chapin street, toys and picture books; Colonel Symons, the propagating gardens, flowers; Mrs. H. Wells, 1140 Fifteenth street NW., toys; Mrs. Poindexter, 806 Seventeenth street NW., 6 nightgowns, 2 wrappers, 4 flannel skirts, 1 sacque, 3 pairs drawers; Miss Howard, Alexandria, Va., doll house and toys; Miss S. Turtin, 2108 H street NW., books and papers; Miss Polkinhorn, 414 Second street NW., scrapbook and cards; Mrs. Dr. Alfred H. Lee, 1629 O street NW., flowers; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Young, 930 I street NW., books.

November.—Mrs. A. G. Tonge, 944 T street NW., 1 wrapper, 1 pair slippers, 4 pairs drawers, 2 drawer waists, 2 flannel skirts, 2 gimps, 1 white skirt, 5 dresses, 2 pairs white hose, 9 pairs black hose, 9 pairs socks; National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, flowers.

THANKSGIVING DONATIONS.

Mrs. J. A. Johnston, 1752 Q street NW., 1 barrel flour, 1 strip bacon, 3 pounds rolled oats, 5 pounds granulated sugar, 6 jars jam, 4 cans corn, 4 cans tomatoes, 4 cans peas; C. A. James, 1308 Massachusetts avenue, barrel flour; Miss Litchfield, 6 cans assorted soups, 3 packages Quaker oats, 3 pounds rice, half peck apples, 1 can peaches, 2 pounds animal crackers, 1 pound granulated sugar; J. C. Ergood Company, 416 Ninth street NW., 1 box raisins, 5 pounds figs, 1 dozen boxes stuffed dates; Miss James, 1308 Massachusetts avenue, 2½ bushels potatoes; Mrs. I. W. Ashford, 1763 P street NW., 1 barrel apples; Havenner Baking Company, 476 C street NW., 1 box crackers; Mrs. J. H. Dodge, Bethesda, Md., 50 pounds granulated sugar; Mrs. Foraker, 1500 Sixteenth street, 50 pounds granulated sugar; W. M. Galt & Co., Indiana avenue, 1 barrel flour; Miss Woodhull, 2033 G street, 2 bushels corn meal; John A. Hughes, Dupont Market, half barrel apples; Miss A. L. Edwards, 1633 Massachusetts avenue, 6 bottles clam bouillon; Mrs. T. B. Myers and Mrs. Julian James, 1602 Twentieth street NW., 1 barrel apples; Charles Brunger, Center Market, turkey; J. H. Hogan, 423 Twelfth street NW., 1 gallon oysters; Mrs. Thomas Hyde, 1537 Twenty-eighth street, 1 barrel apples; Mrs. E. K. Goldsborough, 1331 K street, 20 pounds granulated sugar, 1 ham; Mrs. Leiter, Dupont circle, 1 barrel apples; H. W. Heider, Center Market, 1 dozen celery, 1 dozen lettuce; Mrs. J. F. Rodgers, 1310 Sixteenth street, 1 turkey; Phelps School Kindergarten, Vermont avenue, T and U streets, 1 basket fruit; Harrison School Kindergarten, Thirteenth and W streets, 6 pounds flour, 4 pounds rolled oats, half dozen oranges, 3 loaves bread, 3 cans tomatoes, 1 peck potatoes, 2 packages Uneda biscuit, 1 can condensed milk, 1 package snaps, 1 glass jelly; Mrs. F. W. Gibson, 1335 R street, 5 boy's shirts, 2 coats, 5 pairs trousers, 3 outing sacques, 3 flannel drawers, 2 drawer waists; Mrs. C. V. R. Berry, 1512 H street, 1 barrel apples; N. J. Ward & Co., Louisiana avenue, 1 box oranges; S. H. Gwynne, 1310 Fourteenth street NW., 4 pounds corned beef, half peck apples, 1 box grapes, half peck turnips; Mrs. Hopkins, 1324 Eighteenth street, 1 turkey; Demonet's, 1714 Pennsylvania avenue, 2 cakes; Mrs. Frank J. Lewis, 1307 L street NW., 4 chickens, 1 basket grapes, 2 dozen oranges, 1 peck apples; Mrs. John W. McPherson, Waterford, Va., 1 bushel potatoes, apples, 1 turkey, and guinea hen; Marion Estes, 1244 Kenesaw avenue, 10 pounds granulated sugar, 1 sack flour; Senator M. A. Hanna, Lafayette square, 10 pounds cut sugar, 1 pound tea, 5 pounds coffee; Mrs. J. J. Stephens, 1812 Thirteenth street NW., 1½ dozen oranges, 4 boxes fruit crackers; J. F. Oyster, 902 Pennsylvania avenue, 10 pounds butter; The Junior Endeavor Society, Falls Church, Va., Mabel McIntirff, president, 7 dolls and 2 scrapbooks; Ruth Harper, 1636 R street NW., scrapbook; Mrs. John Davis Jones, through Miss Schenck, 7 worsted sacques, 6 worsted hoods, 3 worsted scarfs, 1 afghan; Mrs. Wall, 1228 Fourteenth street, 10 pounds rice; New Willard Hotel, Pennsylvania avenue, magazines; Harrison's Stationery, 611 Fourteenth street, cards; Miss Acker, 913 Sixteenth street, 1 barrel flour; Mrs. F. C. Dyer's dancing class, 1517 R street NW., 6 pounds rolled oats, 6 packages Quaker oats, 2 packages hominy, 1 package cornstarch, 21 packages crackers, 6 packages "force," 5 pounds prunes, 6 cans tomatoes, 6 cans corn sirup, 2 cans soup, 2 jars jam, 1 pound corn meal, 13 pounds hominy, 2 pounds cut sugar, 3 pounds flour, 11 pounds granulated sugar, 8 pounds rice; T. T. Keane, Center Market, 15 pounds roast beef; Mrs. A. Lisner, 1732 Massachusetts avenue, 17 pairs hose, 5 vests, 1 union suit, 10 pairs boy's drawers; Miss Kibby, 2025 Massachusetts avenue, 1 barrel cut sugar; J. H. Magruder, Connecticut avenue and M street, 1 case hominy; Dulin & Martin Co., 1215 F street NW., 3 vegetable dishes.

December.—Mrs. J. H. Roche, 1645 Thirty-first street NW., 5 wrappers, 1 dress, 2 sacques, 7 pair hose, 15 undershirts, 6 baby wrappers, 12 underdrawers; Unity School, Montgomery County, Md., 1 dozen glasses jelly; Mrs. A. F. Woods, Takoma Park, D. C., 1 baby dress, 1 baby wrapper; Pierce Guild, Washington, D. C., chicken broth; Mrs. Graves, 1315 S street NW., ice cream and cake; the Gridiron Club, Washington, D. C., flowers; St. Stephen's Parish, Fourteenth street and Kenesaw avenue, rolls and bread; Mrs. McCorkle, "The Grafton," toys; Mrs. Wylie, Thomas circle, 3 baby shirts, 6 pairs booties, 2 pairs knit hose; Mrs. Lee, 1723 Willard place, 6 pairs boy's drawers, 3 undershirts, 2 white dresses, 8 boy's blouses, 4 undershirts, 1 dozen nipples, 4 baby bands, 1 pair drawers, 1 toy, half box sugar of milk.

CHRISTMAS DONATIONS.

St. Mary's Guild, Georgetown, \$5 for greens to decorate wards; Mrs. J. B. Kendall, Oaktown, Fourteenth street road, books; Miss Isabel Smith, 1911 Thirteenth street NW., toys; Mrs. J. W. Kearney, 1761 R street, toys; Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Dewey, Lanier Heights, flowers; Mrs. John Lyons, 2113 I street NW., scrap book; Ralph

Contributions for the year 1904—Continued.

McCorkle, Mrs. C. B	\$5.00	Power, Rev. F. D	\$1.00
McGill & Wallace	5.00	Rayburn, Mrs. J. E	5.00
McGuire, Mr. F. B	5.00	Rodgers, Mrs. John	5.00
McGuire, Mrs. F. B	5.00	Roosevelt, Mrs. Theo	10.00
McKenney, Mr. Wm. A	5.00	Rudolph, Mrs. C. H	5.00
MacMillan, Miss	5.00	Saks & Co., Messrs	5.00
Mason, Mrs. T. B. M	5.00	Schenck, Miss Sallie	5.00
May, Mr. F. P	5.00	Sewall, Rev. Frank	1.00
Mayer, Mr. Theodore J	30.00	Sheridan, Mrs. I. R	5.00
Merrill, Mrs	5.00	Sheridan, Miss Mary	5.00
Miller, Miss Virginia	5.00	Sherrill, Miss M. J	5.00
Moore, Mr. F. L	5.00	de Sibour, Mme	5.00
Moore, Mrs. F. L	5.00	Simpkins, Mrs. N. S	5.00
Moses, Mrs. H. C	5.00	Smith, Rev. Chas. Alvin	2.00
Murray, Mrs. T. M	15.00	Stevens, Mr. Eugene E	25.00
Norment, Mrs	20.00	St. John's Evangelical Lutheran	
Norris, Miss Emma V	5.00	Church (vestry)	5.00
Norris, Mr. Jas. L	5.00	St. Paul's P. E. Church (John M.	
Norris, Mr. Jas. L., jr	5.00	McKenney, treas)	5.00
Norris, Mr. Rastus Ransom	5.00	Straham, Mrs. Thos. H	5.00
Noyes, Mr. Crosby S	10.00	Thompson, Mrs. Annie	5.00
Noyes, Mrs. Crosby S	10.00	Thompson, Miss Mabel	5.00
O'Donnell, Mrs. P	5.00	Thornfordt, Mrs. Henry	5.00
Orme, Mr. Jas. W	10.00	Tiffany, Mrs. Lyman	5.00
Orme, Mrs. W. B	1.00	Warder, Mrs. Robert B	5.00
Packard, Miss	10.00	Westcott, Mrs. Horace	5.00
Park, Mrs. R. A	5.00	Willard, Mr. C. C	5.00
Parsons, Rev. W. E	1.00	Woodhull, Miss Ellen	5.00
Perry, Mrs. M. J	5.00	Woodhull, Gen. M. V. Z	5.00
Perry, Mr. R. Ross	5.00	Woods, Mr. Albert F	5.00
Perry, Mrs. R. Ross	5.00	Wylie, Mr. Horace (to name bed) ..	500.00
Perry, Mrs. Seaton	5.00	Zellers & Co	5.00

DONATIONS, 1903.

July.—Col. T. W. Symons, the Propagating Gardens, flowers; National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, 811 G street NW., flowers; Mrs. Graves, 1315 S street NW., 1 gallon ice cream and cake; Mrs. McPherson, near Leesburg, Va., 5 pounds butter; Captain Meredith, Princeton street, ice cream; Stewart Gibson, 1335 R street NW., picture books; St. Mary's Guild, Georgetown, D. C., \$10 for ice cream and car rides for the children; St. Mary's Guild, Georgetown, D. C., \$10 for baby ward supplies; Mrs. Melville, 936 P street NW., \$5; Mrs. H. E. Van Deman, flowers; Byron S. Adams, 512 Eleventh street NW., cards.

August.—Miss Mary Nurse, Tennallytown, 2 pictures; Miss Woodhull, 2033 G street NW., 1 picture; Colonel Symons, the Propagating Gardens, flowers; National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, flowers; Mrs. Dorsey Clagett, "Thomas Flats," basket fruit.

September.—Colonel Symons, the Propagating Gardens, flowers; Miss V. Miller, 1729 P street NW., old linen; Mrs. Howard Brooks, 903 East Capitol street, flowers, 5 flannel skirts (baby), 1 pair booties, 2 flannel shirts, 2 flannel bands; Miss Bean, 2102 Eighth street NW., toys; Mrs. Thompson, "The Olympia," books and toys; Mrs. Horace Wylie, Thomas circle, for Tommy's cot, baby ward, 12 infant's dresses, 1 dozen vests, 6 short dresses, 2 dozen diapers, 1 blanket, 1 counterpane, 3 pads, ½ dozen sheets, ½ dozen pillow cases.

October.—Mrs. Gale, 1314 L street NW., 2 afghans for baby ward; Mrs. Cromwell, 2132 Thirteenth street, pictures; Mrs. J. L. Karnick, 1412 Chapin street, toys and picture books; Colonel Symons, the propagating gardens, flowers; Mrs. H. Wells, 1140 Fifteenth street NW., toys; Mrs. Poindexter, 806 Seventeenth street NW., 6 nightgowns, 2 wrappers, 4 flannel skirts, 1 sacque, 3 pairs drawers; Miss Howard, Alexandria, Va., doll house and toys; Miss S. Turtin, 2108 H street NW., books and papers; Miss Polkinhorn, 414 Second street NW., scrapbook and cards; Mrs. Dr. Alfred H. Lee, 1629 O street NW., flowers; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Young, 930 I street NW., books.

November.—Mrs. A. G. Tonge, 944 T street NW., 1 wrapper, 1 pair slippers, 4 pairs drawers, 2 drawer waists, 2 flannel skirts, 2 gimps, 1 white skirt, 5 dresses, 2 pairs white hose, 9 pairs black hose, 9 pairs socks; National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, flowers.

THANKSGIVING DONATIONS.

Mrs. J. A. Johnston, 1752 Q street NW., 1 barrel flour, 1 strip bacon, 3 pounds rolled oats, 5 pounds granulated sugar, 6 jars jam, 4 cans corn, 4 cans tomatoes, 4 cans peas; C. A. James, 1308 Massachusetts avenue, barrel flour; Miss Litchfield, 6 cans assorted soups, 3 packages Quaker oats, 3 pounds rice, half peck apples, 1 can peaches, 2 pounds animal crackers, 1 pound granulated sugar; J. C. Ergood Company, 416 Ninth street NW., 1 box raisins, 5 pounds figs, 1 dozen boxes stuffed dates; Miss James, 1308 Massachusetts avenue, 2½ bushels potatoes; Mrs. I. W. Ashford, 1763 P street NW., 1 barrel apples; Havenner Baking Company, 476 C street NW., 1 box crackers; Mrs. J. H. Dodge, Bethesda, Md., 50 pounds granulated sugar; Mrs. Foraker, 1500 Sixteenth street, 50 pounds granulated sugar; W. M. Galt & Co., Indiana avenue, 1 barrel flour; Miss Woodhull, 2033 G street, 2 bushels corn meal; John A. Hughes, Dupont Market, half barrel apples; Miss A. L. Edwards, 1633 Massachusetts avenue, 6 bottles clam bouillon; Mrs. T. B. Myers and Mrs. Julian James, 1602 Twentieth street NW., 1 barrel apples; Charles Brunger, Center Market, turkey; J. H. Hogan, 423 Twelfth street NW., 1 gallon oysters; Mrs. Thomas Hyde, 1537 Twenty-eighth street, 1 barrel apples; Mrs. E. K. Goldsborough, 1331 K street, 20 pounds granulated sugar, 1 ham; Mrs. Leiter, Dupont circle, 1 barrel apples; H. W. Heider, Center Market, 1 dozen celery, 1 dozen lettuce; Mrs. J. F. Rodgers, 1310 Sixteenth street, 1 turkey; Phelps School Kindergarten, Vermont avenue, T and U streets, 1 basket fruit; Harrison School Kindergarten, Thirteenth and W streets, 6 pounds flour, 4 pounds rolled oats, half dozen oranges, 3 loaves bread, 3 cans tomatoes, 1 peck potatoes, 2 packages Uneeda biscuit, 1 can condensed milk, 1 package snaps, 1 glass jelly; Mrs. F. W. Gibson, 1335 R street, 5 boy's shirts, 2 coats, 5 pairs trousers, 3 outing sacques, 3 flannel drawers, 2 drawer waists; Mrs. C. V. R. Berry, 1512 H street, 1 barrel apples; N. J. Ward & Co., Louisiana avenue, 1 box oranges; S. H. Gwynne, 1310 Fourteenth street NW., 4 pounds corned beef, half peck apples, 1 box grapes, half peck turnips; Mrs. Hopkins, 1324 Eighteenth street, 1 turkey; Demonet's, 1714 Pennsylvania avenue, 2 cakes; Mrs. Frank J. Lewis, 1307 L street NW., 4 chickens, 1 basket grapes, 2 dozen oranges, 1 peck apples; Mrs. John W. McPherson, Waterford, Va., 1 bushel potatoes, apples, 1 turkey, and guinea hen; Marion Estes, 1244 Kenesaw avenue, 10 pounds granulated sugar, 1 sack flour; Senator M. A. Hanna, Lafayette square, 10 pounds cut sugar, 1 pound tea, 5 pounds coffee; Mrs. J. J. Stephens, 1812 Thirteenth street NW., 1½ dozen oranges, 4 boxes fruit crackers; J. F. Oyster, 902 Pennsylvania avenue, 10 pounds butter; The Junior Endeavor Society, Falls Church, Va., Mabel McIntirff, president, 7 dolls and 2 scrapbooks; Ruth Harper, 1636 R street NW., scrapbook; Mrs. John Davis Jones, through Miss Schenck, 7 worsted sacques, 6 worsted hoods, 3 worsted scarfs, 1 afghan; Mrs. Wall, 1228 Fourteenth street, 10 pounds rice; New Willard Hotel, Pennsylvania avenue, magazines; Harrison's Stationery, 611 Fourteenth street, cards; Miss Acker, 913 Sixteenth street, 1 barrel flour; Mrs. F. C. Dyer's dancing class, 1517 R street NW., 6 pounds rolled oats, 6 packages Quaker oats, 2 packages hominy, 1 package cornstarch, 21 packages crackers, 6 packages "force," 5 pounds prunes, 6 cans tomatoes, 6 cans corn sirup, 2 cans soup, 2 jars jam, 1 pound corn meal, 13 pounds hominy, 2 pounds cut sugar, 3 pounds flour, 11 pounds granulated sugar, 8 pounds rice; T. T. Keane, Center Market, 15 pounds roast beef; Mrs. A. Lisner, 1732 Massachusetts avenue, 17 pairs hose, 5 vests, 1 union suit, 10 pairs boy's drawers; Miss Kibby, 2025 Massachusetts avenue, 1 barrel cut sugar; J. H. Magruder, Connecticut avenue and M street, 1 case hominy; Dulin & Martin Co., 1215 F street NW., 3 vegetable dishes.

December.—Mrs. J. H. Roche, 1645 Thirty-first street NW., 5 wrappers, 1 dress, 2 sacques, 7 pair hose, 15 undershirts, 6 baby wrappers, 12 underdrawers; Unity School, Montgomery County, Md., 1 dozen glasses jelly; Mrs. A. F. Woods, Takoma Park, D. C., 1 baby dress, 1 baby wrapper; Pierce Guild, Washington, D. C., chicken broth; Mrs. Graves, 1315 S street NW., ice cream and cake; the Gridiron Club, Washington, D. C., flowers; St. Stephen's Parish, Fourteenth street and Kenesaw avenue, rolls and bread; Mrs. McCorkle, "The Grafton," toys; Mrs. Wylie, Thomas circle, 3 baby shirts, 6 pairs booties, 2 pairs knit hose; Mrs. Lee, 1723 Willard place, 6 pairs boy's drawers, 3 undershirts, 2 white dresses, 8 boy's blouses, 4 undershirts, 1 dozen nipples, 4 baby bands, 1 pair drawers, 1 toy, half box sugar of milk.

CHRISTMAS DONATIONS.

St. Mary's Guild, Georgetown, \$5 for greens to decorate wards; Mrs. J. B. Kendall, Oaktown, Fourteenth street road, books; Miss Isabel Smith, 1911 Thirteenth street NW., toys; Mrs. J. W. Kearney, 1761 R street, toys; Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Dewey, Lanier Heights, flowers; Mrs. John Lyons, 2113 I street NW., scrap book; Ralph

Dowden, 641 I street NE., games and cards; Miss V. Miller, 1729 P street NW., 2 afghans; Mrs. E. McCauley, 1719 Rhode Island avenue, 1 bushel potatoes, 1 ham; Miss Ruth Harlan, Euclid place, 2 dozen oranges; Mrs. J. A. Johnston, 1752 I street NW., 1 barrel flour, bacon, 3 packages oats, 5 pounds granulated sugar, 6 jars jam, 4 cans corn, 4 cans peas, 4 cans tomatoes; Mrs. J. F. Leech, 1754 Massachusetts avenue, 1 quart sherry, 2 packages gelatine, 1 quart cooking brandy, 1 glass jelly, 2 packages Swieback; Miss Katherine Leech, 1754 Massachusetts avenue, 80 pennies to put in the children's stockings; Mrs. J. H. Dodge, Bethesda, Md., 50 pounds granulated sugar; Mrs. J. Rochon, 912 Fourteenth street NW., 6 pairs bed-room slippers and toys; Marion W. Estes, 1244 Kenesaw avenue, toys; W. M. Galt & Co., Indiana avenue, 1 barrel flour; E. Baker Evans, Central National Bank, 6 bunches celery; N. J. Ward & Co., 923 Louisiana avenue, case oranges; Mrs. Heider, Center Market, 1 bunch celery; E. P. Thomas & Sons, 2016 Fourteenth street NW., 1 barrel apples; Havenner Baking Company, 476 C street NW., 1 large cake; Mrs. J. J. Stephens, 1812 Thirteenth street NW., 2 dozen oranges, 1 peck apples; Thomas T. Keane, Center Market, 57 pounds veal; Andrew Wylie, Thomas circle, toys; F. C. Bliss, 3022 W street NW., games and toys; Mrs. L. H. Dickson, 2 pounds candy, 1 dozen oranges, 1 pound figs, half peck apples, 2 pounds nuts, 2 pounds grapes, 1 box fancy cakes; the pupils of the Cranch School, scrapbooks and books; pupils of Forest Glen public school, Md., 1 dozen jellies; Mrs. George Howard, 1008 Sixteenth street NW., books; the Girls' Flower Club, Claudine Clements, president, 2113 Bancroft place, 1 barrel apples and large basket new toys; through St. Mary's Guild, from Mrs. F. H. Bates, 2823 Q street NW., scrapbook; through St. Mary's Guild, from Mrs. Wm. M. Johns, The Stoddart, 2900 O street, scrapbook; Mrs. Simon Wolf, 1756 Q street NW., picture books; Helen Chew, 1105 P street NW., 6 dolls; Mrs. Clarence A. Aspenwall, 2145 California avenue, toys; Mrs. A. M. Graves, 1315 — street NW., rocking chair for — (?); Vicomtesse de Sibour, 927 Farragut square, 1 turkey; Phelps School Kindergarten, baby chair, 2 sacks flour, books, and toys; Misses Lipincott and Baker, 1011 New Hampshire avenue, 4 scrapbooks; Catherine Birney, Lillian Birney, Margaret Oliphant, Thelma Dawson, Chevy Chase, 5 trimmed Christmas trees for wards; Mrs. Nicholls, "The La Fetra," books and stationery; Sunshine Committee, Gunton Temple Memorial Church, dolls and books; Gertrude Hamilton, 1326 V street NW., picture books; Margaret Clark, 506 D street SE., toys; Mrs. Lincoln B. Smith, 1832 Oregon avenue, picture cards; Intermediate C. E. Society, Calvary Baptist Church, picture books.

January, 1904.—C. C. Purcell, 418 Ninth street NW., books; Mr. Percy Windham through Miss Glover, 2 dolls; National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, oranges and flowers; St. Mary's Guild, Georgetown, D. C., kindergarten beads, blocks, and pegs for the convalescent children; Mrs. Arthur Oswell, 1864 Wyoming avenue, flowers; Mrs. Gillespie, 1721 Rhode Island avenue, 2 dozen jams, 6 jars honey; Sabbath School of Fourth Presbyterian Church, dolls, cards, books, oranges; Miss A. Beverly, Sixth Auditor's Office, Post-Office Building, picture cards; Miss Woodhull, 2033 G street NW., toys; Helen Miller, 1425 Wellington place, 8 dresses, 10 gimps; Corinne Patrick, Helen Coolidgen, 3 drawers, 3 gowns, 1 apron, 12 hose, 5 vests, 1 pair shoes, 2 s. vests, toys, 1 pair rubbers; the Gridiron Club, Washington, D. C., flowers; Mrs. Melville, 936 P street NW., \$2 for ice cream for the children.

February.—Mrs. Wylie, Thomas circle, 12 pairs white stockings; Mrs. Melville, 936 P street NW., 1 pair trousers, 4 pairs stockings; Edna B. Hyer, 1113 M street NW., flowers; St. Mary's Guild, Georgetown, D. C., 55 nightgowns; National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, flowers and valentines; Mrs. J. P. Tolman, 409 Fourth street NW., 1 coat, 1 scrapbook; New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., 6 barrels plates; Eleanor Holliday, 1934 Thirteenth street NW., Elsie Small, 1322 Wallach place, valentines; Henry F. Butler, 1535 T street NW., valentines; Miss Mary Ossire, 2721 P street NW., valentines; St. Mary's Guild, for memorial cot, 4 hair pillows; Mrs. Hobart, "The Arlington," flowers; Mrs. McCorkle, "The Grafton," 13 aprons.

March.—Mrs. McCorkle, The Grafton, 6 gingham aprons; Mrs. Truitt, 1325 Wallack place, picture cards; Mrs. Lamb, 910 T street NW., magazines; Mr. Swain, 1 dozen oranges; Mrs. Carmisea, 1809 K street NW., 1 baby carriage; Mrs. S. B. Elkins, 1626 K street NW., Easter toys; Miss Katherine Brown, 1626 K street, 1 toy, 1 pair booties, 1 bib; Mrs. Walker, 1027 Eighth street NW., toys; National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, 811 G street, flowers; Cosmos Club, 1520 H street NW., magazines; Mrs. McCorkle, The Grafton, 23 drawer waists, 1 comb; Mrs. Meridan, Woodside, Md., flowers; Mrs. Bayley Willis, 2115 Bancroft place, flowers; J. L. Nuber, 912 French street, Youths' Companions.

April.—Mrs. J. J. Stephens, 1812 Thirteenth street, plants, Easter eggs, and candy; Robert Bawdler, 469 Center Market, flowers; primary department New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Easter plants; Ascension Sunday School, Twelfth street and

Massachusetts avenue, Easter plants; First Congregational Church Sunday School, Tenth and G streets, 75 plants; Mrs. Ralph W. Lee, 1723 Willard place, flowers and 2 toys; Mrs. Dickson, 1910 New Hampshire avenue, \$1; St. Mary's Guild, Georgetown, D. C., through Miss Weisel, Fort Myer, lot of toys; Easter donations of sheets and pillowcases for Children's Hospital, through Miss Miller, from following ladies: Miss Miller, 8 sheets, 12 pillowcases; Miss Fanny Lee Jones, 2 sheets; Mrs. R. K. Stone, 4 sheets, 2 pillowcases; Mrs. R. Ross Perry, 4 pillowcases; Mrs. J. F. Leech, 6 pillowcases; Mrs. J. H. Hopkins, 2 sheets; Mrs. Arthur Freedall, 2 sheets, 12 pillowcases; Mrs. C. C. Glover, 2 sheets; total, 20 sheets, 36 pillowcases. Mrs. Sterling Murray, Leesburg, Va., 4 dozen fresh eggs; Leslie Sherman, Elizabeth Scriven, Katherine Scriven, 2009 N street, toys; Miss Whiting, 1919 G street NW., books; Joanna Best, 1232 Ninth street NW., games and toys; National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, 811 G street NW., flowers; Mrs. Henry Small, 1459 Bacon street, scrap book; Arskum Ketcham, 2208 Thirteenth street, 3 shirt waists, 1 coat, and toys; St. Mary's Guild, Georgetown, D. C., 30 nightgowns.

May.—Mrs. J. W. Wadsworth, 1733 K street, favors; Mrs. Geo. R. Gray, 481 Maryland avenue SW., 6 small outing skirts; Mrs. J. B. Kinneer, Takoma Park, D. C., flowers; the Friday Morning Sewing Society, 36 sheets, 36 pillow cases, 36 dusters, 84 towels, 12 napkins, 60 diapers; Olney school, Olney, Md., flowers; Mrs. Horace Wiley, Dupont circle, for Tommy's cot, 6 dresses, 6 baby slips, 1 kimona, 6 pairs drawers, 6 short shirts; Mrs. Henry H. Smith, 1325 Vermont avenue, lot of shells; Bertram Moore and Roger H. Love, 1436 Florida avenue, books and picture cards; Frances and Constance Adams, 937 N street, 8 dresses, 1 guimpe, 1 shirt, 1 pad, 1 cap, 1 outing gown; Mrs. Lotta E. Elliot, 1532 T street, picture books and toys; Mrs. Frank M. Gibson, 1335 R street, 2 aprons, 1 shirt waist, 1 cap, 1 drawers body, 2 pairs pants, 2 handkerchiefs, picture books; St. Mary's Guild, Georgetown, D. C., 122 night gowns; St. Mary's Guild, Georgetown, D. C., 2 dozen small chairs; National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, flowers; Mrs. Hindekoper, 1705 New Hampshire avenue, old linen; Mrs. N. F. Graham, West Falls Church, Va., paper dolls and rag dolls; J. H. Magruder, Connecticut avenue, 5 pounds candy animals.

June.—Miss Schenck, 1628 Rhode Island avenue, 6 worsted baby bands, and worsted; Sunshine Committee, Keller Memorial Church, books and flowers; Mrs. J. A. Johnston, 1752 I street NW., 1 barrel flour, 1 strip bacon, 3 packages rolled oats, 6 jars jam, 5 pounds granulated sugar, 4 cans corn, 4 cans pease, 4 cans tomatoes; Mrs. H. W. Norris, Hyattsville, Md., flowers; Mrs. S. A. Swindell, Cleveland Park, D. C., toys and books; Mrs. Armat Stoddart, 1922 Thirteenth street, toys and clothes; Jack Firmin, 1316 Riggs street, toys and child's desk; Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C., magazines; Alcira Garcia Merow, 1612 Twentieth street, scrap book.

MEMBERS OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

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| 1. Dr. Geo. N. Acker, 913 Sixteenth street. | 18. Mr. Lewis J. Davis, 1315 F street. |
| 2. Mrs. E. K. Anderson, 1530 K street. | 19. Mrs. George Dewey, 1747 Rhode Island avenue. |
| 3. Mrs. Isabella W. Ashford, 1763 P street. | 20. Mr. J. Maury Dove, Twelfth and F streets. |
| 4. Mrs. Mary C. Audenreid, 1027 Vermont avenue. | 21. Mr. Geo. T. Dunlop, Union Station, Capital Traction Company. |
| 5. Mr. Charles B. Bailey, 1424 Stoughton street. | 22. Mrs. Annie A. Fendall, 1106 Vermont avenue. |
| 6. Mr. John A. Baker, 1819 H street. | 23. Mrs. Sally C. Miller Fendall, 1729 P street. |
| 7. Mr. William H. Beck, 1424 New York avenue. | 24. Mr. James E. Fitch, 1406 G street. |
| 8. Miss Beckwith, 1757 N street. | 25. Mrs. Thomas M. Gale, 1314 L street. |
| 9. Mr. C. J. Bell, 1405 G street. | 26. Mr. Norman Galt, 1107 Pennsylvania avenue. |
| 10. Mrs. Laura Benet, 1717 I street. | 27. Mr. C. C. Glover, Riggs National Bank. |
| 11. Mrs. C. V. R. Berry, 1512 H street. | 28. Mr. J. Holdsworth Gordon, 330 Four-and-a-half street. |
| 12. Maj. H. L. Biscoe, 813 Twenty-first street. | 29. Mr. William B. Gurley, 1335 F street. |
| 13. Mr. J. W. Boteler, 1328 Massachusetts avenue. | 30. Mrs. Louisa Hagner, 1818 H street. |
| 14. Mrs. A. J. Brown, care Mr. G. W. Brown, 1406 G street. | 31. Mr. Geo. E. Hamilton, 412 Fifth street. |
| 15. Mr. N. Landon Burchell, 1325 F street. | 32. Mrs. W. T. Harris, 1733 I street. |
| 16. Mrs. Mary K. Coffey, 1713 K street. | 33. Mr. J. William Henry, 3241 N street. |
| 17. Mr. C. H. Davis, 1911 N street. | |

MEMBERS OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL—Continued.

34. Mrs. Kate K. Henry, 2040 F street.
35. Mr. Christian Heurich, 1223 Twentieth street.
36. Mrs. Angeline Hillyer, 1618 Twenty-first street.
37. Mrs. Elizabeth Hoeke, 336 C street.
38. Mr. William H. Hoeke, Eighth and Market space.
39. Mrs. Caroline B. Hornblower, 1402 M street.
40. Mr. C. W. Howard, Seventh and Louisiana avenue.
41. Mr. Charles A. James, National Bank of Washington.
42. Mrs. H. V. Johnson, 1752 Q street.
43. Mr. J. M. Johnston, Riggs National Bank.
44. Miss Mary Belle Johnston, 1704 Rhode Island avenue.
45. Mr. Rudolph Kauffmann, 1101 Pennsylvania avenue.
46. Mr. S. H. Kauffmann, 1101 Pennsylvania avenue.
47. Miss Bessie Kibbey, 2025 Massachusetts avenue.
48. Mr. James B. Lambie, 1415 New York avenue.
49. Mr. Gustave Lansburgh, 1018 Vermont avenue.
50. Mr. John S. Larcomb, 808 Seventeenth street.
51. Mr. Blair Lee, 344 D street.
52. Mrs. Jennie Gould Lincoln, 1514 H street.
53. Mr. James Lowndes, 1505 Pennsylvania avenue.
54. Mr. T. N. McAboy, 3106 N street.
55. Mrs. Emily McGuire, 1333 Connecticut avenue.
56. Mr. F. B. McGuire, 1333 Connecticut avenue.
57. Mr. George W. McLanahan, 1601 Twenty-first street.
58. Bishop Alexander Mackay-Smith, Philadelphia.
59. Mr. Henry S. Matthews, 1410 G street.
60. Mr. Theo. J. Mayer, First street and Indiana avenue.
61. Miss Virginia Miller, 1729 P street.
62. Mr. F. L. Moore, 1413 G street.
63. Mrs. Virginia C. Moore, 1680 Thirty-first street.
64. Mr. William H. Moses, Eleventh and F streets.
65. Mr. George L. Nicolson, 3059 Q street.
66. Mr. James L. Norris, Fifth and F streets.
67. Mr. Crosby S. Noyes, 1101 Pennsylvania avenue.
68. Mrs. Elizabeth S. Noyes, care Mr. Crosby S. Noyes.
69. Mr. William B. Orme, 1623 Twenty-eighth street.
70. Mr. A. K. Parris, Wyatt Building, Fourteenth and F streets.
71. Mrs. Mary J. Perry, 1312 Rhode Island avenue.
72. Mr. R. Ross Perry, 344 D street.
73. Mr. Thomas Russell.
74. Mr. Isadore Saks, Seventh street, corner Market Space.
75. Miss Sallie Schenck, 1628 Rhode Island avenue.
76. Mrs. Irene R. Sheridan, 1834 Jefferson Place.
77. Miss Sherrill, 1772 Massachusetts avenue.
78. Miss Florence P. Spofford, 1621 Massachusetts avenue.
79. Mr. E. J. Stellwagen, 1414 F street.
80. Mrs. R. K. Stone, 1345 F street.
81. Dr. J. Ford Thompson, 804 Seventeenth street.
82. Mr. H. O. Towles, 914 H street.
83. Mrs. A. O. Townsend, 2011 I street.
84. Mr. B. H. Warner, 916 F street.
85. Mrs. E. G. Watmough, 1711 I street.
86. Gen. J. H. Watmough, 1711 I street.
87. Mr. John B. Wight, Pittsburg.
88. Mr. Beriah Wilkins, 1341 E street.
89. Mr. C. C. Willard, Fourteenth and P streets.
90. Mr. Joseph E. Willard, Wyatt Building.
91. Mrs. Lucy Parker Willard, care Mr. C. C. Willard.
92. Mrs. Sarah B. Willard, 1333 K street.
93. Gen. Maxwell V. Z. Woodhull, 2033 G street.
94. Mr. S. W. Woodward, 2015 Wyoming avenue.
95. Dr. H. C. Yarrow, 814 Seventeenth street.
96. Dr. W. P. Young, 419 Tenth street.

REPORT OF NATIONAL HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

Officers of the association for 1903-4.—President, William B. Hibbs; vice-presidents, William R. King, M. D., Mrs. John Dalzell; secretary, Elias S. Hutchinson; treasurer, Charles Lyman.

Board of trustees.—Ralph Jenkins, M. D., president; Charles Lyman, first vice-president; Chas. B. Bailey, second vice-president; Henry Wells, secretary; Charles Lyman, treasurer. Terms expire January 1, 1905: Mrs. S. A. Spencer, corner Ninth and D streets NW.; James G. Hill, Corcoran Building; Samuel S. Shedd, 432 Ninth street NW.; T. L. Macdonald, M. D., 1402 Massachusetts avenue. Terms expire January 1, 1906: Chas. B. Bailey, 1424 Staughton street; Charles Lyman, 1243 New Jersey avenue; Mrs. Henry C. Perkins, 1701 Connecticut avenue. Terms expire January 1, 1907: A. A. Birney, 1515 Twenty-second street; Henry Wells, Ames Building; Mrs. A. R. Quaiffe, The Concord; Ralph Jenkins, M. D., 1732 Massachusetts avenue.

Hospital committee: Chas. B. Bailey, 1424 Staughton street; Mrs. Harrison Dingman, The Onondaga; Charles Lyman, 1243 New Jersey avenue NW.; Mrs. Charles Lyman, 1243 New Jersey avenue NW.; Mrs. A. A. Birney, 1515 Twenty-second street; Ralph Jenkins, M. D., 1732 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Miss Kate Bradley, secretary, 1722 N street NW.

Medical and surgical staff for 1903-4.—Terms expire January 1, 1905: John S. Stearns, M. D., 1425 Rhode Island avenue; F. A. Swartwout, M. D., 810 Eleventh street; Mr. Reginald Munson, M. D., 3101 P street NW. Terms expire January 1, 1906: Lyman B. Swormstedt, M. D., 1455 Fourteenth street NW.; Ira W. Dennison, M. D., 1312 L street NW.; William R. King, M. D., 1422 K street NW.; Charles L. Bliss, M. D., 1338 H street NW. Terms expire January 1, 1907: M. Alice Brosius, M. D., The Cumberland; J. H. Branson, M. D., 1231 New Jersey avenue; Charles A. Davis, M. D., 1010 Fifteenth street NW.; Thomas L. MacDonald, M. D., 1402 Massachusetts avenue.

Executive committee.—Ira W. Dennison, M. D.; T. L. MacDonald, M. D.; L. B. Swormstedt, M. D. Secretary of medical staff, Reginald Munson, M. D.; superintendent of dispensary, M. Alice Brosius, M. D. Training school committee: Charles A. Davis, M. D.; J. H. Branson, M. D.; M. Alice Brosius, M. D. Consulting staff: Henry Krogstad, M. D.; Richard Kingsman, M. D.; S. S. Stearns, M. D. Assignment of staff duty: General and gynecic surgery, Dr. MacDonald; orthopædic and general surgery, Dr. Swartwout; obstetrical surgery and obstetrics, Dr. Branson; gynæcology, Dr. Brosius; diseases of heart and lungs, Dr. Swormstedt; diseases of eye, ear, nose, and throat, Dr. King; pathology, hematology, and urinalysis, Dr. Stearns; electrotherapeutics and neurology, Dr. Davis; pediatrics, Dr. Dennison; gastro-intestinal diseases and dietetics, Dr. Munson. General diseases: March 1 to June 1, September 1 to December 1, Dr. Stearns, Dr. Bliss, Dr. Dennison; December 1 to March 1, June 1 to September 1, Dr. Davis, Dr. Munson, Dr. Brosius. House staff: Senior house physician, William T. Hilliard, M. D.; junior house physician, Carden F. Warner, M. D.; superintendent of nurses, Miss Marion Little; house-keeper, Miss Kate G. Wharton. Out department: General diseases, Dr. Green, Dr. Brown; surgical diseases, Dr. Warner; eye, ear, and throat diseases, Dr. King, Dr. Silvers; diseases of women, Dr. Brosius, Dr. Birney; diseases of children, Dr. Burrett; orthopædic surgery, Dr. Swartwout; chest and kidney diseases, Dr. Buchanan; throat and nose diseases, Dr. Bishop.

Officers of the Nordhoff Guild for the year 1903-4.—President, Mrs. W. S. Stetson, 1309 S street. Vice-presidents, Mrs. Charles A. Davis, 1010 Fifteenth street; Mrs. O. L. Pitney, 1511 L street; Mrs. Thomas G. Hensey, 406 M street. Recording secretary, Mrs. James E. Padgett, 3410 Morgan avenue. Corresponding secretary, Mrs.

D. L. Burnett, 517 Maple avenue, Le Droit Park. Treasurer, Mrs. C. G. Allen, 2805 Fourteenth street.

Officers of the Ladies' Aid Association of the National Homœopathic Hospital.—President, Mrs. A. R. Quaiffe, The Concord. Vice-presidents, Mrs. A. A. Birney, 1516 Twenty-second street; Mrs. John Dazell, 1605 New Hampshire avenue; Mrs. James McMillan, 1114 Vermont avenue; Mrs. George Westinghouse, jr., 1500 Twentieth street; Mrs. H. C. Perkins, 1701 Connecticut avenue; Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, 2020 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. George F. Huff, 1315 Sixteenth street; Mrs. Hamilton Smith, 2131 R street. Recording secretary, Miss Janet E. Richards, The Olympia. Corresponding secretary, Miss Kate Bradley, 1722 N street. Treasurer, Miss Katharine S. Pratt, 9 Iowa circle.

Board of managers.—Mrs. C. B. Bailey, 1424 Stoughton street; Mrs. A. A. Birney, 1515 Twenty-second street; Miss Kate Bradley, 1722 N street; Dr. Edith Birney, 1515 Twenty-second street; Mrs. M. S. Chase, corner R and Third streets, NE.; Mrs. Charles A. Davis, 1010 Fifteenth street; Mrs. Harrison Dingman, The Onondaga; Mrs. John Joy Edson, 1324 Sixteenth street; Mrs. Weston Flint, 1213 K street; Mrs. Edward Graves, 927 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. J. Tilston Granger, 1838 Connecticut avenue; Mrs. F. M. Heaton, 915 R street; Mrs. Wm. B. Hibbs, 1618 Eighteenth street; Mrs. James T. Henry, 1425 Welling place; Mrs. Ralph Jenkins, 1732 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. Henry Krogstad, 1524 K street; Mrs. E. S. Kimball, The Portner; Mrs. Charles Lyman, 1243 New Jersey avenue; Mrs. T. L. Macdonald, 1402 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. George C. Martin, 1312 L street; Miss Mary E. McCeney, The Shoreham; Mrs. Frank Pelouze, The Columbia; Miss Kate S. Pratt, 9 Iowa circle; Mrs. A. R. Quaiffe, The Concord; Miss Janet E. Richards, The Olympia; Mrs. William Shuster, 1722 Q street; Mrs. John S. Blair, 1820 I street; Mrs. Frank J. Lewis, 1307 L street; Mrs. J. C. Prichard, 1439 Euclid place; Mrs. H. C. Perkins, 1701 Connecticut avenue; Miss Nellie P. Sedgley, 1779 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. L. B. Swormstedt, 1455 Fourteenth street; Mrs. Hamilton Smith, 2131 R street; Mrs. George B. Williams, Bancroft place; Mrs. T. M. Woodruff, 1614 Twenty-second street; Mrs. Henry Wells, 2013 R street.

GENTLEMEN: The board of trustees of the National Homeopathic Hospital Association have the honor to present to you the annual report for the year ending June 30, 1904.

As will be seen by the treasurer's report, and the report from the medical and surgical staff which are herewith handed to you, the work of the hospital has been successfully carried on during the past year. Considering the condition of the old building, and the facilities which were at our disposal, we feel that we have a right to be proud of the work.

I beg to call your attention to the remarks made by the treasurer at the end of his report. You will note that we are most earnest in our request that you include in your estimate submitted to Congress this coming year an appropriation of \$10,000 for maintenance for the year ending June 30, 1906. For the past year, and for the year of 1902, we exceeded the amount given to us by Congress under contract in the neighborhood of \$500. This is money earned, and we think it would be eminently proper for Congress to make up these deficit amounts; and it is almost a certainty that before the end of the coming year, when our new hospital and administration building will be in operation, that we will increase this deficit amount by a sufficient sum to warrant an appropriation of \$10,000.

Referring to the public and private funds given to our institution, you will see that \$8,638.40 was the total of the public funds, and that \$14,273.94 the amount of the private funds received during the year, which shows a balance in favor of the private funds of \$5,635.54. This we consider a very creditable amount and believe that it will compare favorably with any institution in the District.

In regard to our new hospital, we regret to say that during the progress of excavation for the foundation of the administration building the existence of old beer vaults that had been filled in was discovered. It was found necessary to construct piers extending through these vaults and arches of sufficient strength to support the new building. To accomplish this it required over \$6,000 additional money not counted on. And also, owing to some changes required by the plumbing inspector in regard to changing and enlarging the sewer and water pipes, making an extra expenditure of about \$1,134, we found that our present appropriation would not be sufficient to complete our building, and it will be necessary to get an additional appropriation from Congress before it can be completed. The electric wiring and fixtures, heating plant, and the elevator have not been contracted for, and we learn from the architects in charge that it will require \$20,000 to install these necessary fixtures and complete the building.

In estimating the assets, the value of our land and buildings seen under the head of "assets" in the treasurer's report, it was a matter of rough calculation to value the new building as it stood in course of erection on the 30th of last June. Since then it has, of course, increased in value by many thousands of dollars.

We most earnestly hope that your most honorable board will recommend to Congress to speedily come to our relief and appropriate not only the necessary money to complete the administration building, but give us an additional \$100,000, whereby we can proceed to build the two wings which will have to be constructed in order to complete the hospital.

Respectfully submitted.

RALPH JENKINS, M. D.,
President of the Board of Trustees.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

PUBLIC FUNDS.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Balance from last year	\$73.50	For salaries.....	\$5,888.53
From appropriation, fiscal year 1903....	545.00	For medicine, surgical supplies, and instruments	394.92
From appropriation, fiscal year 1904....	8,019.90	For other items of current expense....	2,255.97
		Balance on hand	98.98
Total	8,638.40	Total	8,638.40

PRIVATE FUNDS.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Balance from last year	\$142.19	For medicine, surgical supplies, and instruments	\$1,622.62
From board of inmates.....	8,717.99	For interest	465.00
From labor of inmates (nurses)	831.35	For current repairs to maintain property	352.35
From legacies	500.00	For other items of current expense	11,658.04
From interest	250.00	Balance on hand	175.93
From Ladies' Aid Association.....	1,724.00		
From Nordhoff Guild.....	749.08		
From loans.....	1,000.00		
From all other sources	359.33		
Total	14,273.94	Total	14,273.94

Assets and liabilities.

ASSETS.

Land and buildings.....	\$100,000.00
Furniture and other personal property.....	3,000.00
Endowment funds.....	5,000.00
	108,000.00

LIABILITIES.

Bills due and unpaid, net.....	3,136.81
Borrowed money, secured by deed of trust.....	19,000.00
	22,136.81

Estimates for year ending June 30, 1906.

RECEIPTS.

From paying patients, board of inmates.....	\$9,000.00
From nurses outside and special nursing, labor of inmates.....	900.00
From interest.....	250.00
From aid societies.....	2,750.00
From appropriation for treatment of indigent patients under contract....	8,500.00
	21,400.00

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries and wages of officers and employees.....	6,500.00
For medical and surgical supplies and instruments.....	2,500.00
For interest.....	900.00
For all other sources.....	14,481.72
	24,381.72

Estimated deficiency.....	2,981.72
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The receipts from patients treated under contract with the Board of Charities is placed in the foregoing estimate at \$8,500, the amount appropriated for the present and for several previous years; but it is earnestly desired and requested that the Board of Charities recommend and that the District Commissioners include in their estimates to be submitted to Congress the sum of \$10,000 for this purpose for the year ending June 30, 1906. This request is made because the new building now in course of erection will be completed during the current year and will provide sufficient additional accommodation to enable the hospital without difficulty to earn that sum. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, the hospital earned under contract \$543.71 more than the full amount of the appropriation for that year, and in like manner \$412.40 for the year ended June 30, 1904. These amounts should be included in the estimates as deficiencies for the years named.

CHAS. LYMAN, *Treasurer.*

Number of patients treated, etc.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
PAY PATIENTS.					
Number patients in hospital June 30, 1903.....	4	6	.....	.....	10
Number patients admitted during year.....	77	188	.....	.....	265
Number born in institution.....	4	9	.....	.....	13
Total.....	81	197	.....	.....	288
Number discharged during year—					
Cured.....	64	164	.....	.....	228
Improved.....	4	11	.....	.....	15
Unimproved.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Number of deaths during year.....	5	6	.....	.....	11
Number patients remaining June 30, 1904.....	4	6	.....	.....	10
Total.....	77	191	.....	.....	268
Daily average number of patients.....	1,719	2,941	.....	.....	.....
Total number days' maintenance furnished patients.....	5	18	.....	.....	.....
Largest number patients at any one time.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....
Smallest number patients at any one time.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CHARITY PATIENTS.					
Number patients in hospital June, 30, 1903.....	4	5	1	7	17
Number patients admitted during year.....	152	130	36	180	498
Number born in institution.....	12	7	24	21	64
Total.....	168	142	61	228	579
Number discharged during year—					
Cured.....	117	108	32	150	407
Improved.....	20	21	1	14	56
Unimproved.....	5	5	.....	6	16
Number of deaths during year.....	5	4	4	9	22
Number patients remaining June 30, 1904.....	10	7	1	6	24
Total.....	157	145	38	185	525
Total number days' maintenance furnished patients.....	2,329	2,769	424	3,200	.....
Largest number patients at any one time.....	10	15	2	10	.....
Smallest number patients at any one time.....	.....	4	1	4	.....

Dispensary service.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Number of cases that received treatment during year.....	2,216	2,925	3,237	4,672	12,889
Of above number, how many were new cases.....	662	617	886	1,238	3,403
Number of persons treated in dispensary during year.....	2,216	2,925	3,237	4,672	12,889

Whole number of cases treated during year:

Medical..... 5,320

Surgical..... 7,569

W. T. HILLIARD.

REPORT OF GARFIELD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

Incorporators.—Mr. Justice John M. Harlan, president, United States Supreme Court; Mr. John A. Baker, 1819 H street NW.; Mr. William Ballantyne, 428 Seventh street NW.; Prof. Alex. Graham Bell, 1331 Connecticut avenue; Dr. John S. Billings, U. S. A., 40 Lafayette place, New York City; Mrs. Eliza N. Blair, 213 East Capitol street; Mr. Lewis J. Davis, 1315 F street NW.; Mrs. John M. Harlan, Euclid place; Mr. Archibald Hopkins, 1826 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Mrs. Charlotte Everett Hopkins, 1826 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Hon. William Pitt Kellogg, The Shoreham; Mrs. Mary S. Logan, Calumet place; Mr. Joseph K. McKammon, Bond Building; T. Morris Murray, M. D., 730 Seventeenth street NW.; Mr. E. Southard Parker, 1738 Connecticut avenue NW.; Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, D. D., 1200 K street NW.; Mr. E. Francis Riggs, 1311 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Mr. A. S. Solomons, 1205 K street NW.; Miss Aline E. Solomons, 1205 street NW.; Mrs. M. G. Stanley-Brown, 1318 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Surg. Gen. G. M. Sternberg, U. S. A., 2144 California avenue NW.; Mrs. T. DeWitt Talmage, 1400 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Dr. J. Ford Thompson, 804 Seventeenth street NW.; Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch, 121 B street SE.; Mr. Henry A. Willard, Kellogg Building; Mrs. Sarah B. Willard, 1333 K street NW.; Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, 1439 Massachusetts avenue; Mr. Simon Wolf, 926 F street NW.

Directors.—Mr. Justice John M. Harlan, president, United States Supreme Court; Mr. H. A. Willard, first vice-president, Kellogg Building; Mr. John A. Baker, second vice-president, 1819 H street NW.; Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, secretary, 1439 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Mr. Archibald Hopkins, 1826 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch, 121 B street SE.; Surg. Gen. G. M. Sternberg, U. S. Army, 2144 California avenue NW.; Mrs. John M. Harlan, Euclid place; T. Morris Murray, M. D., 730 Seventeenth street NW.; Mrs. Mary S. Logan, Calumet place; Mr. Joseph K. McCammon, Bond Building; Mr. E. Francis Riggs, 1311 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Mr. A. S. Solomons, 1205 K street NW.; Rev. Clement Brown, 1440 M street NW.; Mr. E. Southard Parker, 1738 Connecticut avenue NW. Expiration of terms of service of directors: 1905—Messrs. Sternberg, McCammon, Solomons, Wilson, and Hopkins; 1906—Mr. Justice Harlan, Mr. Willard, Doctor Murray, and Mesdames Harlan and Tulloch; 1907—Messrs. Baker, Brown, Riggs, and Parker, and Mrs. Logan.

Executive committee.—Mr. Joseph K. McCammon, chairman; Mrs. John M. Harlan, Mr. Archibald Hopkins, Surg. Gen. G. M. Sternberg, U. S. Army, Mr. Henry A. Willard, Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, Mr. E. Southard Parker.

Finance committee.—Mr. John A. Baker, chairman, Mr. E. Francis Riggs, Mr. A. S. Solomons.

Training school committee.—Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch, chairman; Surg. Gen. G. M. Sternberg, U. S. Army; Mrs. John M. Harlan, Mrs. John A. Logan, Mr. E. Southard Parker.

Medical staff.—President, Dr. G. Wythe Cook; secretary, Dr. James Dudley Morgan. Consulting staff: Dr. Z. T. Sowers, 1320 New York avenue NW.; Dr. Henry C. Yarrow, 814 Seventeenth street NW.; Dr. Joseph H. Bryan, 818 Seventeenth street NW. Attending staff: Dr. J. Ford Thompson, 804 Seventeenth street NW.; Dr. G. Wythe Cook, 3 Thomas circle; Dr. Henry D. Fry, 1601 Connecticut avenue NW.; Dr. Arthur A. Snyder, 1227 Connecticut avenue NW.; Dr. John Van Rensselaer, 2 Thomas circle; Dr. W. Holland Wilmer, 1610 I street NW.; Dr. Albert L. Stavely, 1207 Connecticut avenue NW.; Dr. Middleton F. Cuthbert, 1462 Rhode Island avenue NW.; Dr. James Dudley Morgan, 919 Fifteenth street NW.; Dr. Thomas A. Claytor, 1323 New Hampshire avenue NW.; Dr. William K. Butler, 1207 M street NW.; Dr. Randolph Bryan Carmichael, 1134 Connecticut avenue NW.; Dr. Walter A. Wells, 1133 Fourteenth street NW.; Dr. Henry B. Deale, 1207 Connecticut avenue NW.

Pathologist, Dr. J. B. Nichols; assistant pathologists, Dr. E. E. Butterfield, Dr. D. W. Prentiss. Dispensary staff—medical service (in charge of physician on duty): Dr. W. Gerry Morgan, first assistant; Dr. Robert N. Baker, second assistant; Dr. J. B. Nichols, third assistant; Dr. T. N. Groover, fourth assistant. Surgical service (in charge of surgeon on duty): Dr. Francis R. Hagner, assistant. Gynecological service (in charge of gynecologist on duty): Dr. Robt. F. Mason, assistant. Throat, nose, and ear service: Dr. Walter A. Wells. Eye service: Dr. William K. Butler. Dermatological service: Dr. Randolph Bryan Carmichael. House staff (superintendent and chief resident physician): Dr. Luther H. Reichelderfer. Internes: Dr. Carl L. Davis, Dr. W. H. R. Brandenburg, Dr. Caryl Burbank. Externes: Dr. H. G. Fuller, Dr. W. E. Clark, Jr. Pharmacist and chemist, Robert C. Ruedy, Phar. D. Superintendent of training school and matron, Miss Georgia M. Nevins; assistant superintendent of nurses, Miss Celia E. Brian.

Ladies' aid association.—Incorporators: Mrs. Grover Cleveland, New Jersey; Mrs. John A. Logan, Illinois; Mrs. H. J. Reilly, District of Columbia; Mrs. Henry W. Blair, Mrs. Thomas L. Tulloch, New Hampshire; Mrs. Winthrop Gray, New York; Miss Jean Turnbull, District of Columbia; Mrs. Julius C. Burrows, Michigan; Miss Strong, District of Columbia; Mrs. John M. Harlan, Kentucky; Mrs. C. P. Hepburn, Iowa; Mrs. Charles M. Clarke, New York; Mrs. Earl English, New Jersey; Mrs. H. W. Blackford, Mrs. Wm. G. Metzertott, Mrs. J. K. Ashford, District of Columbia; Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, Colorado; Mrs. A. B. Hagner, Mrs. H. A. Willard, Mrs. W. P. Kellogg, Miss Lena Burchell, Mrs. W. W. Burdette, Mrs. S. O. Richey, Mrs. P. M. Rixey, Mrs. R. G. Rutherford, Mrs. Philip E. Chapin, District of Columbia; Mrs. Kate Foote Coe, Connecticut; Miss A. R. Taylor, Miss E. B. Johnston, Mrs. M. Keron, Mrs. D. W. Prentiss, Mrs. Simon Wolf, Mrs. George B. Welch, Mrs. A. S. Gatschett, District of Columbia; Mrs. Mary A. Smith, Connecticut; Board of Managers: Mrs. John A. Logan, president; Mrs. John M. Harlan, first vice-president; Mrs. Julius C. Burrows, second vice-president; Mrs. Henry A. Willard, third vice-president; Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, fourth vice-president; Mrs. Earl English, fifth vice-president; Mrs. William Pitt Kellogg, sixth vice-president; Miss Jean Turnbull, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Robert G. Rutherford, recording secretary; Miss Lena Burchell, assistant recording secretary; Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch, treasurer; Mrs. M. E. Ailes, Mrs. T. H. Anderson, Mrs. O. D. Badger, Mrs. George Barrie, Mrs. Richard Bartholdt, Mrs. F. G. Berger, Mrs. O. B. Boyd, Mrs. George M. Brayton, Miss Lena Burchell, Mrs. W. W. Burdette, Mrs. J. C. Burrows, Miss Helen Cannon, Mrs. Frank Chamberlain, Mrs. Georgette Chamberlain, Mrs. P. E. Chapin, Mrs. Richard Chew, Mrs. A. P. Clark, jr., Mrs. Clarence D. Clark, Mrs. S. M. Cullom, Mrs. Clinton Cushing, Mrs. Reginald De Koven, Mrs. P. H. Dies, Mrs. S. B. Elkins, Mrs. Earl English, Mrs. Alfred S. Gatschett, Mrs. Thomas Gordon, Mrs. E. B. Grandin, Mrs. Frank Gross, Mrs. Mark Hanna; Mrs. H. C. Hansbrough, Mrs. John M. Harlan, Miss Grace Hilborn, Miss Maude B. Hoyt, Miss Nannie G. Hume, Mrs. John W. Hunt, Miss Elizabeth B. Johnston, Mrs. Eldridge E. Jordon, Mrs. M. Kastle, Mrs. William P. Kellogg, Mrs. Joel T. Kirkman, Mrs. N. G. Lieber, Mrs. Thomas W. Lockwood, Mrs. H. C. Lodge, Mrs. Ellis Logan, Mrs. John A. Logan, Mrs. John S. Loud, Miss Abbie McCammon, Mrs. Chambers McKibbin, Mrs. William G. Metzertott, Mrs. Anson Mills, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Moore, Mrs. Abbey C. Morrison, Mrs. A. B. Mower, Mrs. Elias H. Parsons, Mrs. Sereno Payne, Mrs. Robert Portner, Madame Quesada, Mrs. Wallace Radcliffe, Mrs. George Raymond, Mrs. L. H. Reichelderfer, Mrs. H. J. Reilly, Mrs. Chas. Ridgely, Mrs. John F. Rixey, Mrs. P. M. Rixey, Miss Louise Rollins, Mrs. R. G. Rutherford, Mrs. William Scully, Mrs. Henry R. Seymour, Mrs. Leslie M. Shaw, Mrs. Joseph W. Showalter, Mrs. Carl Smith, Mrs. Mary A. Smith, Mrs. Patty Miller Stocking, Mrs. Marvin Stone, Miss Strong, Mrs. T. DeWitt Talmage, Miss A. R. Taylor, Mrs. J. Ford Thompson, Mrs. George M. Truesdell, Mrs. M. L. Tucker, Mrs. M. B. Tulloch, Miss Jean Turnbull, Mrs. George P. Van Wyck, Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, Mrs. George B. Welch, Mrs. George Westinghouse, Mrs. Beriah Wilkins, Mrs. Henry A. Willard, Mrs. H. K. Willard, Mrs. Joseph E. Willard, Mrs. Thomas Wilson, Mrs. Simon Wolf, Mrs. S. W. Woodward, Mrs. Horace Wylie. Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh. Honorary contributing members: Mrs. J. A. Connolly, Mrs. Clara Eddy, Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, Miss Bessie J. Kibbey, Mrs. John Moore, Mrs. S. C. Remey, Mrs. Sol Smith Russell, Miss Nellie P. Sedgley, Miss Aline Solomons, Miss Evelyn Walsh, Mrs. Geo. B. Williams.

AUGUST 1, 1904.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of Garfield Memorial Hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904. The information in detail requested by the letter of your secretary of July 8, 1904, is given as follows:

1. A list of the officers and members of the boards connected with the management of the hospital.

2. The ground plan of the hospital real estate and buildings. The estimated value of the same and the personal property is at least \$450,000 on a low estimate, upon which there is a mortgage of \$75,000. There is properly but one endowment fund—that of the Baroness de Hirsch, of \$5,000.

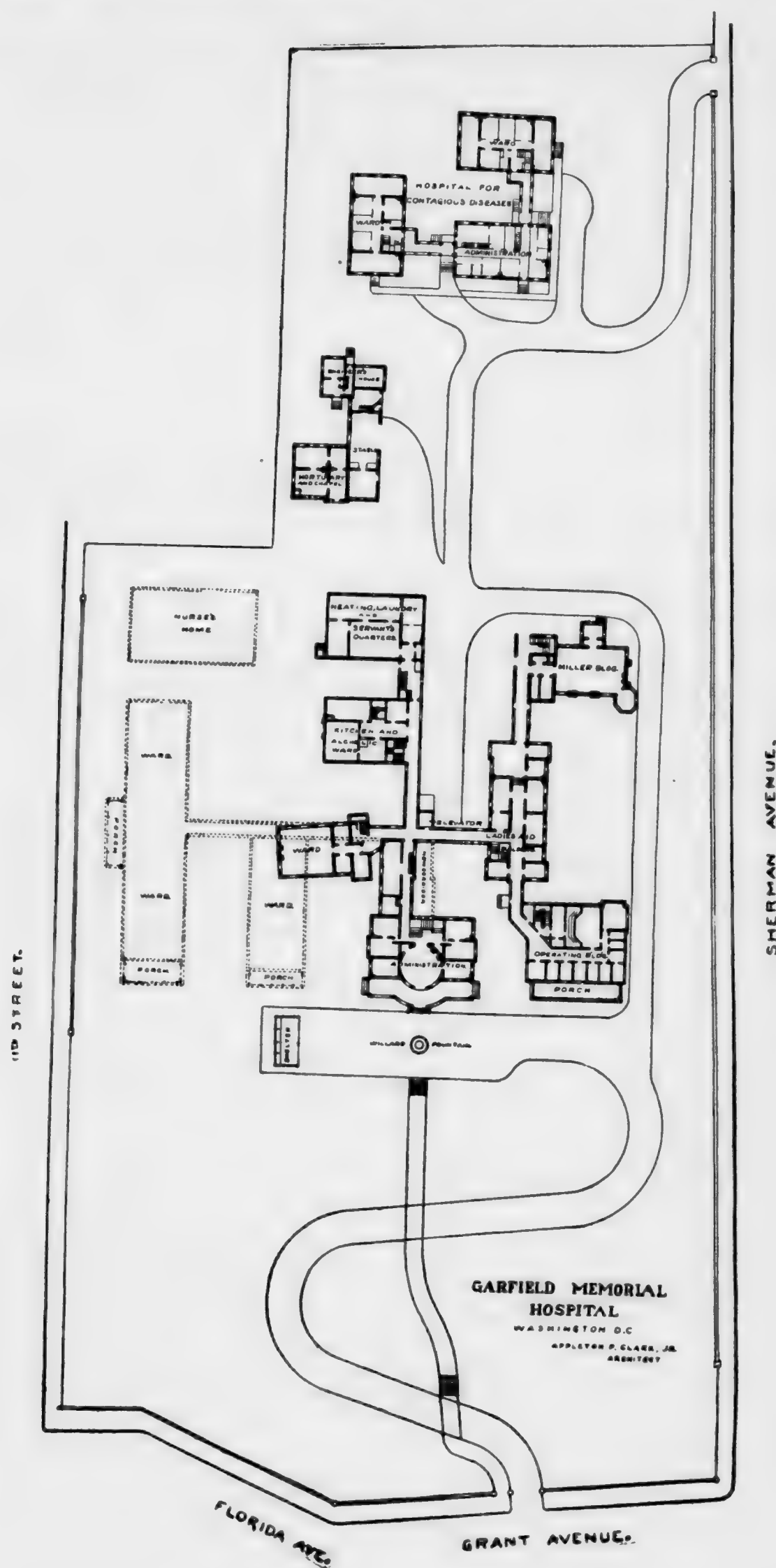
3. The treasurer's annual report. The balance of \$9,199, shown thereby, will be applied to the completion and furnishing of the new operating pavilion.

It is requested that your board include in your estimates to be submitted to Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, the following item:

For maintenance, to enable the hospital to provide medical and surgical treatment to persons unable to pay therefor	\$19,000
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In this connection attention is called to the fact that the annual appropriation for some years past has been \$19,000.

4. Tables showing admissions and discharges during the year.



A statement is submitted showing the expenditures under detailed heads from the year 1894 to 1903, inclusive, the receipts from pay patients, and the Congressional appropriations during those years; also the cost of the real estate, buildings, and improvements during the years 1884 to 1904, inclusive, the latter aggregating \$379,568.89.

Very respectfully,

ARCHIBALD HOPKINS,
Acting Chairman Executive Committee.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Number of patients treated, etc.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
PAY PATIENTS.					
Number patients in hospital June 30, 1903	12	13			25
Number patients admitted during year	218	171	5	9	403
Number born in institution	6	6			12
Total	236	190	5	9	440
Number discharged during year:					
Cured	172	151	5	6	334
Improved	27	8		1	36
Unimproved	6	10		1	17
Number of deaths during year	24	11			35
Number patients remaining June 30, 1904.....	7	10		1	18
Total	236	190	5	9	440
Daily average number patients	13.6	10.9	.3	.5	25.3
Total number days' maintenance furnished patients.	4,956	3,990	105	189	9,240
Largest number patients at any one time.....	20	17	1	2	40
Smallest number patients at any one time.....	8	10			18
CHARITY PATIENTS.					
Number patients in hospital June 30, 1903.....	15	19	6	17	57
Number patients admitted during year.....	243	159	146	162	710
Number born in institution	3	7	10	6	26
Total	261	185	162	185	793
Number discharged during year—					
Cured	169	114	103	112	498
Improved	54	46	27	26	153
Unimproved.....	5	9	7	19	40
Number of deaths during year	19	11	13	12	55
Number patients remaining June 30, 1904.....	14	5	12	16	47
Total	261	185	162	185	793
Daily average number patients	15.0	10.7	9.3	10.7	45.6
Total number days' maintenance furnished patients.	5,481	3,885	3,402	3,885	16,653
Largest number patients at any one time.....	22	21	15	18	76
Smallest number patients at any one time.....	2	3	5	8	18

Total number of days' maintenance furnished employees..... 16,114
Total number days' maintenance furnished persons not inmates or employees..... 1,500

Dispensary service.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Number of cases that received treatment during year.....	115	143	386	450	1,094
New cases.....	103	135	370	430	1,038
Number of persons treated in dispensary during year.....	115	143	386	450	1,094
Total number of visits made by patients to dispensary during year.....	1,017	1,230	2,060	2,100	6,407
Whole number of cases treated during year:					
Medical.....	40	47	171	160	418
Surgical.....	75	96	215	290	676
Number of surgical operations.....	20	18	53	50	141

The means employed to determine whether applicants should be given free treatment were as follows: The judgment of dispensary physicians.

Number from whom payment was received, none.

L. H. REICHELDERFER, M. D., *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

Receipts and expenses for fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

RECEIPTS.

Balance per last report.....	\$8,496.69
Congressional appropriation for care of indigent.....	19,000.00
From pay patients.....	22,792.63
Interest on Metzertott legacy.....	500.00
Proportional share of expenses of main hospital chargeable to the "Annex".....	1,000.00
Miscellaneous.....	152.10
	51,941.42

EXPENSES.

Pay rolls.....	\$12,636.05
Meats, poultry, and fish.....	3,764.93
Ice.....	858.96
Gas.....	2,268.26
Fuel.....	3,865.16
Groceries and provisions.....	6,486.84
Fruits and vegetables.....	1,173.92
Wines and liquors.....	238.08
Drugs and medicines.....	1,291.61
Surgical instruments and appliances.....	1,746.13
Repairs and improvements.....	2,488.93
Interest on mortgage.....	3,875.00
Insurance.....	276.00
Telephone service.....	170.22
Stationery and printing.....	420.37
Miscellaneous.....	1,181.96
	42,742.42
Balance.....	
	9,199.00

Statement of expenditures for the years 1894 to 1903, inclusive.

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Pay roll.....	\$8,838.08	\$9,656.93	\$10,383.88	\$9,232.70	\$9,321.12
Meat, poultry, and fish.....	2,879.76	3,027.52	2,874.66	2,795.39	3,194.21
Groceries and provisions.....	4,691.41	5,426.65	5,844.04	5,420.06	5,538.89
Fruits and vegetables.....	640.83	738.81	716.08	834.97	934.13
Ice.....	748.68	677.98	663.83	642.08	736.90
Gas and fuel.....	3,465.13	3,565.01	2,906.56	3,572.85	4,124.18
Wines and liquors.....	258.25	236.18	292.45	322.93	381.50
Drugs and medicines.....	1,054.83	1,528.40	1,534.37	1,606.93	1,299.67
Surgical instruments and appliances.....	678.75	927.75	876.14	1,144.49	1,877.14
Repairs.....	1,477.64	807.74	774.64	1,577.79	5,679.50
Interest, insurance, and telephone rent..	4,349.25	4,397.25	4,347.77	4,819.60	4,510.00
Stationery and printing.....	334.29	356.74	315.17	374.80	425.25
Miscellaneous.....	640.48	640.49	438.42	605.31	664.12
Total.....	30,057.38	31,987.45	31,968.01	32,949.90	38,686.61
Number of patients treated.....	806	1,302	1,268	1,385	1,245
Receipts, pay patients.....	\$10,667.54	\$14,014.38	\$14,417.78	\$15,618.59	\$20,234.73
Congressional appropriations.....	1893-94. \$12,500.00	1894-95. \$19,000.00	1895-96. \$19,000.00	1896-97. \$19,000.00	1897-98. \$19,000.00

	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Pay roll.....	\$9,892.30	\$10,173.06	\$10,009.40	\$11,060.78	\$11,953.72
Meat, poultry, and fish.....	3,366.05	3,267.82	3,152.11	3,604.71	3,699.18
Groceries and provisions.....	5,931.05	6,038.61	5,772.96	6,351.68	6,196.73
Fruits and vegetables.....	990.63	944.70	978.97	1,103.05	1,151.95
Ice.....	590.90	597.02	596.72	667.79	872.57
Gas and fuel.....	3,556.74	4,061.57	4,497.83	5,514.55	5,742.42
Wines and liquors.....	490.08	471.17	330.45	503.59	343.02
Drugs and medicines.....	1,430.09	897.74	1,104.97	1,384.20	1,434.43
Surgical instruments and appliances.....	1,881.80	1,427.10	1,055.22	2,756.56	1,708.05
Repairs.....	5,697.21	2,891.33	2,887.55	3,339.09	2,408.41
Interest, insurance, and telephone rent..	4,353.50	4,087.50	4,005.00	5,188.57	4,019.32
Stationery and printing.....	427.86	575.50	464.10	675.32	613.01
Miscellaneous.....	743.88	785.01	909.38	2,330.77	1,300.26
Total.....	39,352.09	36,218.13	35,764.66	44,480.66	41,443.07
Number of patients treated.....	1,171	1,293	1,366	1,676	1,476
Receipts, pay patients.....	\$18,311.64	\$17,181.75	\$18,080.51	\$26,315.98	\$23,379.67
Congressional appropriations.....	1898-99. \$19,000.00	1899-1900. \$19,000.00	1900-1901. \$19,000.00	1901-2. \$19,000.00	1902-3. \$19,000.00

Original site and buildings (1884).....	\$37,500.00
Altering old building, steam pump and tanks (1884).....	5,009.91
West wing (1885).....	12,325.91
Ladies' aid building (1886).....	29,500.00
Kitchen (1886).....	2,716.36
Laundry (1888).....	6,750.00
Ice room (1890).....	1,000.00
Miller Building (1892).....	24,602.32
Nurses' Home building (1894).....	44,474.01
Roadway, grading, etc. (1894).....	1,924.40
Stable, morgue, and engineer's quarters (1897).....	8,465.76
The annex (1899).....	41,800.87
Retaining walls, grading and improving grounds (1899).....	6,347.13
Schneider tract (1903).....	50,000.00
Kitchen, laundry, cold storage, engine and boiler rooms, operating pavilion, and elevator (1904).....	107,152.22

REPORT OF PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL.

Number of charity patients in hospital June 30, 1903.....	115
Number of charity patients admitted during the year	1,061
Number born in institution	
Number discharged during the year.....	942
Cured	610
Improved.....	295
Unimproved	37
Number of deaths during the year.....	134
Number charity patients remaining June 30, 1904.....	100
Daily average number of charity patients.....	110
Total number days' maintenance for patients	120,450
Largest number charity patients at any one time.....	147
Smallest number charity patients at any one time.....	98
Total number days' maintenance for employees.....	33,500

REPORT OF THE CENTRAL DISPENSARY AND EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

AUGUST 30, 1904.

GENTLEMEN: The general work of relief rendered at a charitable association such as the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, without addition to its means of support, is substantially the same from year to year.

Information of the difference in detail of diseases and injuries treated can be obtained from the very full and complete reports made annually by the attending staff. That vital requisite, the means upon which the hospital depends for its sustenance, will be the principal subject to which attention is invited in this report.

By the earnest efforts of its friends made to obtain these means from private sources within the few years since the recognition of its invaluable services to the community by the citizens of the District, over \$100,000 have been realized. This commendable effort is here mentioned for the purpose of showing the disposition of the managers of this association to avoid, so far as may be possible, dependence upon public funds for its support.

Many years ago Congress recognized the necessity of rendering from public funds aid to charitable institutions of the District, for the reason that so large a portion of the residents continued to contribute to like institutions in States of which they still regarded themselves as citizens. Unsupplemented, however, by private contributions, the appropriations made by Congress would have proved inadequate for the maintenance of the Emergency Hospital. In addition to such supplemental aid from sources other than public funds have been received contributions required to pay the interest of an indebtedness of \$22,000. Twenty thousand dollars of that sum was applied to the cost of the hospital building. The balance has been incurred from an increase in the number of patients, increase in the cost of supplies, and by the employment of a permanent resident house surgeon, on the recommendation of the Board of Charities.

No satisfactory way has been devised for caring for the indigent sick and emergency cases in cities other than that of public hospitals. The securing of their honest, efficient, and economical administration is the embarrassing problem with which their managers are burdened. As tending to show that those requirements have been met by the Emergency Hospital, reference is made to the names of the members of the attending staff, to the fact that in a single year within its walls

near 15,000 cases were treated and over 3,000 operations were performed, and to the testimony given by the president of the ladies' auxiliary association at a recent hearing before the Board of Charities.

MRS. POSTLETHWAITE'S TESTIMONY.

Q. (By one of the members of the Board of Charities.) You can state what things the auxiliary board has done for the hospital that you can recall to mind.—A. We have done a good deal of painting. We did the operating room entirely and put a steel ceiling in the hospital. Last year we remade all the plumbing with the exception of the doctors' room, and we have the contract out now to have that done. There is quite a good deal of painting still to be done, and we have to put down new floors in the main building. * * * Then I have been very much impressed with the state of affairs in the hospital when I went in unexpectedly.

I called in there one afternoon last year when they had a series of operations and when the strain on the hospital was very great indeed, when everybody had been hard at work, and I was very much impressed this Sunday afternoon with the order and cleanliness and the fact that things were running smoothly in the wards when they had been having such heavy work in the operating room. I wish I could remember how many cases they had in one day, or within a week. But the strain on the hospital is greater than on any hospital I ever had anything to do with. The strain is so great, and the hurry, that it is something terrible. I think the strain on their physique is very great. I never thought they had enough nurses or servants, but Miss Lenig, the superintendent, said that was as much as she could get out of the appropriation. I never saw anything, as much as I was in the wards, that would give me the least suspicion that anything was going wrong. I talked with the nurses and talked unendingly with the patients, especially in regard to any cruelty or unkindness to anybody in the hospital. I happened, besides, to be sensitive about that for certain reasons. I had a horror of any helpless person suffering, and I began to go to the hospital, and I was extremely anxious to know if there was any suffering among the inmates or patients, and I spoke separately and privately with everybody in the hospital several times, often. I even went into the private rooms, where they would allow me, and spoke to them, and into the wards, and I think I was once in the ward of the patients suffering with delirium tremens. I was afraid they treated them badly, and I asked if they were satisfied with their treatment and satisfied with their food and satisfied with all that was done, and I never had a complaint. Everybody said that they were kindly treated and well treated. Everybody said that the food was good and they had all they wanted.

In consideration of the number of patients treated annually in this hospital, nearly equaling the number treated in five others in the District doing like work, some of which have received of public funds several times the amount appropriated for it by Congress, and in consideration of what has been done for it by private citizens, may not now an appeal be reasonably made for an appropriation to lift the incubus of indebtedness it has carried for so many years and for an increase of the annual appropriation to meet the increase above referred to of the current expenses?

In the reports herewith presented of Dr. Swan M. Burnett, president of the attending staff, of Mr. Arthur T. Brice, treasurer, and of the superintendent, Miss Irene B. Lenig, will be found the statistical information of the respective departments of those officers.

Respectfully submitted.

W. J. BOARDMAN, *President.*

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

REPORT OF THE CENTRAL DISPENSARY AND EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

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Respectfully submitted.

W. J. BOARDMAN, *President.*

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

REPORT OF THE ATTENDING STAFF.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1904.

GENTLEMEN: I herewith transmit a summary of the work done under the supervision of the attending staff for the year ended June 30, 1904, as follows:

New cases in the dispensary department	8, 110
New cases in the emergency department	6, 220
New cases admitted to the wards	912
Total	15, 242
Revisits	25, 763
Grand total	41, 005
Number of hospital days (in-patients)	8, 802
Operations:	
Ward patients	240
Dispensary patients	650
Emergency patients	2, 347
Total	3, 237
Ambulance calls	1, 927
Prescriptions compounded	39, 419
Deaths	71
Necropsies	4

Your attention is respectfully directed to the great increase in the amount of work for the past over that of the preceding year, especially in the number of house cases. In 1903 the number of cases admitted for hospital treatment was 794; that for 1904 was 912, an increase of 108. The increase in the number of emergency cases was 600, that in the dispensary department 169. The increase in the number of prescriptions compounded was about 1,000.

If this is maintained for the coming year—and there is every reason to anticipate a yet further increase—our present facilities, which are already stretched to the utmost, will fall so far short of our requirements as to seriously hamper us. We renew, therefore, our appeal for more space and an increase of means by which to carry forward the work we will be called upon to do in a manner that shall give the best results and the most satisfaction.

During the year several changes have occurred in the personnel of the attending staff. Dr. E. L. Tompkins, who for a number of years had been a valued and much-esteemed member of the attending staff, in charge of the clinic for nervous diseases, tendered his resignation on removal from the city, and Dr. William H. Hawkes, who had been connected with our institution for a long period, died on March 13, 1904. The vacancies thus caused were filled by the election of Dr. A. R. Shands and Dr. J. Dudley Morgan, Doctor Shands being assigned to the clinic for diseases of children and orthopedics and Doctor Morgan to that of general medicine. The clinic for nervous diseases was placed back under the general medical clinic, where it formerly belonged.

Our experience during the year has amply justified the employment of a permanent house surgeon, which was just entered upon when our last report was made.

It should probably be recorded in this report as falling within the province of the medical staff that during the year a change has been effected in the nursing department. Some years ago an arrangement was initiated whereby our nursing was to be done by the pupils of a school conducted by us in connection with the Washington Asylum Hospital under the charter of the Washington Training School for Nurses. The nursing of our hospital was for many years done under this provisional arrangement, though it had never been finally fully confirmed by our board.

It was determined during the past year, on account of certain unsatisfactory conditions, to withdraw from the Washington Training School for Nurses and enter into a fresh agreement with the Washington Asylum Hospital under a new charter. The board authorizing such action, a committee, composed of Mrs. Arnold Hague, Commander Miller, Doctor Magruder, and Doctor Burnett, was appointed to carry it out. This committee, acting with Dr. D. Percy Hickling, representing the Washington Asylum Hospital, organized the Capital City School of Nursing, which was duly incorporated in July last. We bespeak an active interest of the individual members of the board in the new enterprise, which is of such vital importance in the proper work of our institution.

The terms of service as resident physicians of Dr. Robert W. Perkins and Dr. John P. Hussey having expired in June, Dr. Dehaven Sharp and Dr. Lawrence M. Hynson were elected by the staff to fill the vacancies then caused.

We wish to express our appreciation of the valuable and efficient work of our various associates and assistants in the dispensary department.

SWAN M. BURNETT, M. D.,
President of the Attending Staff.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1904.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to present the following as a report of the financial condition of the hospital for the year ending June 30, 1904:

Summary of receipts and expenditures.

RECEIPTS.

United States appropriation	\$15,000.00
Private account:	
Balance cash on hand July 1, 1903.....	\$956.55
Pay patients.....	4,176.16
Ambulance fees.....	188.00
X-ray fees.....	40.75
Donations.....	21.25
Sundry	110.00
Loans	1,000.00
	<u>6,492.71</u>
Total	21,492.71

EXPENDITURES.

United States account, maintenance.....	15,000.00
Private account:	
Interest.....	900.00
Sundries	5,381.98
	<u>21,281.98</u>
Balance cash on hand July 1, 1904.....	210.73

RESOURCES.

Cash on hand.....	210.73
Hospital, building and land, estimated value.....	60,000.00
Nurses' home, building and land, estimated value.....	20,000.00
Estimated value furniture, implements, instruments, surgical supplies, etc., as per superintendent's report herewith.....	6,186.24
Estimated value of stock of drugs, etc., as per druggist's report herewith.....	625.00
Total	<u>96,021.97</u>

LIABILITIES.

Mortgage debt on hospital, at 4½ per cent	20,000.00
Loan from Riggs National Bank, at 4½ per cent	1,000.00
Total	<u>21,000.00</u>

For receipts, amounting to \$1,555.44, and expenditures of the ladies' auxiliary board, see their report.

The following is a complete statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, Washington, D. C., for the year ended June 30, 1904:

PUBLIC FUNDS.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
From appropriation	\$15,000.00	For salaries.....	\$5,558.68
		For material to be used in industries..	339.89
		For medicine, surgical supplies, and instruments	2,026.42
		For current repairs to maintain property	260.71
		For other items of current expense....	6,124.67
		For extraordinary repairs and improvements	56.00
		For fuel	483.70
		For gas	149.90
Total	15,000.00	Total	15,000.00

PRIVATE FUNDS.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Balance from last quarter	\$956.55	For salaries.....	\$2,554.83
From board of inmates	4,176.16	For material to be used in industries..	9.45
From loans	1,000.00	For medicine, surgical supplies, and instruments	155.43
From all other sources	110.00	For interest	900.00
From ambulance fees	188.00	For current repairs to maintain property	53.55
From X-ray fees	40.75	For other items of current expense ...	2,445.87
From donations	21.25	For extraordinary repairs or improvements	24.00
		For fuel	89.60
		For printing	35.25
		For insurance	14.00
		Balance on hand	210.73
Total	6,492.71	Total	6,492.71

NOTE.—Items amounting to \$611.12, paid in July, 1903, were paid from United States account in error, and amount redeposited to the credit of appropriations December 8, 1903, not included in this account.—A. T. B.

ARTHUR T. BRICE, *Treasurer.*

To the BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

During the year just passed the affairs in the hospital under my supervision have gone on with reasonable smoothness. The increase of work has continued in all branches of the service, and in the matter of hospital patients particularly, the number admitted to the wards during the year ended June 30, 1904, having been 912 as against 791 for last year. This augmentation in the number of in-patients, together with the continual advance in the price of food products and hospital supplies generally, has added largely to the cost of hospital administration; and unless our revenue is increased from some quarter we will find ourselves in a very embarrassing position as to the proper and satisfactory carrying forward of our work.

It is gratifying on the other hand to be able to report that the receipts from private patients has been greater during this than in any previous year, the total being \$4,176.16, as compared with \$3,468.19 for the year 1903. We find that many patients who were formerly consigned to the free wards are able and willing to occupy beds in the pay wards, where the uniform charge is \$1 per day. From this source we hope to further increase our returns.

The question of nursing is still a perplexing one. Our list of nurses may seem out of proportion to the size of our institution, but it should be remembered that only the seriously ill and those requiring close and almost constant attention are retained under hospital treatment. When our capacity is reached, or nearly so, our nursing facilities are taxed to the utmost.

Your honorable body is aware that our connection with the Washington Asylum Hospital in the maintenance of a school of nursing has been continued under a new charter and management, "The Capital City School of Nursing." I would ask the active interest of the board in furthering the development of this institution, which is so important, not only to the two institutions immediately interested, but to the

community at large. The directory for nurses, which has been under my immediate charge for some years, has been very successful in its working, and has proven of great service to the physicians, nurses, and the community in general.

I wish to express my appreciation of the support given me by the board of directors and the members of the attending, and especially by the members of the ladies' auxiliary, board, who have been unfailing in their readiness and warm interest in looking after the repairs, and increasing in every way in their power the efficiency of the hospital management.

Respectfully submitted.

IRENE B. LENIG, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF PATIENTS ADMITTED TO THE HOSPITAL.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
PAY PATIENTS.					
Patients in hospital June 30, 1903.....	5		1		6
Admitted during year.....	148	21	2		171
Total	153	21	3		177
Discharged during year:					
Cured	135	12	1		148
Improved	8	3			11
Deaths during year.....	6	3	1		10
Patients remaining June 30, 1904.....	6	2			8
Total	155	20	2		177
Daily average number patients.....	.43	.054	.0005		.48
Total number days' maintenance furnished patients.	1,786	339	3		2,147
Largest number patients at any one time	11				11
Smallest number patients at any one time.....	1				1
CHARITY PATIENTS.					
Patients in hospital June 30, 1903.....	4	2	8	4	18
Admitted during year.....	348	71	237	86	742
Total	352	73	245	90	760
Discharged during year:					
Cured	258	50	155	64	527
Improved	55	11	47	18	131
Unimproved	3	0	7	3	13
Deaths during year.....	36	8	24	3	71
Patients remaining June 30, 1904.....	4		5	1	10
Total	356	69	238	89	742
Total number days' maintenance furnished patients.	2,129	541	1,953	1,012	5,635
Largest number patients at any one time.....	11	2	7	4	24
Smallest number patients at any one time.....	5		2	1	8

REPORT OF THE LADIES' AUXILIARY BOARD.

JUNE 30, 1904.

GENTLEMEN: The ladies' auxiliary board has the pleasure to report a very satisfactory amount of work accomplished during the past year.

An increased membership, and the active part taken by almost all the new members, has enabled the board to carry on its work under most encouraging conditions.

The kitchen and laundry have been repainted and put into good repair throughout, with a new supply of kitchen utensils; the wards and general dispensaries fitted out with glass-top tables, and two new metal examining tables supplied in the minor operating rooms.

In the second and third story halls new rubber matting has been laid to preserve the quiet necessary to the adjoining wards, and new felt slippers and bath robes supplied to the men's wards.

Every mattress and pillow in the hospital has been made over with entirely new coverings, and four new mattresses added, so that the beds throughout the hospital are now clean and comfortable.

The old wooden fence around the parking in front of the nurses' home has been replaced by a substantial iron one, adding greatly to the appearance of that property, a fence being necessary to enable the faithful ambulance horses to stand out on the ground under the trees in hot weather.

A member of the board presented it in part, the rest being supplied from the funds of the board, as set forth in the treasurer's statement.

One dozen new chairs for the nurses' dining room, materials for uniforms, shrouds, nightgowns, and bath robes, and a contribution to the nurses' graduation fund, completes the list of the board's expenditures.

The board wishes to express its thanks to the Friday morning sewing class for their generous contribution of 308 pieces, sheets, pillowcases, towels, and dusters; to the Washington Cooperative Society for making all the shrouds, nightgowns, and bath robes needed in the hospital, and to the public for their generous response to the donation-day appeal.

Respectfully submitted.

HETTY HARRISON.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Treasurer's report, 1903-4—Ladies' Auxiliary Board of Emergency Hospital.

Active members.	Contributive members.	Amount.	Total.
Mrs. Geo. L. Andrews.....	Col. Geo. L. Andrews.....	\$1.00	.....
	Mr. N. W. Burchell.....	1.00	.....
	Mrs. Murray Addison.....	1.00	.....
	Mr. John A. Hughes.....	1.00	.....
	Mrs. W. Sinclair.....	1.00	.....
	Mrs. J. A. Baxter.....	1.00	.....
	Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Aspinwall.....	2.50	.....
	Miss Sedgeley.....	2.50	.....
	Mrs. L. Irving.....	1.00	.....
	Mrs. Geo. L. Gillespie.....	1.00	.....
	Mrs. Geo. B. Williams.....	1.00	.....
	Mrs. W. C. Borden.....	1.00	.....
	Mrs. A. L. S. Thombs.....	1.00	.....
	Mrs. N. G. White.....	1.00	.....
	Mrs. Geo. A. McIlhenny.....	1.00	.....
	Mr. Griffith.....	1.00	.....
	Mr. O. Griffith.....	1.00	.....
	Miss L. Lander.....	1.00	.....
	Mr. A. M. Lothrop.....	1.00	.....
	Mrs. F. M. Alexander.....	1.00	.....
	Gen. Theodore Schwan.....	5.00	.....
	Mrs. Z. R. Bliss.....	1.00	.....
	Mrs. Ch. E. Blunt.....	5.00	.....
			\$35.00
Mrs. N. Anderson.....			10.00
Mrs. A. E. Bates.....			10.00
Mrs. Geo. F. Becker.....			10.00
Mrs. A. Brice.....			10.00
Mrs. W. J. Boardman.....			25.00
Miss J. Davis.....			10.00
	Mr. Drinkard.....		5.00
	Mrs. Dorsheimer.....		1.00
Mrs. F. Ellis.....			10.00
Miss Edwards.....			5.00
Mrs. R. J. Fisher.....			5.00
Mrs. Gaff.....			15.00
Mrs. Goddard.....		10.00	.....
	Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. McLanahan.....	4.00	.....
	Colonel and Miss Colton.....	2.00	.....
	Mrs. N. McAboy.....	1.00	.....
	Miss Haupt.....	1.00	.....
	Mrs. H. A. Goldsborough.....	1.00	.....
	Mrs. A. D. Addison.....	1.00	.....
	Mrs. Ch. Train.....	5.00	.....
	Mrs. R. O. Holtzman.....	5.00	.....
			30.00
Mrs. A. Hague.....			25.00
Mrs. Hawley.....			10.00
Mrs. E. Hale.....			50.00
Mrs. Hoppin.....			25.00
Mrs. Hobson.....	Mrs. Nevins.....		25.00
Mrs. Fairfax Harrison.....			10.00
Mrs. A. Hopkins.....		1.00	.....
	Mrs. Th. N. Page.....	5.00	.....
	Miss Freeman.....	1.00	.....

Treasurer's report, 1903-4—Ladies' Auxiliary Board of Emergency Hospital—Continued.

Active members.	Contributive members.	Amount.	Total.
Mrs. A. Hopkins.....	Miss Fowler.....	\$1.00	.....
	Mrs. A. Jainer.....	1.00	.....
	Mrs. D. C. Phillips.....	5.00	.....
	Mrs. Rush.....	1.00	.....
	Mrs. J. O. Evans.....	1.00	.....
			\$16.00
Mrs. Geo. Kendall.....			10.00
Mrs. N. Luguier.....			10.00
Mrs. Ludlow.....			10.00
Mrs. F. A. Miller.....			25.00
Mrs. A. Mills.....			25.00
Mrs. J. M. Morgan.....			10.00
Mrs. McMillan.....			25.00
	Mrs. Murray.....		1.00
	Mrs. Myers.....		5.00
Mrs. R. T. Mulligan.....		10.00	.....
	Mrs. J. F. May.....	1.00	.....
	Miss J. Riggs.....	1.00	.....
	C. C. Bryan.....	1.00	.....
	J. Small & Sons.....	1.00	.....
	John C. Walker.....	1.00	.....
			15.00
Mrs. Simon Newcomb.....			10.00
Mrs. Pellew.....			10.00
Mrs. Postlethwaite.....		10.00	.....
	Miss Postlethwaite.....	10.00	.....
			20.00
Miss Parrish.....			10.00
Mrs. R. C. Parker.....		1.00	.....
	Mrs. J. Dalzell.....	2.00	.....
	Miss Mitchell.....	1.00	.....
	Mrs. Geo. B. Williams.....	1.00	.....
	Mrs. Gillette.....	1.00	.....
	Mr. S. Waters.....	1.00	.....
			7.00
	Mrs. H. H. D. Peirce.....		1.00
Mrs. Perkins.....			25.00
	Mrs. A. Ray.....		1.00
	Mrs. Ch. Rae.....		1.00
Miss S. Siebert.....		5.00	.....
	Mrs. L. P. Siebert.....	5.00	.....
	Mrs. F. G. Lee.....	1.00	.....
			11.00
	Mrs. Salter.....		1.00
	Mrs. Sowers.....		1.00
Mrs. A. B. Taylor.....			15.00
Mrs. H. Westcott.....			10.00
Mrs. J. W. Wadsworth.....			15.00
Mrs. Paul Warren.....			5.00
Miss M. K. Wetmore.....			15.00
Mrs. H. Randall Webb.....		5.00	.....
	Miss C. E. Webb.....	1.00	.....
	Doctor Magruder.....	1.00	.....
	Mr. Krafft.....	1.00	.....
	Wm. Stiebeling.....	1.00	.....
	Mrs. M. Benjamin.....	1.00	.....
			10.00
Total.....			646.00
DONATIONS.			
Donation-day collection.....			78.50
Dr. G. M. Kober.....			5.00
Mr. Cuno H. Rudolph.....			10.00
Mrs. Hichborn.....			1.00
Mrs. Julian James.....			10.00
Mrs. Berry.....			10.00
Miss Bliss.....			5.00
Mrs. Austin.....			5.00
Anton Lerch.....			5.00
Mrs. R. G. Davenport.....			3.00
Mrs. Poe.....			5.00
Mrs. Porter.....			25.10
Mrs. Ames.....			10.00
Mrs. E. B. Alsop.....			10.00
Mrs. W. A. Slater.....			25.00
Total.....			853.60

600 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand October 14, 1903	\$694. 94
Subscriptions	646. 00
Donations	207. 60
Interest on bank account	6. 90
Total	1, 555. 44

DISBURSEMENTS.

For painting, carpentering, and plastering in hospital	\$213. 00
For chairs, rubber matting, kitchen utensils, rugs, etc.	109. 02
Furnishing shrouds, slippers, and gowns	71. 25
For operating and ward tables	105. 25
For nurses' uniforms and graduation entertainment	50. 00
For fence around nurses' home	50. 50
For repairing mattresses and pillows	197. 75
Printing postals	6. 25
Balance on hand May 23, 1904	752. 42
Total	1, 555. 44

Respectfully submitted.

SOPHIE SIEBERT, *Treasurer.*

MAY 23, 1904.

Report of cases treated in wards for the year ended June 30, 1904.

SURGICAL DISEASES.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Died.	Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.					
Abrasions:									
Arm	1			1	1	1			2
Body	2				2				2
Abscess:									
Face				1		1			1
Ischio-rectal	2			1	3				3
Knee	1				1				1
Leg			1			1			1
Lung	1				1				1
Neck			1	1		1	1		2
Adenitis:									
Cervical		1			1				1
Inguinal	1				1		1		1
Tuberculous, neck			1		1				1
Aneurism:									
Aorta (arch)	1					1			1
Carotid			1					1	1
Appendicitis	8	5	1		14				14
Arthritis, gonorrheal			2			2			2
Burns:									
Arm and leg	1		1		2				2
Body	3	1	2	1	3			4	7
Eye	1				1				1
Face			2	1	2	1			3
Hands		2		2		3	1		4
Hands and thigh		1			1				1
Leg		1			1				1
Leg, delirium tremens			1					1	1
Neck	1					1			1
Universal		2	3	3	2			6	8
Bursitis			1		1				1
Calculus, vesical	1				1				1
Carbuncle, neck	1					1			1
Carcinoma:									
Cervical glands	1							1	1
Gastric			1					1	1
Hepatic			1			1			1
Cellulitis:									
Arm			1			1			1
Knee				1	1				1
Cholecystitis			1		1				1
Concussion, brain	14	5	11		24	6			30
Contusion:									
Abdomen	4				3	1			4

Report of cases treated in wards for the year ended June 30, 1904—Continued.

SURGICAL DISEASES—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Died.	Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.					
Contusion—Continued.									
Body	4	1	4	2	6	3	2		11
Face	2	1	1	1	4	1			5
Foot	2		1		1	2			3
Hip	3	1		1	3	2			5
Knee		1			1				1
Knee, delirium tremens	1							1	1
Leg	3		1		2	2			4
Scalp	2		1		3				3
Scrotum			1		1				1
Crush:									
Arm	2				2				2
Foot	3	1	3			6	1		7
Hand		1	1			2			2
Leg	3				2	1			3
Dislocation:									
Hip				1	1				1
Hip, fracture clavicle	1				1				1
Epididymitis			1		1				1
Enteritis, ulcerative		1						1	1
Epistaxis			2		2				2
Epithelioma, lip	1				1				1
Exostosis, humerus	1				1				1
Fistula:									
In anus	5				5				5
In perineum	1				1				1
In urethra			1		1				1
Fracture:									
Clavicle	2		1		3				3
Clavicle and ribs			1					1	1
Femur	7	1	2		6	4			10
Femur, compound			1		1				1
Femur, alcoholism	1		2		1			2	3
Femur and radius, compound	1				1				1
Femur and fibula			1		1				1
Humerus	5		2		4	3			7
Humerus, dislocation elbow	1					1			1
Humerus, compound	2				2				2
Maxilla, inferior	2				1	1			2
Of ulna and femur		1			1				1
Metatarsal			1		1				1
Nasal	3		1		2	2			4
Nasal, compound			1		1				1
Patella	4	2	1		5	1	1		7
Pelvis	1					1			1
Pelvis, delirium tremens	1							1	1
Phalanges				1	1				1
Potts	5	1	3	1	7	2	1		10
Potts, fracture patella	1				1				1
Radius, compound			1		1				1
Radius, lacerated perineum			1			1			1
Radius and ulna	1				1				1
Radius and ulna, compound	1				1				1
Ribs	2				2				2
Ribs, compound	1							1	1
Skull, base	6				2	1	1	2	6
Skull, base, fracture radius and ulna	1							1	1
Skull, depressed	3		1		4				4
Skull, depressed, compound	9		4		12	1			13
Spine	1		2			3			3
Tibia	4		2		4	2			6
Tibia, comminuted	1					1			1
Tibia, compound	1		1	1	2			1	3
Tibia and fibula	7	2	3		11	1			12
Tibia and fibula, double	1				1				1
Tibia and fibula, compound	1		2		2	1			3
Tibia and fibula, delirium tre- mens	1							1	1
Tibia, ulna, and phalanx			1		1				1
Ulna	2		1		3				3
Gangrene, toe		1				1			1
Gonorrhea	1					1			1
Hemorrhage, spinal	2				1			1	2
Hemorrhoids	2		2		4				4
Hammer toe	1				1				1
Hernia:									
Inguinal	11		6		17				17
Inguinal strangulated	2		3		4			1	5
Omental strangulated	1				1				1

Report of cases treated in wards for the year ended June 30, 1904—Continued.

SURGICAL DISEASES—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Died.	Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.					
Hydrocele.....	1				1				1
Intestinal obstruction.....	1		1					2	2
Lipoma, neck.....		2			2				2
Morbus coxarius.....			4		1	3			4
Necrosis:									
Inferior maxilla.....	2				2				2
Sternum.....			1		1				1
Tibia.....	1				1				1
Orchitis.....	3		1		4				4
Osteo-myelitis, femur.....	3				3				3
Periostitis.....	2				2				2
Peritonitis.....			1		1				1
Tuberculous.....			3			1	1	1	3
Phimosis.....	2				2				2
Ranula.....	1				1				1
Retention of urine, prostatic hy- pertrophy.....			1					1	1
Rupture of muscle.....			1		1				1
Sarcoma, bladder.....	1							1	1
Scoliosis.....	1						1		1
Shock, traumatic.....	3	1	2		5	1			6
Sprain:									
Ankle.....	3	2	1	2	8				8
Knee.....			1			1			1
Stricture:									
Rectum.....		1	1			1		1	2
Urethra.....	4		2		4	2			6
Tetanus.....	1							1	1
Testicle, undescended.....	2				2				2
Tuberculosis, breast.....				1	1				1
Ulcer, traumatic.....		1		1	1	1			2
Varicocele.....	6				6				6
Varicose veins.....	2	1	1		3	1			4
Wounds:									
Gunshot—									
Abdomen.....	2				1	1			2
Arm.....	1		3		4				4
Back.....	1		1		1	1			2
Chest.....	2	1	3	1	4	1		2	7
Foot.....			1	1	1	1			2
Head.....	1			1	1	1			2
Knee.....			1		1				1
Leg.....	2				2				2
Legs, both.....			1			1			1
Pelvis.....			1		1				1
Thigh.....	1		1		1	1			2
Thigh, fracture of femur....	1				1				1
Incised—									
Arm.....	1					1			1
Neck.....			2			2			2
Scalp.....			1			1			1
Infected—									
Arm.....	1		1		1	1			2
Face.....		1			1				1
Fingers.....	1					1			1
Hands and feet.....			2		1	1			2
Knee.....			1		1				1
Scrotum.....	1		1		2				2
Lacerated—									
Arm.....	2				2				2
Face.....	3		3		4	2			6
Liver.....			1					1	1
Leg.....	1		2		2	1			3
Neck.....	1		2		1	2			3
Perineum.....			1		1				1
Scalp.....	6		8		12	4			16
Stab—									
Abdomen.....	2		1		3				3
Back and chest.....			2		2				2
Chest.....	1		2		3				3
Neck.....			2			2			2
Orbit, penetrating brain....			1					1	1
Total.....									

Total number for the year, 481.

Report of cases treated in wards for the year ended June 30, 1904—Continued.

MEDICAL CASES.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Died.	Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.					
Asthma.....	4		1		1	4			5
Cardiac dilatation.....			1				1		1
Cholera nostras.....	1				1				1
Cirrhosis of liver.....	1					1			1
Colic:									
Intestinal.....	3			1	3			1	4
Renal.....	1				1				1
Constipation.....		1			1				1
Cramps, muscular.....			3		2	1			3
Diabetes melitis.....	1							1	1
Dysentery.....		1				1			1
Enteritis, acute.....				1	1				1
Exhaustion.....	8	1	5	1	10	5			15
Gastritis:									
Acute.....	7	3	3	3	12	4			16
Chronic.....	1					1			1
Gastro-enteritis.....	1		1		1	1			2
Influenza.....	2	2	2		3	3			6
Jaundice, catarrhal.....			1		1				1
Lumbago.....	1		1		2				2
Malaria.....	7		4		11				11
Malingering.....	1				1				1
Malnutrition.....	1					1			1
Myalgia.....	1				1				1
Myasthenia.....		1			1				1
Nephritis:									
Acute.....			2		2				2
Chronic.....	1	1						2	2
Poisoning:									
Arsenic.....			1					1	1
Cocaine.....	1		1		2				2
Carbolic acid.....		2	1		3				3
Gas.....	8	2	1		10			1	11
Gasoline.....		1						1	1
Mercury.....				1	1				1
Opium.....	6	7		2	13			2	15
Strychnine.....	1				1				1
Pseudo-angina pectoris.....	2				2				2
Rheumatism.....	1				1				1
Singultus.....			1		1				1
Thermic fever.....	1		2		3				3
Typhoid fever.....	1		2	1	1	3			4
Ulcer, gastric.....				1		1			1
Total.....	63	22	33	11	93	26	1	9	129

Total number for the year, 129.

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND CHEST.

Adenoids.....	1				1				1
Bronchitis.....	2				2				2
Carcinoma of tonsil and pharynx.....			1					1	1
Deflected septum.....	1					1			1
Edema of glottis.....	1				1				1
Endocarditis.....			4			2	1	1	4
Epistaxis.....	1		1		2				2
Epithelioma of antrum.....		1			1				1
Hemorrhage, pulmonary.....			1			1			1
Hypertrophy of tonsil.....	1				1				1
Pleurisy.....			1			1			1
Pleurisy and peritonitis.....			1					1	1
Pleurodynia.....	1				1				1
Pleuro-pneumonia.....			1		1				1
Pneumonia, croupous.....		2	1	1	4				4
Tuberculosis, pulmonary.....	1		1			1	1		2
Tuberculosis, pulmonary, endo- carditis.....			1			1			1
Total.....	9	3	13	1	14	7	2	3	26

Total number for the year, 26.

Report of cases treated in wards for the year ended June 30, 1904—Continued.

GYNECOLOGICAL CASES.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Died.	Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.					
Adhesions, pelvic				1	1				1
Abscess:									
Pelvic				1	1				1
Periurethral		1			1				1
Ovarian		1						1	1
Abortion		1		5	4	2			6
Carcinoma:									
Breast				1		1			1
Uterus				1		1			1
Caruncle, urethra		2			2				2
Cystic ovary		1		1	2				2
Endometritis		2			2				2
Fibroma, uterus				1	1				1
Fibro myoma, uterus				1	1				1
Menorrhagia		1			1				1
Peritonitis, pelvic				1	1				1
Pyosalpinx				4	4				4
Pyosalpinx, double		1		1	2				2
Pyosalpinx and retroflexion				1	1				1
Retained secundines				2	2				2
Retroversion		1		4	5				5
Retroversion, lacerated cervix and perineum		1			1				1
Sarcoma, uterus		1						1	1
Salpingitis				3	1	2			3
Salpingo-oophoritis				1	1				1
Total		13		29	34	6		2	42

Total for the year, 42.

DISEASES OF EYE AND EAR.

Cataract	6	3	1	1	8	3			11
Cellulitis, orbital	1		1	2	1	3			4
Conjunctivitis			1	1	1	1			2
Contusion, eye	1				1				1
Cornea:									
Punctured wound, prolapse of iris			1			1			1
Staphyloma	1				1				1
Ulcer	3		1		1	3			4
Foreign body in eye	1				1				1
Glaucoma			1		1				1
Hydrophthalmus	1				1				1
Iridocyclitis	1				1				1
Iritis	1		1		2				2
Iritis, syphilitic			2		1	1			2
Laceration:									
Eyeball			1		1				1
Eyelid		1			1				1
Lachrymal duct, stenosis			1		1				1
Mastoiditis	2			1	3				3
Panophthalmitis		1	1		1	1			2
Traumatic injury to eyeball	2		2		4				4
Total	20	5	14	5	31	13			44

Total number for the year, 44.

NERVOUS DISEASES.

Alcoholism, acute	104	5	4	3	95	17	1	3	116
Apoplexy	4		2			3		3	6
Cerebral thrombosis	2		1		1	1	1		3
Delirium tremens	14	1	1		13	1		2	16
Epilepsy	11		3	1	3	12			15
Epilepsy and hemiplegia			2					2	2
Hemiplegia			1			1			1
Hysteria	2	5	1	4	12				12
Insanity (paranoia)			1	1		1	1		2
Mania, acute	2				1	1			2
Melancholia	1						1		1
Morphinism		1				1			1
Neuritis, multiple	1					1			1
Paraplegia	1			1	1	1			2
Paresis	1					1			1
Uremia	6	2		1	1			8	9
Total	149	14	16	11	128	41	4	18	190

Total number for the year, 190.

List of ward operations for the year ended June 30, 1904.

Operation.	Number.	Operation.	Number.
Amputation:		Incision and ligature of varicose veins.	1
Arm	5	Iridectomy	1
Leg	5	Iridotomy	1
Legs	1	Laparotomy, exploratory	10
Toe	1	Lachrymal gland removed	1
Appendectomy	11	Laminectomy	2
Oophorectomy	1	Mastoidectomy	3
Circumcision	2	Oophorectomy	2
Curettement corneal ulcer	1	Oophorectomy and drainage	1
Curettement of sinus	4	Osteotomy	2
Curettement of uterus	4	Plastic, for ulcer	1
Cystotomy, suprapubic	1	Prostatectomy, perineal	2
Dilatation and curettage, uterus	1	Resection maxilla, superior	1
Dilatation sphincter ani	2	Resection of rectum	1
Dislocation reduced	2	Resection of rib—	
Enucleation:		Drainage of lung	1
Eye	9	Drainage of pleura	1
Sebaceous cysts	1	Salpingo-oophorectomy	4
Enterorrhaphy	1	Double	2
Excision:		Salpingectomy	1
Abscess	1	Septum straightened	1
Bladder and transplantation of		Sequestrotomy	2
ureters	2	Skin graft	3
Breast	2	Suturing olecranon	1
Bursa	2	Suturing patella	1
Caruncle	1	Suturing wounds	4
Glands	4	Tapping hydrocele	1
Lip	1	Testicle suspended	1
Lipoma	1	Transplantation of ureter	1
Fistula	2	Trephinement	7
Fistula and removal of hemor-		Trephinement: bullet removed	1
rhoids	1	Urethrotomy:	
Tunica vaginalis	1	External	2
Exploration of rectum	1	Internal	4
Exploratory incision	3	Vaginal incision and drainage	3
Extraction of lens	7	Vasectomy:	
Extraction of cataract, iridectomy	1	For varicocele	4
Foreign body (bullet) removed	4	For varicose veins of legs	2
Fracture—		Ventral suspension	2
Reduced	4	Curettage	1
Reduced: bullet removed	1	Perineorrhaphy	1
Gastrorrhaphy	1	Wiring of humerus	1
Gastro-enterostomy	1	Wiring of maxilla	3
Hemorrhoids removed	4	Wiring of olecranon	2
Hermotomy	18	Wiring of patella	7
Hysterectomy, abdominal	2	Wiring of tibia	1
Incision and drainage—			
For abscess	9	Total	221
For appendicitis	2		

New patients treated in the emergency service during the year 1903-4.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Abortion, preventable				1	1	Bite—Continued.					
Abrasion:						Ferret	2				2
Abdomen	1				1	Insect	8				8
Arm	24		16		40	Human	12		3	3	18
Body	6				6	Monkey	4				4
Face	3	1	1		5	Burn:					
Head	33	5	14	1	53	Arm	46	11	16	4	77
Leg	16		9		25	Body	13	3	7	4	27
Abscess	32	3	7	9	51	Face	9		2		11
Alcoholism	245	25	54	25	349	Head	13	1	9	2	25
Angina pectoris	7		4		11	Leg	8	2			10
Appendicitis	3				3	Universal	1	1		4	6
Apoplexy	10		1		11	Cellulitis:					
Asthma	17		9	4	30	Plain	7	3	11	1	22
Bite:						Incised	4		2		6
Dog—						Cerebral embolism	1		2	1	4
Arm	22	4	15	7	48	Cerebral thrombosis	3				3
Face	1	2			3	Chilblains	1				1
Head	1				1	Colic:					
Leg	21	6	11		38	Intestinal	65	5	64	20	154
Vulva				1	1	Renal	3				3
Cat	2	1			3	Concussion	11	2	14	1	28

New patients treated in the emergency service during the year 1903-4—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Conjunctivitis.....	24	....	8	4	36	Fracture—Continued.					
Constipation	10	3	1	3	17	Radius.....	7	1	3	....	11
Contusion:						Radius, com-					
Abdomen	8	....	3	2	13	pound commi-			1	....	1
Arm	110	21	48	5	184	nuted					
Back	19	1	5	....	25	Radius, lacerated			1	....	1
Chest	33	1	32	8	74	perineum			1	....	1
Eye	1	....	2	1	4	Radius and ulna.	6	....	3	1	10
Head	87	6	58	17	168	Scapula			1	....	1
Leg	84	5	64	2	155	Scull	8	....		....	8
Scrotum	7	....	5	....	12	Depressed,					
Crush:						compound ..	14	....	5	1	20
Arm	6	....	9	....	15	Radius and					
Foot	5	....	2	....	7	ulna	1	....		....	1
Cramps, muscular...	2	....	14	....	16	Base	3	....		....	3
Delirium tremens...	17	....	1	1	19	Tibia	7	....	1	....	8
Dislocation:						Tibia, compound					
Clavicle	1	....	....	....	1	comminuted ..			1	....	1
Elbow	3	1	1	....	5	Tibia and fibula..	12	2	6	1	21
Elbow and frac-						Tibia and fibula,					
ture humerus ..	2	....	....	....	2	compound	1	....		....	1
Fingers	6	2	....	1	9	Tibia and fibula,					
Hip	1	....	....	....	1	compound, of					
Jaw	1	....	4	....	5	both legs	2	....		....	2
Metatarsal	1	....	....	....	1	Ribs	13	....	5	....	18
Metatarsal and						Ribs, compound..	2	....		....	2
phalanges	1	....	....	....	1	Ulna	8	....	5	1	14
Patella	1	....	....	....	1	Ulna and radius..	2	....		....	2
Shoulder	13	....	4	2	19	Vertebrae			1	....	1
Shoulder and						Vertebrae and ribs.	1	....		....	1
Potts fracture ..	1	....	....	....	1	Furuncle	7	3		....	10
Wrist	1	....	....	....	1	Gastritis, acute ..	13	2	12	5	32
Epilepsy	67	8	55	9	139	Gastro-enteritis...	7	....	5	4	16
Epestaxis	11	....	11	1	23	Hemorrhage:					
Exhaustion	23	3	21	5	52	Buccal			1	....	1
Exhaustion, heat ..	11	1	6	....	18	Cerebral	2	....		....	2
Foreign body in—						Gastric	2	....		1	3
Arm	33	10	19	7	69	Pulmonary	1	....	7	1	9
Ear	7	....	4	....	11	Secondary			2	....	2
Eye	154	8	32	7	201	Spinal	1	....	1	....	2
Face .....		....	1	....	1	Urethral	1	....	2	....	3
Head	1	....	....	....	1	Uterine				3	3
Leg	11	3	5	....	19	Hernia	7	....	5	....	12
Nose	1	....	....	....	1	Hernia, strangulated.	11	....	2	1	14
Throat	15	1	11	2	29	Hydrocele	3	....	1	....	4
Vagina .....		....	....	2	2	Hysteria	16	11	17	12	56
Fracture:						Indigestion	24	1	13	5	43
Clavicle	13	1	1	1	16	Influenza	10	2	11	1	24
Colles	14	4	7	....	25	Insanity			2	1	3
Femur	7	....	2	1	10	Iritis	2	....		....	2
Femur, compound	2	....	....	....	2	Malaria	18	2	13	5	38
Femur, compound						Miscarriage				1	1
comminuted				1	1	Malingering	3	2	5	5	15
Femur and fibula.			1	....	1	Myasthenia	2	....	4	....	6
Femur, ulna, and						Neuralgia	28	9	5	9	51
inferior maxilla ..		1	....	....	1	Odontalgia	33	4	39	16	92
Femur, ulna, and						Orchitis			1	....	1
radius	1	....	....	....	1	Otalgia	4	....	1	....	5
Fibula	1	....	3	....	4	Ovaritis				4	4
Humerus	14	3	4	....	21	Paresis	1	....		....	1
Humerus, com-						Peritonitis			1	1	2
pound	1	....	....	....	1	Phimosis	1	....	1	....	2
Humerus, com-						Phlebitis	1	....		....	1
pound commi-						Pleurodynia	3	....	3	....	6
nuted		1	....	....	1	Poisoning:					
Metacarpal	14	2	1	....	17	Aconite and chlo-					
Metacarpal, com-						roform			1	....	1
pound	2	....	....	....	2	Ammonia	7	1	4	3	15
Metatarsal	5	....	3	....	8	Arsenic		1	1	1	3
Maxilla, inferior..	3	1	....	....	4	Cannabis indica..	1	....		....	1
Maxilla, inferior						Carbolic acid	1	8		1	11
multiple	2	....	....	....	2	Chloral			1	....	1
Nasal	14	....	6	1	21	Chloroform	1	....		....	1
Nasal, compound ..			2	....	2	Cocaine	3	4	3	....	10
Patella	4	1	1	....	6	Ethyl alcohol				1	1
Phalanges	19	....	3	....	22	Gas	12	2		1	15
Phalanges, com-						Gasoline		1	....	....	1
pound	7	....	2	1	10	Hyoscyamus	1	....		....	1
Pelvis	3	....	....	....	3	Iodine	3	....		....	3
Potts	5	1	4	....	10	Lye			1	....	1
Potts and patella.	1	....	....	....	1	Mercury		2	....	1	3

New patients treated in the emergency service during the year 1903-4—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Poisoning—Cont'd.						Wounds—Continued.					
Opium.....	23	13	5	5	46	Incised—Cont'd.					
Ptomaine.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	Back.....	2	.....	11	3	16
Strychnine.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	Chest.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Turpentine.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	Eye.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Ranula.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	Face.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Referred.....	145	22	61	18	246	Hand.....	13	8	3	1	25
Retained, secundines.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	Head.....	25	5	61	6	97
Retention of urine.....	41	.....	38	2	81	Leg.....	29	.....	17	2	48
Rupture, quadriceps extensor.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	Neck.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Shock.....	4	.....	2	1	7	Tongue.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
Shock, lightning.....	9	1	3	1	14	Infected—					
Singultus.....	4	.....	3	.....	7	Arm.....	79	12	18	4	113
Smallpox.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	Face.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
Sprain:						Hand.....	3	.....	5	1	9
Arm.....	88	12	36	7	143	Leg.....	14	.....	6	2	22
Back.....	23	3	16	4	46	Scrotum.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Finger.....	4	.....	2	.....	6	Lacerated—					
Leg.....	47	3	22	2	74	Arm.....	75	5	26	8	114
Syncope.....	17	.....	3	2	22	Back.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Synovitis:						Chest.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Arm.....	6	.....	3	1	10	Face.....	289	18	169	34	510
Leg.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	Hand.....	190	9	112	12	323
Teno-synovitis.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	Leg.....	30	.....	21	2	53
Tetanus.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	Penis.....	2	.....	1	.....	3
Tonsilitis.....	7	1	5	7	20	Scalp.....	197	10	142	29	378
Undiagnosed.....	8	1	6	1	16	Scrotum.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Uremia.....	7	.....	1	1	9	Vulva.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Vaccination.....	8	3	22	8	41	Punctured—					
Wounds:						Eyeball penetrating brain.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Gunshot—						Stab—					
Abdomen.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	Abdomen, nonpenetrating.....	51	3	31	5	90
Arm.....	4	.....	8	1	13	Abdomen, penetrating.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Back.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	Arm.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Body.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	Back.....	2	1	5	1	9
Chest.....	1	.....	3	1	5	Chest.....	1	.....	8	.....	9
Hand.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2						
Head.....	6	.....	4	2	12	Grand total.....	3,486	361	1,912	451	6,220
Leg.....	5	.....	8	1	14						
Incised—											
Abdomen.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1						
Arm.....	123	5	63	23	214						

Revisits.....	3,950
Operations.....	2,393
Ambulance calls.....	1,927

Report of new patients treated in the clinic for diseases of the eye and ear during the year ended June 30, 1904.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
DISEASES OF THE EYE.						DISEASES OF THE EYE—CON.					
Conjunctiva:						Cornea:					
Burn.....	6	.....	3	.....	.....	Abscess.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Conjunctivitis—						Burn of.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blennorrheal.....	4	.....	6	3	.....	Foreign body in.....	15	1	14	2	.....
Catarrhal, acute.....	76	46	83	68	.....	Hemorrhage of anterior chamber.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Catarrhal, chronic.....	10	6	8	4	.....	Keratitis.....	7	6	20	14	.....
Follicular.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Phlyctenular.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Phlyctenular.....	1	2	5	6	.....	Superficial.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Traumatic.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	Traumatic.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Circumscribed Corneal Hypertrophy.....	4	.....	7	5	.....	Keratoconus.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ecchymosis.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	Kerato-iritis.....	1	.....	2	2	.....
Foreign body.....	3	2	4	1	.....	Leucoma, adherent.....	1	1	3	3	.....
Pterygium.....	8	1	5	3	.....	Rupture of cornea.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tumor.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	Sclero-keratitis.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Wound of.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Staphyloma.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....

Report of new patients treated in the clinic for diseases of the eye and ear, etc.—Cont'd.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
DISEASES OF THE EYE—CON.						DISEASES OF THE EYE—CON.					
Cornea—Continued.						Lids and brows—Cont'd.					
Ulcer	8	2	10	1	.....	Ectropion, cicatricial	1				.....
Wound, perforating	2	1	2		.....	Eczema	1	1			.....
Sclera:						Epithelioma	1				.....
Episcleritis		1		1	.....	Entropion, cicatricial	1				.....
Perforating wound of			1		.....	Herpes zoster				1	.....
Iris:						Hordeolum	6	4	5	3	.....
Hyphæma	1				.....	(Oedema)			2		.....
Iritis—					.....	Ptosis—					.....
Plastic, acute	4	3	15	4	.....	Congenital	1				.....
Plastic, chronic	1	2			.....	Paralytic	2				.....
Syphilitic			3		.....	Ulcer of			2	1	.....
Traumatic	3				.....	Wound of			2	6	.....
Mydriasis, medicinal	1			3	.....	Muscles and nerves:					
Occlusion of pupil	1		4		.....	Diplopia		1			.....
Ciliary body:						Nystagmus			1		.....
Cyclitis		1	1		.....	Paralysis of oculomotor		1	1	1	.....
Choroid:						Strabismus—					.....
Choroiditis—					.....	Convergent	1	1	2	2	.....
Simple	3	1	3	1	.....	Alternating	1				.....
Central	1				.....	Divergent				2	.....
Disseminated	1				.....	Orbit:					
Optic nerve and retina:						Cellulitis (phlegmon)				1	.....
Atrophy of optic nerve	4		5	1	.....	Refraction and accommo-					.....
Detachment of retina			1		.....	dation	39	56	24	33	.....
Neuritis, retrobulbar					.....						.....
acute	1		1		.....	Total	301	173	298	195	967
Retinitis, albuminuric	1		1	1	.....	DISEASES OF THE EAR					
Globe:						Auricle:					
Anophthalmus opera-					.....	Abscess	1				.....
tive	1	1	3	1	.....	Eczema	2		3	1	.....
Contusion of globe	4	6		2	.....	Perichondritis				4	.....
Phthisis bulbi	1				.....	Wound	2				.....
Hydrophthalmus	1				.....	Tumor	1				.....
Vitreous:						External ear:					
Exudation in vitreous	1		1		.....	Cerumen	8	3	3	2	.....
Floating opacities			1		.....	Foreign body	3		3	1	.....
Crystalline lens:						Furuncle	3	2			.....
Aphakia	1		1		.....	Otitis—					.....
Cataract—					.....	External				1	.....
Complicated	1				.....	Diffuse			1		.....
Immature	12	2	1	2	.....	Wound	2				.....
Mature	16	4	2	5	.....	Maggots in ear	1				.....
Nuclear			1		.....	Middle ear and mastoid:					
Traumatic	2		1		.....	Mastoiditis—					.....
Amblyopia:						Acute	1				.....
Amblyopia toxic	1				.....	Chronic	1				.....
Glaucoma:						Mastoid, periostitis	2				.....
Glaucoma—					.....	Otitis med. catarr.—					.....
Absolute			2		.....	Acute	6		2	2	.....
Chronic			3		.....	Chronic	11	8	6	13	.....
Lachrymal apparatus:						Otitis med. pur.—					.....
Dacryo-cystitis	1	2			.....	Acute	2	1	1	3	.....
Epiphora		3	3		.....	Chronic	10	3	4	8	.....
Lachrymal stenosis	1	1			.....	Rupture of membrana					
Lids and brows:						tympani	1		1		.....
Abscess of lid	1		4		.....	Otagia				1	.....
Blepharitis ciliaris	5	6	2	3	.....	Nerve deafness	1	1	1		.....
Pediculi ciliaris	1				.....						.....
Chalazion	12	5	12	7	.....	Total	58	18	25	36	137
Cyst	1				.....						.....
Ecchymosis	2		2		.....						.....

OPERATIONS.

Hordeolum, incised	5	Lachrymal abscess, incised	1
Orbital cellulitis, incised	1	Foreign body, conj	1
Chalazion, removed	9	Lachrymal gland, removed	1
Cataract, removed	11	Lacerated wound, lid sutured	2
Foreign body:		Keloid ear, removed	1
Cornea, removed	40	Cerumen, removed	1
Ear, removed	4	Iritomy	1
Tumor lid, removed	2	Entropion, plastic operation	1
Enucleations	9	Tumor, conj	1
Tenotomy	3	Mastoiditis	1
Pterygium, removed	2		
Iridectomy	3	Total	99

Total number of visits for the year, 3,685; average daily attendance, 12; operations, 99.

New patients treated in the clinic for surgical diseases during the year ending June 30, 1904.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Abscess:						Goiter.		2		1	3
Axillary	2		7	6	15	Gummata	5		7	2	14
Alveolar	4	3	13	5	25	Hemorrhoids:					
Arm and hand	6	1	10	1	18	External	2		8	3	13
Chest and breast		1	3	4	8	Internal	1		8		9
Face and scalp	6		8	5	19	Hernia:					
Inguinal	1	1	2	1	5	Inguinal (direct)	9	1	11	1	22
Ischio-rectal	2		8	1	11	Inguinal (umbilical)				1	1
Leg and foot			8		8	Hydrocele			1		1
Neck	6		10		16	Ingrown toe nail	6		4	1	11
Palmar	1	1	6		8	Keloid			2	2	4
Tubercular			4		4	Lymphangitis			1		1
Adenitis:						Necrosis	3		8	1	12
Cervical	1	2	12	9	24	Neuritis			1		1
General		1			1	Osteomyelitis			1		1
Inguinal			2		2	Ostitis	1				1
Tubercular			3	1	4	Orchitis			3		3
Amputation (stump)	3		3	1	7	Paralysis (traumatic)	2				2
Aneurism:						Parotitis	2		1		3
Popliteal			1		1	Periostitis	1		5	1	7
Traumatic (neck)			1		1	Pes planus	3		5	1	9
Ankylosis:						Pruritus ani			1		1
Elbow				1	1	Phlegmon:					
Knee			2		2	Finger	28	7	41	23	99
Shoulder			1		1	Foot	1		2		3
Wrist and hand	2		3		5	Hand	5	2	10	2	19
Appendicitis	1				1	Breast			1		1
Arthritis:						Proctitis			1		1
Gonorrheal			2		2	Ranula			1		1
Knee	1				1	Rheumatism	4	1	5	1	11
Wrist	1		2		3	Sprain:					
Bite:						Ankle	8		12	2	22
Animal	4	1	6	5	16	Elbow and wrist	1		8	3	12
Human		1	3	1	5	Finger	5		5	2	12
Insect	2				2	Hip	1	1			2
Bunion	2		3	1	6	Knee, leg, and foot	3		6	5	14
Burns	11	2	14	13	40	Shoulder	4	1	6	2	13
Bursitis	3		6	1	10	Trunk and neck	7		4	4	15
Callosities	3				3	Jaw			1		1
Caruncle	4	1	2		7	Synovitis	8		10	3	21
Cellulitis	3	1	6	3	13	Stricture:					
Chilblains	2		3	1	6	Esophagus			1		1
Cicatrix (painful)	2		1		3	Rectum			1		1
Clavus	1		2	1	4	Syphilis	1				1
Cysts	8	1	3	9	21	Teno synovitis	2		3	1	6
Dislocations:						Tumors:					
Hip			1		1	Angiomata				1	1
Jaw	1				1	Carcinomata				1	1
Shoulder			1		1	Chondromata			1		1
Empyema	1				1	Epitheliomata	2	1		2	5
Epilepsy (traumatic)	1				1	Fibromata			1	1	2
Exostosis	1		1		2	Hematomata	3				3
Erysipelas	1	1	2		4	Lipomata			1		1
Fissure in ano			3		3	Nævus vasculosus				1	1
Fissure of lip		1			1	Papillomata	2		4		6
Fistula in ano	3		6		9	Sarcomata			1		1
Foreign body:						Unclassified	1	1	1	1	4
In hand	1	1	2	6	10	Ulcers:					
In foot				1	1	Syphilitic	2	1	24	13	40
Fracture:						Traumatic	18	1	18	12	49
Colles	1	5			6	Tubercular			2		2
Clavicle	3			2	5	Varicose	8	2	15	3	28
Humerus			1		1	Varicose veins	3	1	1	4	9
Inferia maxilla	1		2		3	Wounds:					
Metacarpal bones	2		4		6	Abrasions	4		2		6
Metatarsal bones	2		2		4	Contused	12		25	6	43
Radius		1	1		2	Incised	7	1	23	8	39
Ribs	4		5	1	10	Infected	37	3	49	6	95
Scapula			1		1	Lacerated	34		47	6	87
Ulnar			1		1	Gunshot	1		2	1	4
Sternum		1			1	Operation	2			1	3
Frost bite:						Punctured	6		11	1	18
Foot			2	1	3	Constipation	1				1
Hand			2	1	3	Refused to be treated	2				2
Furuncle	9	1	4	1	15	Failed to report	10		16	5	31
Furunculosis	4	1	1		6	Refused treatment (able to pay)	22	2	5		29
Ganglion	1			3	4	Referred to other service	26	5	52	25	108
Gangrene:											
Dry		1			1						
Traumatic				1	1						
Glossitis	1				1						
						Total	435	63	688	247	1,433

New patients treated in the clinic for surgical diseases, etc.—Continued.

OPERATIONS.

Abscesses incised	125	Gummata incised	1
Aneurism excised	1	Hemorrhoids	2
Breast amputated	1	Herniotomy	4
Bursæ excised	4	Hydrocele tapped	2
Bursæ incised	1	Ingrown nail excised	4
Caruncle incised	6	Periostitis incised	1
Casts applied	5	Phlegmon incised	107
Cysts excised	13	Stricture dilated	2
Digits amputated	3	Tumors excised	12
Dislocations reduced	1	Synovitis aspirated	1
Fistula in ano	6	Varicose veins excised	1
Foreign body removed	10	Wounds (infected) incised	5
Fractures reduced	18	Wounds sutured	1
Furuncle incised	13	Verruca removed	1
Ganglion excised	1		
Glands incised	9	Total	361

Total number of visits for the year, 4,998.

Patients treated in the general medical clinic for the year ended June 30, 1904.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Alcoholism	4		1		5	Hepatitis, fibrous			3		3
Anæmia:						Hemorrhoids			2		2
Primary	3	3	6	4	16	Hysteria			1		1
Secondary	5	2	6	5	18	Indigestion, intestinal	7		9	3	19
Appendicitis	2				2	Influenza	17	3	15	9	44
Billiousness	1			1	2	Jaundice			2	1	3
Bradycardia			1		1	Mitral insufficiency			1		1
Bronchiectasis, abdomi-						Measles	1		1		2
nal acites	1				1	Nephritis:					
Bronchitis:						Interstitial	1		3		4
Acute catarrhal	17	3	46	19	85	Parenchymatous—					
Chronic catarrhal	3	1	9	6	19	Acute	2		6	1	10
Fibrinous	1			1	2	Chronic	1		2		3
Cardiac hypertrophe	2		3		5	Tubercular			3	1	4
Chilblains		1			1	Neuralgia	10	5	17	20	52
Cephalalgia	1		1	1	3	Neurasthenia	7	7	9	14	37
Cervical adenitis			1		1	Neuritis	2	1	4	1	8
Cestodes tænia saginata			1		1	Pleuritis			2		2
Cholera nostrast cystitis ..	4		6		10	Parotitis, simple	1		4	1	6
Constipation	15	4	50	35	104	Pharyngitis	3				3
Coryza	2		1		3	Paralysis (facial)	1				1
Debility	2	1	2		5	Poisoning:					
Diabetes mellitus		1			1	Rhus tox	1				1
Dysentery		1	4	1	6	Urticaria			1		1
Eczema	1				1	Ptyalism, senility	1		1		2
Enteritis:						Rheumatism:					
Acute	22	2	30	3	57	Abarticular	22	3	48	18	91
Chronic	1		3	5	9	Acute articular	17	6	52	28	103
Entero-colitis			1		1	Chronic articular	23	6	44	24	97
Enteroptosis			1		1	Rheumatoid arthritis	2		5	5	12
Fever:						Syphilis	7	2	18	6	33
Intermittent malarial ..	14	5	11	12	42	Trichinosis			1		1
Remittent malarial ...	1		11	3	15	Tuberculosis:					
Typhoid				1	1	Acute miliary	1		9	3	13
Gas dilatation		1	1		2	Peritoneal	1		1		2
Gastric neurasthenia				1	1	Able to pay	1	1			2
Gastritis:						Variola	1				1
Acute	7	6	36	44	92	Referred	34	15	93	50	192
Chronic	22	24	79	85	210	Undiagnosed	18	6	41	13	78
Gastro-duodenitis			1	1	2						
Goitre			1	1	2	Total	313	110	711	428	1,562

Total number of visits for the year, 4,146.

New patients treated in the clinic for diseases of the throat and chest for the year ended June 30, 1904.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Adenitis, tubercular	1				1	Post-nasal catarrh	3	2	3		8
Adenoids, post-nasal space	2	2	5	4	13	Rhinitis:					
Aneurism			1	1	2	Acute	2	2	5	3	12
Aortic regurgitation	2		2	1	5	Atrophica	2	2	1	2	7
Aortic stenosis	1		3	2	6	Hypertrophica	3	7	5	2	17
Aortic and mitral regurgi- tation			2		2	Chronic	2	2	5	2	11
Aphonia			2		2	Sicca	2		1		3
Arterial fibrosis		1	1	1	3	Rhino-pharyngitis, chronic	8	6	10	7	31
Asthma	2	1	2		5	Septum-nasi:					
Bronchitis:						Deflection of	3	1	2	1	7
Acute	19	10	41	26	96	Perforation of				1	1
Chronic cardiac	9	6	17	8	40	Synechia		1		1	2
Dilatation of heart			1		1	Syphilitic ulceration of:					
Edema glottidis				1	1	Palate	8	4	12	6	30
Emphysema	1		2		3	Vocal cords		1	1	1	3
Empyema		1			1	Larynx	1			4	5
Empyema of antrum of highmore	1				1	Nasal bones	1		2	3	6
Epistaxis		1	6		7	Tonsilitis, acute, catarrhal	2	2	18	14	36
Ethmoiditis				1	1	Tonsilitis, follicular	2	3	5	12	22
Functional disease of heart	2	2	1	5	10	Tricuspid, insufficiency		3	2	1	6
Goitre			2		2	Tuberculosis of larynx			1	2	3
Hypertrophy of:						Uvula elongated	1		10	1	12
Heart	1		2	1	4	Syphilitic ulceration, tongue	4		15	2	21
Tonsils	7	7	12	23	49	Tachy cardia	1	2	2	2	7
Uvula		1			1	Parotitis			1		1
Lingual tonsils	1	3	3	5	12	Malignant growth, palate			1		1
Influenza	8	4	16	8	36	Gingivitis	1		2	1	4
Laryngitis:						Sarcoma, nose			1		1
Acute	6	2	8	5	21	Syphilitic ulceration, ton- sils		1	12	2	15
Chronic	1		4	3	8	Cleft palate			1		1
Lingual varix			4	5	9	Neoplasm septum nasi	1				1
Mitral regurgitation	1	4	4	2	11	Ulceration lingual, tonsil		1			1
Mitral regurgitation and stenosis		1	5		6	Whooping cough		1			1
Peri-tonsillar abscess	1	2	4	5	12	Retro-pharyngeal abscess		1	1		2
Pharyngitis:						Trachitis				1	1
Acute	6	1	6	3	16	Torticollis				1	1
Chronic	6	4	10	16	36	Eczema, nose				1	1
Granulosa	1	2	4	1	8	Nasal spur		1		1	2
Phthisis	8	7	49	14	78	Foreign body, tonsil				6	6
Pleurodynia	8	2	22	6	38	Pleurisy with effusion			1		1
Pluritis	4		4		8	Aneurism, common carotid			1		1
Pneumonia, croupous		1			1	Referred	10	6	18	7	41
Polypi of nose		1	2	1	4	Acute maxillary sinusitis	1				1
						Total	157	115	396	240	908

Total number of visits for the year, 5,834.

OPERATIONS.

Adenoids removed from nasal vault	11	Tonsilotomy for tonsilla abscess	13
Amputation of uvula	8	Removal of foreign body from:	
Cauterizations of:		Larynx	1
Lingual tonsil	3	Nose	1
Inferior turbinate body	4	Pharynx	2
Pharynx	9	Tonsil	1
Excision of lingual tonsil	4	Septectomy for nasal syphilis	
Excision of turbinate body	1	Intubation	1
Spurs from septum nasi removed	2	Incised peritonsillar abscess	5
Operation for deflected septum	1	Incised abscess, cheek	1
Trephining of antrum of Highmore		Incised abscess, nose	1
Scarification of uvula	2	Incised retropharyngeal abscess	1
of epiglottis	1	Removal sarcoma:	
of larynx		Antrum	1
of tonsils	3	Nose	1
Removal of nasal polypi	5		
Tonsillectomy	21	Total	104

New patients treated in the clinic for children's diseases and orthopedics for the year ended June 30, 1904.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Abscess	8	4	7	1	20	Phthisis pulmonalis.....	1	...	2	...	3
Adenitis	2	3	5	7	17	Pott's diseases	...	1	...	2	3
Amenorrhea	...	...	...	2	2	Rachitis	...	...	3	...	3
Anæmia	...	2	1	2	5	Rheumatism.....	...	1	1	...	2
Anterior polio-myelitis	...	2	...	1	3	Rhinitis.....	5	...	4	2	11
Ascaris lumbricoides.....	...	...	2	1	3	Rhus toxicodendron	1	...	1	...	2
Bronchitis	9	10	13	8	40	Scabies	5	1	1	3	10
Burns	1	2	2	6	11	Scoliosis	...	...	...	1	1
Chorea	2	...	...	1	3	Scrofula	...	...	1	4	5
Constipation	3	2	8	7	20	Sprains	3	3	6	...	12
Contusion	2	1	5	2	12	Stomatitis.....	1	...	...	2	3
Diarrhea	3	3	8	3	17	Supernumerary digits	...	...	1	1	2
Dyspepsia	8	10	13	10	41	Synovitis.....	...	...	1	2	3
Eczema	3	3	5	4	15	Syphilis, congenital	1	1	6	5	13
Enteritis	1	2	2	2	7	Tinea capitis.....	1	2	6	1	10
Enuresis	...	2	3	4	9	Tinea circinata	1	1	2	1	5
Entero-colitis	...	1	1	...	2	Tonsilitis	1	2	3	3	9
Epilepsy	...	...	1	1	2	Traumatism	...	...	1	...	1
Felon	4	...	4	...	8	Tumor of scalp	...	...	1	...	1
Fever	2	1	2	2	7	Ulcer	4	1	5	5	15
Intermittent	3	1	6	5	15	Urticaria.....	...	...	1	1	2
Remittent.....	...	2	1	1	4	Undiagnosed	3	1	8	1	13
Foreign body	1	1	1	2	5	Vaccination	...	...	7	9	16
Fracture of humerus	2	1	2	...	5	Vaginitis.....	...	...	...	1	1
Fracture clavicle	1	...	...	1	2	Referred	7	7	10	5	29
Furunculosis.....	1	...	1	...	2	Appendicitis.....	1	...	...	...	1
Gastritis.....	2	1	6	2	11	Bell's paralysis	...	1	...	...	1
Glossitis	...	...	...	1	1	Colles's fracture.....	1	1	...	...	2
Gonorrhea	1	1	6	3	11	Cystitis	...	...	...	3	3
Hernia	...	...	2	...	2	Dysmenorrhœa	...	...	...	1	1
Herpes zoster	...	...	1	1	2	Equinovarus (double)	...	1	...	...	1
Hip disease	...	...	1	1	2	Exostosis	...	1	...	...	1
Impetigo	...	1	3	2	6	Flat feet	1	...	...	...	1
Incised wound	6	6	4	2	18	Fractured finger.....	1	1	...	...	2
Insect bite	1	1	1	...	3	Goitre.....	...	...	...	1	1
Lacerated wound	1	1	2	1	5	Infected wound.....	...	1	3	...	4
La grippe	1	1	4	...	6	Masturbation	...	...	1	...	1
Laryngitis.....	1	1	1	...	3	Pediculosis.....	...	1	...	...	1
Marasmus	...	...	1	2	3	Punctured wound	...	...	2	...	2
Measles	...	...	2	...	2	Pemphigus.....	...	...	1	...	1
Osteitis	...	1	2	...	3	Torticollis.....	...	...	2	...	2
Periosteitis	1	...	...	...	1	Varicella.....	1	1	1	...	3
Pertussis	1	2	2	4	9						
Phimosis	1	...	7	...	8						
						Total.....	111	97	218	146	572

Revisits, 1,707.

OPERATIONS.

Fractures—Forearm.....	2	Ganglion removed	1
Abscesses incised.....	6	Felon incised.....	4
Circumcision	1	Tenotomy	2
Palmar abscess	3	Plaster of Paris jackets.....	3
Foreign body removed	2		
Flexion of knee corrected and plaster applied	2	Total	26

Patients treated in the clinic for diseases of the skin for the year ended June 30, 1904.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
Acne	5	4	3	2	Pediculosis corporis.....	1	....	1	1
Acne rosacea.....	2	4	....	....	Pruritis senilis	3	....	1	1
Alopecia areata	1	3	1	....	Psoriasis	2	1	....	....
Dermatitis:	....	....	....	....	Rotheln.....	1	....	1	....
Capillitii .....	....	....	2	....	Scabies.....	19	4	11	2
Medicamentosa	1	....	....	....	Seborrhœa capitis .....	....	....	1	....
Venenata.....	3	....	2	....	Sycosis nonparasitic	2	....	....	....
Ecthyma	1	....	....	1	Syphiloderma.....	13	7	33	19
Eczema.....	24	11	21	16	Trichophytosis:	....	....	....	....
Epithelioma.....	1	....	....	....	Capitis .....	....	....	6	....
Erythema multiforme.....	2	1	....	....	Corporis	1	....	1	....
Furunculus.....	2	1	1	1	Tinea versicolor	2	....	1	....
Herpes:	....	....	....	....	Urticaria.....	2	....	2	2
Simplex .....	....	1	....	....	Variola .....	....	....	1	....
Zoster	1	....	2	1	Verrucæ .....	....	1	....	....
Hyperidrosis	1	....	....	1	Vitiligo .....	....	....	....	1
Impetigo, contagiosa	11	3	6	2	Total.....	102	42	100	51
Keloid.....	....	....	2	....					
Lichen planus.....	1	1	1	....					
Lupus:	....	....	....	....					
Erythematosus .....	....	....	1	....					
Vulgaris.....	....	....	....	1					

Grand total of visits, 1,063.

New patients treated in the clinic for nervous diseases at the Central Dispensary for the year ending June 30, 1904.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Alcoholism .....	....	1	1	....	2	Cerebral embolism	1	1	1	....	3
Anapeiretic paralysis .....	....	....	....	1	1	Circumflex paralysis	2	....	1	....	3
Antero-lateral sclerosis	1	....	....	....	1	Hemiplegia (traumatic).....	1	....	....	....	1
Cerebral hemorrhage	1	....	1	....	2	Herpes of ulnar nerve.....	....	1	....	....	1
Cerebral syphilis.....	1	....	5	....	6	Impotence .....	....	....	3	....	3
Epilepsy	3	....	10	3	16	Morphinism	1	....	....	....	1
Facial paralysis.....	1	....	1	2	4	Musculospiral paralysis	6	....	1	....	7
Hysteria .....	....	4	....	2	6	Sciatica	1	....	....	....	1
Locomotor ataxia.....	....	1	....	....	1	Ulnar neuritis.....	1	....	....	....	1
Multiple neuritis.....	4	....	3	3	10	Tic douloureux	1	....	....	....	1
Neuralgia.....	....	....	1	....	1	Referred	2	1	2	1	6
Neurasthenia	5	1	1	1	8	Total	32	10	32	13	87
Paralysis agitans.....	....	....	1	....	1						

Total number of visits for the year, 1,421.

614 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

New patients treated in the clinic for diseases of women for the year ended June 30, 1904.

Diagnosis.	White.	Colored.	Total.	Diagnosis.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Abortion.....		8	8	Pregnancy.....	6	17	23
Abscess:				Pruritus Vulvæ.....	4	2	6
Ischio-rectal.....		1	1	Rectum, Stricture of..	1	2	3
Pelvic.....		2	2	Salpingitis.....	7	57	64
Adenitis, inguinal.....		2	2	Syphilis.....	5	17	22
Amenorrhœa.....		2	2	Uterus:			
Appendicitis.....		1	1	Anteflexion of....	1	1	2
Cervix:				Carcinoma of.....		4	4
Erosion of.....		1	1	Fibro-myoma of....	1	20	21
Laceration of.....	4	10	14	Procidentia of....	4	2	6
Cystitis.....	2	11	13	Prolapse of.....	2	1	3
Endometritis:				Retroflexion of....	2	7	9
Cervical (alone)...	1	9	10	Retroversion of...	4	38	42
Uterine.....	6	20	26	Subinvolution of..	1	3	4
Fistula:				Undeveloped.....	1	4	5
Recto-vaginal.....	1	1	2	Vaginitis:			
Vesico-vaginal.....		1	1	Gonorrheal.....	3	11	14
Hernia:				Senile.....	2	3	5
Femoral.....	1		1	Vulva:			
Postoperative.....		1	1	Papilloma of.....		2	2
Menopause.....	3	6	9	Ulceration of.....		2	2
Metrorrhagia.....		2	2	Refused examination,			
Ovary, cystic.....	2	1	3	undiagnosed, and			
Parametritis.....		2	2	eferred.....	18	42	60
Perineum, laceration of	4	6	10	Total.....	88	324	412
Post-operative neurasthenia.....	2	2	4				

Total number of visits for the year, 1,511.

OPERATIONS.

Curettage.....	6	Suspensio uteri.....	4
Dilatation of rectal stricture.....	1	Trachelorrhaphy.....	1
Excision of suburethral abscess.....	1	Vaginal incision and drainage of pelvic abscess.....	3
Hystero-myomectomy.....	2		
Perineorrhaphy.....	1	Total.....	28
Radical operation for carcinoma of breast...	1		
Salpingo-oophorectomy.....	8		

REPORT OF THE LIONEL LABORATORY.

Below you will find a tabulated list of the chemical, microscopical, and bacteriological work done in the Lionel Laboratory for the year ending June 30, 1904:

Urinalyses.....	506
Sputum examinations.....	90
Pus smears and purulent discharges.....	73
Blood examinations:	
Estimation of hæmoglobin only.....	10
Counting of corpuscles.....	52
For malarial parasites.....	12
For Widal reaction.....	20
Pathological specimens examined:	
Tubercular tissue.....	1
Appendices.....	2
Tumors:	
Carcinoma.....	3
Sarcoma.....	1
Epithelioma.....	1
Benign tumors.....	5
Miscellaneous examinations:	
Feces.....	3
Stomach contents.....	4
Plural effusions.....	1
Fluid from peritoneal cavity.....	2
Autopsies.....	1
Cultures.....	9
Sphygmographic tracings.....	3
Total.....	799

Very respectfully submitted.

EUGENE L. LE MERLE, M. D., in Charge.

REPORT OF THE X-RAY DEPARTMENT.

Fluoroscopic examinations in fracture cases (location of fracture and position of fragments determined)	147
Radiographs of fractures (location of fracture and position of fragments determined)	65
Fluoroscopic examinations in cases of suspected fracture (absence of fracture demonstrated)	60
Radiographs in cases of suspected fracture (absence of fracture demonstrated) ..	15
Negative results in cases of suspected fracture	6
Radiographs of diseased bone	3
Fluoroscopic examinations for locating foreign bodies (position of foreign body demonstrated)	21
Radiographs for locating foreign bodies (position of foreign body demonstrated) ..	20
Negative results in locating foreign bodies	2
Radiograph of renal calculus	1
Radiographs in cases of suspected aneurism	4
Radiographs for all other purposes	9
Exposures for therapeutic purposes (cancer, lupus, etc.)	160
Total	513

THOS. A. GROOVER, M. D.

Donations to the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital for the year ended June 30, 1904.

	Donations.
<i>July.</i>	
Col. T. W. Symons	Cut flowers for wards.
National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild	Do.
Congressional Hotel	Basket old linens.
W. F. Roberts	Prescription blanks.
Bryan & Co.	2 boxes cereals.
Miss Davis	Bundle old linens.
<i>August.</i>	
Colonel Symons	Cut flowers, weekly.
H. C. Burch	Bundle of old linens.
National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild	Cut flowers for wards.
<i>September.</i>	
Propagating gardens	Cut flowers.
S. Kann Sons & Co	Load of wood.
Ernest Merick	Box apples.
Dr. Taylor B. Dixon	Four trusses.
National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild	Cut flowers.
<i>October.</i>	
Propagating gardens	Cut flowers weekly.
Mrs. Tolman	Old linens and books.
Dr. William H. Fox	Medical journals.
Mrs. Robert Fisher	Fruit, picture vases for nurses' home.
W. F. Roberts	Prescription blanks.
<i>November.</i>	
Mrs. Fredk. A. Miller	\$5 for Thanksgiving.
Ladies' Auxiliary Board	\$16 for Thanksgiving.
Mrs. J. A. Johnston	Flour, sugar, cereal, corn, beans, peas, tomatoes.
Mrs. Robt. Fisher	\$2 for Thanksgiving.
Colonel Andrews	Bag sugar.
Miss Davis	Nuts and raisins for Thanksgiving.
Miss Siebert	Oranges for Thanksgiving.
Mr. Charles Howison	1 dozen bunches celery.
New Willard Hotel Co.	Magazines.
Mrs. C. M. Ffoulke	Nightdresses, bath robes, and dressing sacks.
W. F. Roberts	Prescription blanks.

Donations to the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, etc.—Continued.

	Donations.
<i>December.</i>	
Mrs. Goddard.....	1 dozen napkins.
W. F. Roberts.....	Prescription blanks.
Mrs. Geo. Dewey.....	Cut flowers for wards.
Mrs. Merton Smith.....	Bedpan.
Mr. F. M. Criswell.....	Gallon lactopeptin.
Mrs. S. Postlethwaite.....	Turkey for Christmas.
National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.....	Cut flowers and potted plants.
Ladies' Auxiliary Board.....	Cash, \$15 for cooking utensils, painting laundry and kitchen; \$25 for painting elevator shaft, gilding radiators and chandeliers.
Saks & Co.....	Check for \$5.
Miss Parrish.....	Candy for Christmas.
Mrs. Hawley.....	Oranges for Christmas.
Mrs. R. T. Milligan.....	Turkey for Christmas.
Javins Sons.....	2 turkeys for Christmas.
Mr. Chas. Howison.....	Dozen stalks celery.
Mrs. J. A. Johnson.....	Barrel flour, groceries.
Mrs. Eugene Hale.....	Turkey for Christmas.
Geo. S. Krafft's Sons.....	6 mince pies for Christmas.
Ladies' Auxiliary Board.....	Piece crash, 1 dozen chairs for dining room, 1½ dozen slippers for patients, rubber for hall floors, 100 yards cotton for night-shirts, 250 yards cotton for shrouds.
<i>January.</i>	
S. Kann, Sons & Co.....	Load wood.
Mrs. Alfred Taylor.....	Bed pan, urinal, rectal tube.
Mrs. H. M. Hutchinson.....	Load wood.
W. F. Roberts.....	Prescription blanks.
Mrs. Frank W. Andrews.....	1 house jacket.
<i>February.</i>	
James Lockhead.....	Slate slab for emergency room.
Mrs. W. J. Boardman.....	2 bath robes.
National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.....	Cut flowers for wards.
<i>March.</i>	
Friday a. m. Sewing class, through Miss Janie Riggs.....	2 dozen sheets, 4 dozen towels, 2 dozen pillowcases, 2 dozen dusters.
National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.....	Cut flowers and potted plants.
<i>April.</i>	
Ladies' Auxiliary Board.....	\$10 for nurses' uniforms, iron fence around nurses' home, 100 yards unbleached muslin for shrouds, 75 yards cotton for shirts, bath robes for patients; \$40 for nurses' commencement, remaking mattresses and pillows, painting corridor in lower floor, Terrazzo floor in supply room, toweling for fourth floor, sheeting for nurses' aprons.
Joseph Dieter & Son.....	Painting ceiling and walls in supply room.
<i>May.</i>	
A friend.....	Magazines.
Mrs. Fairfax Harrison.....	Clothing, shoes, ties, etc.
E. Morrison Paper Co.....	Prescription blanks.
Mrs. B. A. Lieber.....	6 sheets, 12 pillowcases, dishes, linen for bureau covers, remaking mattress and pillows for No. 4.
Mrs. W. J. Boardman.....	Tea cakes.
New Willard Hotel Co.....	Magazines.
Mrs. McFarland.....	Do.
National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.....	Cut flowers.
Judge A. B. Hagner.....	Church papers.
<i>June.</i>	
Propagating gardens.....	Plants for lawn.
Nat. Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.....	Cut flowers.
Judge Hagner.....	Church papers.
W. F. Roberts.....	Prescription blanks.

Donations to the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, donation day, February 9, 1904.

	Donation.
E. Morrison Paper Co.....	500 donation bags.
Dr. Clarence R. Du Four	Sack flour.
Dr. and Mrs. Ralph Walsh	Bottle old rye.
Mrs. Richard T. Mulligan	Bag sugar.
Miss Woodhull	Groceries.
Mrs. Foraker	Sugar.
Mrs. Audenreid	Oranges and lemons.
Franklin & Co.....	Check for \$10.
Mrs. General Draper.....	Soap.
Mrs. H. M. Hutchinson.....	50 pounds sugar.
Mrs. John Webb.....	Sugar.
Wm. Walters' Sons	4 rolls gauze.
Mr. C. C. Bryan	Bag flour.
Misses Gilman.....	Sugar.
Miss G. G. King	Chest tea and \$10.
Dr. H. T. A. Lemon.....	Case tomatoes.
Mrs. Julian James	Cash, \$1.
Mrs. Theodore Myers.....	Do.
Hoover & Denham	Box soap.
Mrs. Goddard.....	Groceries and scrub brushes.
Miss Brady	Bag sugar and jellies.
Miss Grogan.....	Bag sugar.
Mrs. Arnold Hague.....	Two boxes soap.
Friend	Groceries.
Do.....	Groceries, jellies, and pickels.
A. J. McKee & Co.....	Cash, \$5.
Mrs. W. J. Boardman	Check for \$10.
J. C. Ergood.....	Two boxes prunes.
E. A. Franklin.....	Check for \$2.50.
Henry Tallmadge, jr.....	Check for \$3.
Miss Henry.....	Groceries.
Mrs. T. Ritchie Stone	5 boxes sugar.
Friend	Jellies.
Geo. Krafft's Sons.....	Bag cut sugar.
Mrs. C. A. James	Bag coffee.
Tokalon Wine Co.....	Brandy, whisky, wine.
James B. Lambie Co.....	Groceries.
Dulin & Martin Co	Dust brushes.
Miss Murray Ledyard	Starch, old linens.
Miss McCannon	Groceries.
Frazee's Laundry.....	Basket old linens.
Mrs. H. W. Fitch	Sugar.
Mrs. Andrews	Groceries.
Mrs. George G. Colgate.....	Groceries and soap.
Mr. John Hay	Check for \$10.
Mr. John Espey	Dust brushes.
Mrs. Joseph Hawley	Bag rice.
Mrs. Frank Carver	Bag sugar.
Mrs. Wm. R. Brown	Sack flour.
Mrs. Hobson	Groceries.
Mrs. McMillan	1 dozen soup, tea, soap.
Mrs. Sidwell.....	Groceries.
F. M. Criswell.....	Gallon lactopeptin and soap.
The Misses Hawley.....	Floor mats.
Mrs. Cheny.....	Groceries and fruit.
Mr. H. C. Burch	Do.
Mrs. Walter Burdette	Groceries.
Mrs. Robt. Anderson	Bag flour.
S. Kann, Sons & Co.....	Dishes, dust brushes, soap, lye, dust pans, toilet paper, and matches.
Mrs. Carrie May	Groceries.
Mrs. J. Frederick May	Do.
Mrs. Loeffler.....	Do.
Mrs. Jas. Hunter	Do.
Dr. Geo. M. Kober.....	Cash, \$5.
Mr. Cuno Rudolph	Cash, \$10.
Mrs. Fredk. A. Miller	Two boxes soap.
Mr. S. H. Edmonston.....	Check for \$50.
Mrs. Philip Hichborn	Cash, \$1.
Mrs. John Davis.....	Bag sugar.
Mrs. C. V. R. Berry.....	Bundle of old linens.
Ernst Gerstenberg.....	Bottle of rye, soap, old linens.

REPORT OF EASTERN DISPENSARY AND CASUALTY HOSPITAL.

Directors.—Thomas W. Smith, president; Tracy L. Jeffords, vice-president; Henry K. Simpson, secretary; George F. Harbin, treasurer; J. W. Babson, Henry P. Blair, B. W. Clark, John C. Yost, A. P. Clark, jr., R. J. Earnshaw, B. B. Earnshaw, Daniel Fraser, Wm. T. Galliher, W. P. C. Hazen, M. D., John E. Herrell, Oscar Luckett, Frank Mack, Geo. R. Repetti, Chas. G. Stone, M. D., Samuel J. Vaughan, Michael I. Weller, Theo. J. Mayer, Wm. P. Reeves, M. D.

Attending staff.—Louis K. Beatty, president; Noble P. Barnes, secretary; George C. Clark, Clarence R. Dufour, William B. French, D. Percy Hickling, D. Olin Leech, Jesse Shoup, John R. Wellington.

Consulting staff.—George N. Acker, Henry B. Deale, Swan M. Burnett, D. H. Hazen, James Kerr, Charles W. Richardson, J. C. McGuire.

Dispensary staff.—Medical service, Monday and Thursday, 2 to 3 p. m.: D. Olin Leech in charge; Edgar W. Watkins and J. D. Rodgers, assistants. Surgical service, Monday and Friday, 1 to 2 p. m.: John R. Wellington in charge; W. P. Reeves and H. M. Jewett, assistants. Gynecological and obstetrical service, Tuesday and Friday, 2 to 3: Louis K. Beatty in charge; J. Ashby Frankland, Charles H. Marshall, Homer S. Medford, and Frank E. Harrington, assistants. Pediatrical service, Tuesday and Friday, 2 to 3 p. m.: Noble P. Barnes in charge; Ambrose Warner, Thomas J. Rossiter, and Simon R. Karpeles, assistants. Ophthalmological service, Monday and Thursday, 1 to 2 p. m.: Clarence R. Dufour in charge. Dermatological and genito-urinary service, Wednesday and Saturday, 2 to 3 p. m.: George C. Clark in charge; Edgar Y. Gilchrist and T. Glenn Jones, assistants. Ear, nose, throat, and chest service, Tuesday and Friday, 2 to 3 p. m.: Jesse Shoup in charge; William P. Reeves, assistant. Neurological and electro-therapeutic service, Wednesday and Saturday, 1 to 2 p. m.: D. Percy Hickling in charge; Truman Abbe and Elliott C. Prentiss, assistants. Pathologist, William B. French.

House staff.—Resident physician, T. Glenn Jones, M. D. Interns, F. E. Harrington, John L. Gorney, P. Hamilton Lloyd, J. Parran Jarboe, C. P. Knight. Externs, Edgar G. Gilchrist, A. Sapham Murray, and William A. Merritt. Pharmacist and chemist, Z. M. Brady; James Currie and Herbert Montgomery, assistants. Matron, Anna L. Hullfish.

Board of lady managers.—President, Miss Estelle Nichols; first vice-president, Mrs. S. J. Vaughan; second vice-president, Mrs. W. D. McFarland; third vice-president, Mrs. W. F. Gatchell; fourth vice-president, Mrs. T. G. Jones; fifth vice-president, Mrs. W. C. Hibbs; recording secretary, Mrs. M. M. Mitchell; treasurer, Mrs. L. K. Beatty; corresponding secretary, Mrs. N. P. Barnes; Mrs. J. W. Babson, Miss Ball, Mrs. E. G. Brian, Mrs. J. W. Brown, Mrs. J. S. Brown, Mrs. J. W. Buller, Miss A. B. Cameron, Mrs. J. W. Cameron, Mrs. A. P. Clark, Mrs. W. D. Clark, Mrs. A. A. Chapin, Mrs. A. Copeland, Mrs. M. G. Copeland, Mrs. B. B. Cheshire, Mrs. E. F. Droop, Mrs. Engel, Mrs. Wm. Fisher, Mrs. A. Frankland, Mrs. F. R. Fleming, Mrs. Daniel Fraser, Mrs. W. B. French, Mrs. Lewis Flemer, Mrs. A. C. Gibbs, Mrs. W. P. C. Hazen, Mrs. George Hazelton, Mrs. Isaac Hill, Mrs. Walter Ludlow, Mrs. D. Olin Leech, Miss Ella Luckett, Mrs. G. Frank Lippett, Mrs. Frank Mack, Mrs. Wm. McCauley, Mrs. R. A. W. McKeldin, Mrs. Alex. McKenzie, Mrs. Medford, Miss Medford, Mrs. John McGregor, Mrs. J. W. Marshall, Mrs. Ed. G. Niles, Mrs. Nottingham, Mrs. E. Nottingham, Mrs. W. H. Orcutt, Mrs. Ordway, Mrs. Chas. O'Neil, Miss Harriett Platt, Mrs. Rippey, Mrs. E. H. Ripley, Mrs. H. Reeside, Mrs. E. W. Richardson, Mrs. J. E. Rose, Mrs. Isador Saks, Mrs. Mary Seymour, Mrs. Jesse Shoup, Mrs. H. M. Smith, Mrs. Thos. W. Smith, Mrs. Sparks, Mrs. W. Stavelly, Miss Daisy Stewart, Mrs. Chas. B. Stewart, Mrs. E. W. Watkins, Miss Eliza T. Ward, Mrs. J. R. Walton, Mrs. Alex. Webster, Mrs. John R. Wellington, Mrs. M. I. Weller, Mrs. E. H. Williams, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Frank Wilson, Mrs. W. H. White.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

GENTLEMEN: The history of this charity has been fully written in previous reports. Briefly, its first charter and organization bears date of April 14, 1888. Its second charter, for a period of twenty years, bears date of March 26, 1898.

Its location is now 217 Delaware avenue, in a large, old-fashioned colonial mansion of 16 rooms, fairly well adapted to the needs of the work of sick relief and emergency cases, but lacks in all respects the conditions which ought to be contained in a building used for dispensary and emergency work. With all of its disadvantages as a building, its location is admirable for the work to be done, and with the devoted practical and professional advice and attention freely proffered, and constant attendance of its medical staff, and the untiring watchful care of its house physicians and matron, it has given free medical advice, medical and emergency surgical relief to an increasing yearly number of men, women, and children who otherwise would have days and nights of pain and suffering, and has saved many lives, lessened suffering, and has given opportunity to many young graduates of medicine and pharmacy to obtain experience which enables them to enter into the practice of their profession actively earlier in life, well equipped to work with confidence in the noblest of professions.

You have been gratified with the monthly reports from each and all of the clinics, and from the casualty department, showing each month an increase in the work of relief. Your scrutiny of expenditures and care in examining requisitions for supplies each month has resulted in an economical expenditure of money placed in your care by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, contributing members, and other kind friends.

These moneys, coupled with the great work done by the lady managers, has enabled you to close your yearly accounts nearly clear of debt. All current accounts have been paid except a few which a kind friend or two of the institution have been willing to wait for payment of in the future. Your treasurer's report is minute in statement, and gives the exact amount received, the sources thereof, and the items of expenditure. The thanks of your board has been given heartily to your worthy treasurer for the care and devotion he gives to the duties of his office and the sacrifice of time he can so illy spare to this work. It is a great pleasure to be associated with a gentleman who can and does do things so kindly, with a cautious hand always on the lever to prevent overexpenditures.

The growth of our nation has increased the work of each member of Congress to an extent which requires careful business-like attention to many large propositions and an infinite number of small matters. The Senator and Representative of to-day must be a man of affairs, and can no longer attend to all of his duties in the Houses of Congress and to his constituents' demands before the Departments without clerical help. The increase in number of members of Congress and assistants finds the Capitol building too small to accommodate them; finally the Congress has decided to increase its usefulness, to make it possible to do its work with greater ease, in fact, is looking to the future when each member will need more than one clerk to perform the work which will be imposed on him, caused by the expansions of this country's

area, population, and influence, and therefore has provided by proper legislation for the purchasing of two squares of ground—one on the south and one on the north side of the Capitol grounds, east of the Capitol, numbers 685 and 690.

No. 217 Delaware avenue is located in square 685, north of the Capitol grounds, the square on which will be erected the building intended for the use of Senators, and condemnation proceedings are now about completed, and in the near future your institution will vacate the building now occupied. Your board has expended much money in fitting the rooms and building for dispensary and emergency work, which will be lost when the building is vacated, and will have to do the same work over again in a new location—not an encouraging condition in the view of an always lean purse. General discouragement has been in command for a period. The good people of Washington, D. C., have heard and seen the work done by your dispensary and casualty hospital, and have commended the work thereof. A few have tendered help and through them and the donation made to the building fund in the year 1899, July 1, by Mrs. Anna North, your officers have been encouraged to purchase (after examination of many other properties) the premises 708 Massachusetts avenue northeast, containing over 13,000 square feet of ground, 138 feet front on the north side of the avenue, back to a 24-foot alley, and improved by a double two-story, attic and cellar, brick dwelling, 40 feet square, and back building about 40 feet deep, a carriage house 18 by 30 feet, a stable 16 by 24 feet, two stories high, the grounds substantially fenced, sodded, and with many noble, thrifty trees—all in all a most desirable lot and building for your purpose. The price to be paid has been before you, and authority was formally conferred on a committee to make the purchase at and for the sum of \$17,500; the purchase has been made under contract; the sum of \$4,000 has been paid on account.

The contract requires the payment of \$3,500 on the 6th of October, 1904, and the remainder to be secured by a deed of trust for \$10,000, payable at the end of a period of five years, with interest at 5 per cent. It is the intention of your committee to accept the kind offer of Mr. John E. Herrel, without commission charge, to place \$10,000 on this property at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest instead of the trust at 5 per cent with the option to the dispensary to pay any part of the principal at any interest period, this saving \$50 per year. For this liberal offer the thanks of the committee has been given to Mr. Herrel. Possession of the property can not be had until December 1, 1904. A strong effort is being made to induce the owner to give earlier possession; this will enable you to make alterations and additions necessary to place the building in condition to be used as a dispensary and casualty hospital.

FUTURE WORK AND NEEDS.

The transfer to a building owned by the Eastern Dispensary will strengthen the directors and lady managers, increase its number of contributing members, and its location being more central on Capitol Hill, a great increase of dispensary relief will be possible. The number of free beds for dispensary and casualty cases will be increased. This increased capacity will call for greater expenditure of money for supplies and other items of maintenance.

The free beds have always needed day and night nurses. Your finances did not admit of constant help of this nature; now it will be necessary. You have had the kindly sympathy of the management of Sibley Hospital. I am assured that nurses can be obtained from that institution at a very moderate sum per month.

The location of the hospital, six blocks east of the new Union Railroad Station, on high ground away from any insanitary condition, on one of the city's most delightful avenues, will attract its full share of emergency cases.

There has been a marked increase in the number of dispensary cases—220, and casualty, 240—admitted during the month of August, 1904, over the preceding year. The honorable Commissioners of the District of Columbia are requested to recommend to the Congress an appropriation of \$5,000, for maintenance; \$2,000, for improvements (adding a story to main building and kitchen), and \$1,000 for new steam-heating apparatus.

Yours, very respectfully,

THOMAS W. SMITH,
President Board of Directors.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
EASTERN DISPENSARY AND CASUALTY HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

Public funds.

RECEIPTS.

To appropriation..... \$2,000.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.
Anna L. Hullfish.....	Board of patients, June, 1903.....	\$6.90
National Safe Deposit Co....	Rent for July, 1903.....	33.33
T. Glenn Jones.....	House physician, July, 1903.....	32.50
Frank E. Harrington.....	Student, July, 1903.....	12.50
Anna L. Hullfish.....	Matron, July, 1903.....	20.00
George Sweetney.....	Janitor, July, 1903.....	15.00
B. L. Simpson.....	Fuel.....	6.70
Lewis Flemer.....	Drugs.....	72.17
Anna L. Hullfish.....	Board of patients, July, 1903.....	10.80
Woodward & Lothrop.....	House supplies.....	7.00
Wm. E. Clark.....	Repairs.....	4.20
Welsbach Co.....	Mantles for lights.....	2.00
Lewis Flemer.....	Drugs.....	46.73
Anna L. Hullfish.....	Matron, August, 1903.....	20.00
T. Glenn Jones.....	House physician, August, 1903.....	32.50
George Sweetney.....	Janitor, August, 1903.....	15.00
Frank E. Harrington.....	Student, August, 1903.....	12.50
National Safe Deposit Co....	Rent for August, 1903.....	33.33
Do.....	Rent for September, 1903.....	33.33
George Sweetney.....	Janitor, September, 1903.....	15.00
Frank E. Harrington.....	Student, September, 1903.....	12.50
T. Glenn Jones.....	House physician, September, 1903.....	32.50
Anna L. Hullfish.....	Matron, September, 1903.....	20.00
Dulin & Martin Co.....	Surgical supplies.....	2.88
T. Glenn Jones, M. D.....	House physician, October, 1903.....	32.50
Frank E. Harrington.....	Student, October, 1903.....	12.50
Anna L. Hullfish.....	Matron, October, 1903.....	20.00
George Sweetney.....	Janitor, October, 1903.....	15.00
Anna L. Hullfish.....	Board of patients, August, 1903.....	13.65
Do.....	Board of patients, September, 1903.....	12.30
A. J. McKee & Co.....	Instruments, and repairs of.....	27.20
Chas. G. Stott & Co.....	Stationery, etc.....	23.85
D. M. Freeman.....	Ice—July, August, and September, 1903.....	15.02
Saks & Co.....	Hospital supplies.....	4.00
Wm. J. Brewer.....	Printing.....	7.65

Public funds—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.
National Safe Deposit Co....	Rent for October, 1903	\$33.33
Lewis Flemer	Drugs	23.91
Geo. F. Harbin	Return of money advanced to pay bills	39.70
Anna L. Hullfish	Board of patients, October, 1903	34.35
Do	Matron for November, 1903	20.00
T. Glenn Jones, M. D.	House physician, November, 1903	32.50
Frank E. Harrington	Student, November, 1903	12.50
George Sweetney	Janitor, November, 1903	15.00
Frank Hume	Hospital supplies, liquor	5.00
B. L. Simpson	Fuel	13.50
National Safe Deposit Co....	Rent for November, 1903	33.33
T. Glenn Jones, M. D.	House physician, November, 1903	32.50
John R. Gorny	Student, November, 1903	12.50
George Sweetney	Janitor, December, 1903	15.00
Anna L. Hullfish	Board of patients, December, 1903	12.00
Lewis Flemer	Drugs, Sept. 1, 1903	7.53
Do	Drugs, Sept. 10, 1903	26.22
B. L. Simpson	Fuel, Nov. 12 to 28, 1903	27.25
Wm. J. Brewer	Printing, Dec. 1, 1903	12.50
Woodward & Lothrop	Hospital supplies, Sept. 1, 1903	26.43
Anna L. Hullfish	Matron, December, 1903	20.00
National Safe Deposit Co....	Rent for December, 1903	33.33
Frank Hume	Hospital supplies, November and December, 1903	5.00
T. Glenn Jones, M. D.	House physician, January, 1904	32.50
John L. Gorny	Student, January, 1904	12.50
Anna L. Hullfish	Matron, January, 1904	20.00
George Sweetney	Janitor, January, 1904	15.00
A. J. McKee & Co	Repairs of instruments, etc	5.35
National Safe Deposit Co....	Rent for January, 1904	33.34
T. Glenn Jones, M. D.	House physician, February, 1904	32.50
John L. Gorny	Student, February, 1904	12.50
George Sweetney	Janitor, February, 1904	15.00
B. L. Simpson	Fuel to Jan. 4, 1904	40.50
Lewis Flemer	Drugs, October, 1903	32.95
Anna L. Hullfish	Board of patients, January, 1904	11.10
George Sweetney	Janitor, March, 1904	15.00
John L. Gorny	Student, March, 1904	12.50
T. Glenn Jones, M. D.	House physician, March, 1904	32.50
Lewis Flemer	Drugs, November, 1903	31.88
Do	Drugs, December, 1903	37.55
B. L. Simpson	Fuel, Jan. 15 to 30, 1904	39.00
Do	Fuel, Feb. 10 to 25, 1904	39.00
Anna L. Hullfish	Board of patients, March, 1904	12.30
Frank Hume	Hospital supplies, March, 1904	10.00
National Safe Deposit Co....	Rent, February and March, 1904	66.66
Welsbach Co	Lights	3.70
D. M. Freeman	Ice, October and November, 1903	4.76
M. McCormick	Hospital supplies	2.50
George Sweetney	Janitor, part of April, 1904	1.50
A. O. Brady	Hospital supplies, sugar	2.75
T. Glenn Jones, M. D.	House physician, April, 1904	32.50
John L. Gorney	Student, April, 1904	12.50
B. L. Simpson	Fuel, Mar. 14 to Apr. 12, 1904	38.00
National Safe Deposit Co....	Rent for April, 1904	33.33
Lewis Flemer	Drugs, January, 1904	24.11
Do	Drugs February, 1904	25.92
Anna L. Hullfish	Board of patients, April, 1904	4.80
T. Glenn Jones, M. D.	House physician, May, 1904	32.50
John L. Gorney	Student, May, 1904	12.50
T. Glenn Jones, M. D.	House physician, June, 1904	32.58
Total disbursements		2,000.00

Private funds.

RECEIPTS.

Date.	By whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.
1903.			
July 1	Balance from last account		\$2.67
Sept. 4	Mary Marshall	Board and attendance	8.00
7	Frank E. Mack	Dues	5.00
Nov. 7	S. J. Vaughn (through)	Donation	1.00
7	V. Baldwin Johnson	Dues	5.00
1904.			
Jan. 5	Charshee & Co.	Donation	5.00
12	Thomas W. Smith	Dues	5.00
12	George F. Harbin	do	5.00
12	Tracy L. Jeffords	do	5.00
12	S. J. Vaughn	do	5.00
12	T. J. Mayer	do	5.00
21	B. L. Simpson	do	5.00
21	Laura Tegelhoff	Board and attendance	8.00
Feb. 10	J. B. Smith	do	2.00
10	Kate Phleteher	do	3.00
Apr. 4	H. K. Simpson	Dues	5.00
14	Thomas W. Smith	Donation	6.00
14	B. B. Earnshaw	Dues	5.00
14	John C. Yost	do	5.00
14	A. P. Clark, jr.	do	5.00
14	W. P. C. Hazen, M. D.	do	5.00
14	R. J. Earnshaw	do	5.00
14	Charles P. Stone, M. D.	do	5.00
May 10	B. W. Clark	do	5.00
21	W. T. Galliher	do	5.00
June 14	V. Baldwin Johnson	do	5.00
14	W. P. Reeves, M. D.	do	5.00
24	T. H. Pickford	Donation	5.00
24	J. G. Goebel	Board and attendance	56.00
24	Washington Railway Co.	Board and attendance for patients...	16.50
	Amount through board of lady managers from all sources		874.47
	Total receipts		1,082.64

DISBURSEMENTS.

Date.	To whom paid.	On what account.	Number of voucher.	Amount.
1903.				
Sept. 10	Washington Gas Co.	Gas, August, 1903	426	\$5.50
Oct. 10	do	Gas, October, 1903	427	6.90
Nov. 30	Gertrude Grimm	Nurse	428	3.50
Dec. 10	Washington Gas Co.	Gas, November, 1903	429	12.70
31	Anna L. Hullfish	Board of patients, November, 1903	430	16.80
1904.				
Jan. 11	Washington Gas Co.	Gas, December, 1903	431	12.10
14	F. G. Smith Piano Co.	Repairs piano	432	6.00
Feb. 10	Washington Gas Co.	Gas, January, 1904	433	14.40
Mar. 10	do	Gas, February, 1904	434	11.10
Apr. 8	do	Gas, March, 1904	435	11.00
30	Office Public Printer	Printing reports	436	11.75
May 10	Washington Gas Co.	Gas, April, 1904	437	8.80
20	Lucinda Stewart	Janitress, April, 1904	438	8.00
30	do	Janitress, May, 1904	439	8.00
June 10	Washington Gas Co.	Gas, May, 1904	440	7.00
30	Anna L. Hullfish	Board of patients, May, 1904	441	3.90
30	Lucinda Stewart	Janitress, June, 1904	442	8.00
30	John L. Gorny	Student, June, 1904	443	12.50
30	Washington Gas Co.	Gas, June, 1904	444	5.90
30	National Safe Deposit Co.	Rent, May, 1904	445	33.33
	Board of lady managers.			
30	National Safe Deposit Co.	Rent		33.33
	Salaries			130.09
	Other items of current expense			607.40
	Total disbursements			978.00

RECAPITULATION.

Total receipts (private funds)	\$1,082.64
Disbursements (private funds)	978.00
Balance	104.64
Balance of board of directors	.99
Balance, board of lady managers	103.65
Total balance	104.64

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE F. HARBIN, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 29, 1904.*

GENTLEMEN: On behalf of the board of lady managers I congratulate you on the steady advancement made in the service of the Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital.

The work of the past year has been successful, and as we note the improvements made in the equipment of the hospital and additional comforts secured to the patients we realize that a long step has been taken in the right direction. The steady advancement in the amount of funds raised from time to time is encouraging.

The opening of the new hospital building, now close at hand, will increase duties and responsibilities, and it is the aim of the board of lady managers to assist you to prepare a thoroughly up-to-date institution. Our principal efforts are through subscriptions and one or more entertainments during the year.

A careful perusal of the accompanying reports is invited, and it will demonstrate how far we have been successful, and you will also see that we have an incentive to go forward.

With the motto "Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well," we shall endeavor during the coming year not only to keep the motto before us and do "well," but also do much.

Respectfully,

J. ESTELLE NICHOLS,
President Board of Lady Managers.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Report of the treasurer of the board of lady managers to the board of directors of the Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital for the year ending June 30, 1904.

Balance on hand June 30, 1903. \$24.05

RECEIPTS.

Additional on strawberry festival given June 3, 1903.	\$1.60
From luncheon given in February, 1904 (including \$37.96 cash donations, and other donations valued at \$58.02)	419.94
From dues lady managers	70.00
From rent of storage room	9.00
From book collections	201.15
From concert given May 10, 1904	103.90
From cash donations to general fund	1.70
From other donations, value	39.09
From collection at board meeting	.80
From contribution box at hospital	2.94
From interest on money deposited	.30
Total receipts for the year	850.42
	874.47

DISBURSEMENTS.

To expenses, February luncheon	\$234.31
To expenses, casualty tea	1.00
To matron's salary	130.00
To laundry	112.30
To hospital supplies (as per requisitions)	58.71
To purchase of linen, mattresses, etc	47.41
To one month's drug bill	34.88
To one month's rent, hospital building	33.33
To purchase of chairs	6.00
To expenses of concert	46.36
To postage and printing	27.43
To balance, "other donations"	39.09
Total disbursements for the year	770.82
Balance June 30, 1904	103.65

Respectfully submitted.

Mrs. L. K. BEATTY, *Treasurer.*

List of donations appended to report.

REPORT OF THE ATTENDING STAFF.

Synopsis.

Number of casualty cases during the year ending June 30, 1904	1,948
Number of dispensary cases during the year ending June 30, 1904	2,152
Number of outdoor cases during the year ending June 30, 1904	15
Total	4,115

Tabular statement of the number of cases treated from the beginning.

	Dispensary.	Casualty.	Outdoor.	Total.
February 14, 1888, to June 30, 1888	587			587
June 30, 1888, to June 30, 1889	1,085			1,085
June 30, 1889, to June 30, 1890	1,178			1,178
June 30, 1890, to June 30, 1891	1,102			1,102
June 30, 1891, to June 30, 1892	1,351			1,351
June 30, 1892, to June 30, 1893	1,132			1,132
June 30, 1893, to June 30, 1894	1,585			1,585
June 30, 1894, to June 30, 1895	2,462			2,462
June 30, 1895, to June 30, 1896	3,117			3,117
June 30, 1896, to June 30, 1897	2,634			2,634
June 30, 1897, to June 30, 1898	1,567			1,567
June 30, 1898, to June 30, 1899	1,521			1,521
June 30, 1899, to June 30, 1900	1,628	624		2,252
June 30, 1900, to June 30, 1901	2,873	910		3,783
June 30, 1901, to June 30, 1902	2,000	1,558		3,558
June 30, 1902, to June 30, 1903	2,038	1,447		3,485
June 30, 1903, to June 30, 1904	2,152	1,948	15	4,115

Summary of casualty cases admitted to rooms and wards.

[Of the 1,948 casualty cases 606 required admission to the wards or rooms.]

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Patients remaining in the hospital June 30, 1903					0
Patients admitted during the year	100	60	298	148	606
Number born in the institution during the year			1		
Patients discharged during the year:					
Cured					256
Improved					300
Unimproved					31
Number of deaths during the year					18
Patients remaining June 30, 1904					1
Daily average number of patients					2.3
Number of days' maintenance furnished patients (hospital days)					848
Largest number of patients at one time					7
Smallest number of patients at one time					1
Number of days' maintenance furnished employees					730

Summary of cases treated in the dispensary.

New cases registered during the year..... 2,152
New cases admitted to the clinics 1,947

	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Medical service.....	66		52		140		178		436
Surgical service.....	75	23	13	14	103	10	57	9	304
Gynecological service			14				146		160
Pediatric service		41		57		138		154	390
Ophthalmological service.....	18	8	9	2	34	15	56	19	161
Dermatological service and genito-urinary.	49	6	10	6	147	30	41	16	305
Ear, nose, throat, and chest service.....	52	8	15		53		63		191
Total	260	86	113	79	477	193	541	198	1,947

Total number of visits made by patients to the dispensary 9,722
Operations performed in the dispensary service..... 194
Number of prescriptions compounded 7,098
Number of redressings. 5,379

Report of casualty cases received during the year.

MEDICAL.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Alcoholism:									
Acute.....	96		6		24		4		130
Chronic	10		1						11
Angina pectoris.....	1								1
Asthma, cardiac.....	1				2				3
Asphyxia.....							1		1
Congestion, pulmonary.....	2				1				3
Colic, intestinal	3	1		1	3		2		10
Dementia, acute.....							2		2
Delirium tremens.....	17				1				18
Diarrhea, acute.....	2					1	1		4
Dysentery, acute	2				1				3
Debility:									
General.....	6				1				7
Nervous			1		1				2
Enteritis, acute.....	2						1		3
Enteralgia, acute.....			1			1			2
Fever, typhoid	2				1				3
Gastritis, acute	1				1				2
Heat exhaustion	5		1		9				15
Hystero-epilepsy	1		1				1		3
Hysteria.....			1				2		3
Indigestion, acute.....	9		1		3		6		19
Malaria, pernicious	5				4				9
Malingerer	2				1		1		4
Morphinism, chronic.....	3								3
Mania a potua.....	1						1		2
Nephritis.....	1				1				2
Poisoning:									
Cocaine	3								3
Iodine			1						1
Opium	2	1	2			1	1		7
Rhus			1						1
Lye.....		1					1		2
Chloral	1								1
Morphine.....			1						1
Carbolic			1						1
Valerian.....	1								1
Tachycardia.....	2				1				3
Total	181	3	19	1	55	3	24		286

Report of casualty cases received during the year—Continued.

SURGICAL.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.				Total,
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Abortion:									
Complete.....			1				1		2
Threatened.....							1		1
Appendicitis.....	1								1
Adenitis, inguinal.....	1				3				4
Amputation, hand.....	1								1
Burn:									
Leg.....	1	1				1	6	2	11
Chest.....							1		1
Face.....	7	3	2		5				17
Hand.....	10	2	2		5	1			20
Body.....				1			1		2
Finger.....					1				1
Arm.....	2	2	1			2	5		12
Eye.....	3				1	1	1		6
Mouth.....		1							1
Neck.....	1								1
Side.....					1				1
Head.....	1								1
Concussion, brain.....	10	3			10			1	24
Dislocation:									
Phalanx.....	5			1	1		2		9
Radius.....						1			1
Humerus.....	3	1							4
Metacarpal.....					3				3
Patella.....	1				2				3
Epistaxis.....	4	1					3		8
Epilepsy.....	25		4		24		6		59
Fracture:									
Clavicle.....	7	2	1		1		2	2	15
Tibia.....	4	1			1		1		7
Fibula.....	6	1			1				8
Skull.....	9	2			3	1			15
Radius.....	6	2	2		2				12
Ribs.....	6				1	2			9
Metacarpal.....	2				3				5
Humerus.....	1	1			2				4
Nasal.....	10				3		2		15
Ulnar.....	1	1	1		1				4
Metatarsal.....	2		1						3
Phalanx.....	6				4				10
Colle's.....	2	2	1	2	1	1	3		8
Inferior maxillary.....					1				5
Patella.....	1				1				2
Femur.....	1				2			1	4
Potts.....	3								3
Frost bite:									
Ears.....	2								2
Foot.....	1				3				4
Fingers.....					2				2
Furuncle:									
Thigh.....					1				1
Neck.....	2				1				3
Foreign body in—									
Hand.....	2	2	1	1	2		1	1	10
Eye.....	18	3	5	3	4	2	1		36
Æsophagus.....							1		1
Nares.....	2								2
Finger.....	5		1	1			1		8
Ear.....	2				2				4
Back.....	2						1		3
Foot.....	1	1			1		1	3	7
Scalp.....					1				1
Chest.....		1							1
Hæmatoma, scalp.....	6	1	3		7	2			19
Hemorrhage:									
Dorsal artery penis.....					1				1
Cerebral.....	1						1		2
Hernia, strangulated.....	2				5				7
Labor, birth.....							1		1
Orchitis, traumatic.....	3				2				5
Odontalgia.....	6	4	3		5	1	6	3	28
Phimosis.....					1	1			2

Report of casualty cases received during the year—Continued.

SURGICAL—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Paraphimosis.....	2	1			3	3			9
Phlegmon, thumb.....					1		1		2
Rupture:									
Varicose vein.....							4		4
Artery.....	1								1
Retention urine.....	5				1				6
Rape.....				1			2		3
Shock.....	11	2			3	1	1		18
Syncope.....			2				1		3
Sprain:									
Shoulder.....	3	1	1		3		1		9
Back.....	3		1		6				10
Thumb.....	3	1			1				5
Ankle.....	14	1			7	1			23
Wrist.....	13	1	2		3	1			20
Knee.....	5	2			7				14
Hip.....	6		3		2				11
Arm.....	5			1	2	2			10
Wounds:									
Crushed—									
Thumb.....	1					1			2
Arm.....					1	1			2
Finger.....	3				5	1	1		10
Hand.....	3								3
Foot.....					2				2
Leg.....	1				3				4
Shoulder.....					1				1
Contused—									
Face.....	19	6	1		10	1	6		43
Scalp.....	10	2	1		4		4		21
Hip.....	6	1	1		2				10
Back.....	5				2	1	2		10
Leg.....	10				3			1	14
Finger.....	3	5	1		7				16
Hand.....	6		1	1	3				11
Shoulder.....	4				1		2		7
Arm.....	2		1	1					4
Knee.....	2				1				3
Abdomen.....	2		1		3		1		7
Ear.....	1				1				2
Side.....	1								1
Chest.....	1		1						2
Gunshot—									
Leg.....	2				2				4
Head.....	1				2	1			4
Side.....			1						1
Hand.....					1	4			5
Arm.....	1					1			2
Cheek.....						3			3
Scalp.....	2				1	1			4
Finger.....					1				1
Incised—									
Hand.....	5	1	2		7	1	2		18
Finger.....	2		1		7		3		13
Neck.....	6				6				12
Scalp.....	3	1	1		14	2	1	1	23
Face.....	5	1	2		6	1			15
Thumb.....	1		1	1	1		2	1	7
Lip.....	1				2				3
Foot.....	1				6	1	1		9
Arm.....	2				1				3
Wrist.....	3						1		4
Eye.....	1								1
Chest.....	1				2				3
Side.....					1				1
Ear.....					2				2
Back.....	1						2		3
Abdomen.....					1				1
Thigh.....					2				2
Infected—									
Foot.....	3	1			3		1		8
Wrist.....	2				1				3
Finger.....	4		1		1	2	1	1	10

Report of casualty cases received during the year—Continued.

SURGICAL—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Wounds—Continued.									
Infected—Continued.									
Hand.....	7	1	2		3		2	1	16
Lip.....					1				1
Leg.....					1	1			2
Scalp.....	1				1	1			3
Thigh.....	1			1		1			3
Penis.....	1								1
Knee.....		1							1
Neck.....	1				1				2
Face.....	1				6				7
Lacerated—									
Scalp.....	128	14	5	5	101	6	10		269
Lip.....	4	3		1	5		3		16
Nose.....	14	1							15
Chin.....	1				6				7
Hand.....	43	4	1	2	16	5	5	1	77
Ear.....	5	1			2		1		9
Finger.....	25	5	2		24	1	8	1	66
Face.....	36	3	3		27	2	4		75
Foot.....	3	3	2		2	2			12
Tongue.....	1								1
Leg.....	13	10	1		10				34
Arm.....	1	1	2		2	1	2		9
Breast.....							1		1
Neck.....	2				2				4
Tonsil.....		1							1
Wrist.....	2				2		1		5
Eye.....	3				4				7
Mouth.....						1			1
Side.....			1						1
Eyelid.....	1	2					1		4
Punctured—									
Hand.....	2	1							3
Scalp.....					1				1
Knee.....					1		1		2
Foot.....	3	1			5				9
Chest.....	1								1
Finger.....			1						1
Stab—									
Shoulder.....	4								4
Back.....	4								4
Scalp.....		1			1	2			4
Thigh.....					3		1		4
Arm.....	2				3				5
Neck.....					1				1
Abdomen.....	3		1		3				7
Hand.....					1				1
Foot.....	1								1
Face.....							3		3
Total.....	710	118	76	23	514	69	132	20	1,662

Operations, 637; deaths, 18.

630 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Report of cases treated in the dispensary during the year ending June 30, 1904.

MEDICAL SERVICE.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Anemia					1		1		2
Ascities							2		2
Alcoholism, chronic					1				1
Asthma					2				2
Bronchitis	13		4		16		28		61
Chorea	1				2				3
Congestion:									
Pulmonary	1				2				3
Hepatic							1		1
Constipation	2		1		7		7		17
Cystitis	2				4		4		10
Coryza	1								1
Cephalalgia	1				2		1		4
Debility, general	1		1		1				3
Diarrhoea	2				2		1		5
Epilepsy	1				1		1		3
Entero-colitis			1		1				2
Epistaxis	2								2
Fever:									
Intermittent			1		1		2		4
Typhoid	2				1				3
Gastritis			1		3		2		6
Gastro-enteritis					1				1
Gastralgia							1		1
Hemiplegia	1						1		2
Indigestion	5		12		28		58		103
Influenza	1		1		8		4		14
Jaundice, catarrhal	1				1				2
Lumbago	6		2		2		4		14
Lithemia							1		1
Malaria	8		2		21		10		41
Migraine					1		1		2
Mitral regurgitation			2		2		2		6
Neuresthenia	2		2				1		5
Neuralgia:									
Facial	1				3				4
Intercostal	1		1				2		4
Nephritis, parenchymatous, chronic	2		1		2		1		6
Pharyngitis							1		1
Pregnancy							6		6
Pulmonary tuberculosis	2		2		2		3		9
Pleurisy	1				2		1		4
Rheumatism:									
Acute	4		15		15		21		55
Chronic			1		2		1		4
Rhinitis							2		2
Syphilis	1						3		4
Tortocolis					2				2
Tonsilitis, follicular							1		1
Tænia:									
Solium							1		1
Saginata							1		1
Tachycardia	1		2						3
Urticaria					1		1		2
Total	66		52		140		178		436

SURGICAL SERVICE.

Abscess:									
Breast.....							4		4
Cervical.....							2		2
Alveolar.....					1				1
Leg.....								1	1
Inferior maxillary.....								1	1
Adenitis:									
Cervical.....					1		2		3
Inguinal.....					1				1
Tubercular.....							1		1

Total number of visits for the year, 1,450; average daily attendance, 15+.

Report of cases treated in the dispensary during the year ending June 30, 1904—Continued.

SURGICAL SERVICE—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Amputation, finger					2				2
Bursitis, wrist	1								1
Burn:									
Arm	1		1			1			3
Hand	1		1		1				3
Leg							2		2
Cellulitis:									
Lip					1				1
Hand	2		2		2		2		8
Cyst:									
Neck	1								1
Dermoid	1			1	1		1		4
Carbuncle, neck	3	2			1				6
Dislocation, radius						1			1
Fernucle:									
Neck					3				3
Leg	1			1					2
Thumb							1		1
Fracture:									
Radius	2	1							3
Olecranon		1							1
Metacarpal	1								1
Clavicle	2			3				1	6
Humerus					1				1
Inferior maxillary							2		2
Nasal compound							1		1
Rib	1								1
Frost bite:									
Feet					1				1
Fingers					1				1
Foreign body in—									
Hand							1		1
Finger			1						1
Fistula in ano					1				1
Ganglion							1		1
Hemorrhoids	2				1				3
Lipoma:									
Scalp					2				2
Arm							1		1
Mastoiditis				1					1
Necrosis, thumb							1		1
Oedema, lip							1		1
Periostitis, tibia		1							1
Phlegmon:									
Hand							1		1
Thumb	2				3		3		8
Poison, rhus					1				1
Rupture, tendon of leg					1				1
Sprain:									
Shoulder	1				1				2
Ankle	1			1	1		2		5
Hip					2				2
Wrist	1		1			1			3
Elbow				1					1
Knee							1		1
Finger							1		1
Back	1								1
Synovitis, wrist	1								1
Ulcer, leg	7		2		2		4		15
Varicocele	1	1							2
Wounds:									
Contused—									
Face	1	2			1				4
Hand	1			1	2				4
Leg	1								1
Scalp	1						1		1
Chest									
Crushed—							1		1
Skull		4			7				12
Finger	1			2					2
Arm									1
Face	1				2				3
Hand		1			2				3
Foot					2				2

Report of cases treated in the dispensary during the year ending June 30, 1904—Continued.

GYNECOLOGICAL AND OBSTETRICAL SERVICE—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Pregnancy			2				14		16
Procidencia							1		1
Prolapsed ovary							1		1
Peritonitis, pelvic							1		1
Pruritis vulvæ							1		1
Retroversion							4		4
Salpingitis							5		5
Syphilis							3		3
Subinvolution			1				4		5
Uterine fibroid							4		4
Vaginitis			1				4		5
Vicarious menstruation							1		1
Total			14				146		160

Total number of visits for the year, 623; average daily attendance, 6.2+; operations, 8; births, 2.

PEDIATRICAL SERVICE.

Abscess:									
Cervical							1		1
Sublingual						2			2
Submaxillary							1		1
Adenitis:									
Cervical						1		2	3
Inguinal							1		1
Anemia		2		4		1		7	14
Ankyloglossia						2		1	3
Ascarides lumbricoides								1	1
Bronchitis		2		1		12		9	24
Broncho-pneumonia		3		1		5		5	15
Burn, leg								1	1
Cephalalgia								1	1
Chorea, minor		1		2					3
Constipation						7		16	23
Cystitis				1				2	3
Eczema, infantile				1		1		1	3
Empyema				1					1
Enuresis		1				1			2
Epilepsy						2			2
Febris intermittens				7		4		8	11
Furunculosis		1							1
Gonorrhœa				1				1	9
Gastro-enteritis								1	1
Glossodynia exfoliativa		1							2
Hernia:									
Inguinal						3			3
Umbilical				1				1	2
Ileocolitis		3		1		3		10	17
Indigestion				2		10		14	26
Influenza						4		2	7
Laryngitis, acute catarrhal						2			6
Lymphantism				1		2		4	7
Marasmus						3		4	6
Nephritis, acute parenchymatous						2		1	1
Ophthalmia neonatorum		1				2		2	4
Otitis media, purulenta		3		2		4		2	15
Oxyuris vermicularis				1					7
Pemphigus neonatorum								1	7
Pertussis				3				1	3
Phimosis		3				4			6
Rachitis						3		3	1
Rheumatism		1		1		3		2	1
Rhinitis		5				5		6	12
Rotheln				1		1		2	4
Scabies						1			1
Stomatitis, aphthous		1				1			2
Syphilis, congenital						5		6	11
Tinea:									
Circinata						2		2	4
Tonsurans		1				2		1	4

Report of cases treated in the dispensary during the year ending June 30, 1904—Continued.

PEDIATRICAL SERVICE—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Tonsilitis:									
Follicular		3		1		11		9	24
Parenchymatous								5	5
Tuberculosis, pulmonary.....				2		6		5	13
Urticaria, pigmentosa.....						1			1
Vaccination		8		25		14		10	57
Varicella						2		2	4
Verruca, acuminata.....								1	1
Total		41		57		138		154	390

Total number of visits for the year, 743; average daily attendance, 8; operations, 73.

OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SERVICE.

Astigmatism	1	1							2
Ametropia					1		1	1	3
Atrophy, optic	1					1	1		3
Burns, eye	1					1	1		3
Blephoritis		2				2	1		5
Conjunctivitis:									
Acute	2				2		4		8
Chronic			1		2		5	3	11
Simple	2	1	6		2	2	9	3	25
Purulent					1	1	1		3
Phlyctenular					1				1
Scrofula								1	1
Cataract:									
Single	3				2		3		8
Double					1		2		3
Incomplete					1		1		2
Chalazion	1				2		3		6
Cyclitis							1		1
Cyst, meibomian					1				1
Ectropion, traumatic							1		1
Epiphora	1						2		3
Echymosis, conjunctival					1				1
Episcleritis							1		1
Glaucoma	3				2				5
Hemorrhage, subconjunctival			1						1
Hypertrophy, corneal						3		1	4
Iritis:									
Simple					2		3	1	6
Specific					3				3
Keratitis:									
Scrofula	1		1		2	1	5	2	12
Simple								2	2
Traumatic	1				1		1		3
Kerato-iritis					3	1	2		6
Leucoma	1				1		1		3
Myopia		1							1
Neuralgia, ciliary							1		1
Papilloma, conjunctival							1		1
Presbyopia			2						2
Refraction		1					1	3	5
Strabismus, internal		2							2
Synechia							1		1
Ulcer, corneal					2	2	3	2	9
Wounds:									
Incised cornea					1				1
Puncture cornea						1			1
Total	18	8	9	2	34	15	56	19	161

Total number of visits for the quarter, 529; average daily attendance, 5.2+; operations, 14.

Report of cases treated in the dispensary during the year ending June 30, 1904—Continued.

DERMATOLOGICAL SERVICE AND GENITO-URINARY..

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Adenitis:									
Cervicle	2				2	1	2	1	8
Inguinal	1				4	1			6
Acne, simplex	1					1	1	2	5
Blanitis					1				1
Bubo	2				17		1		20
Chancre	1				6		1		8
Chancreoid	6				34		4		44
Cystitis	4		1		3		1	1	10
Calculi, vesicle	1				1				2
Dysuria					1	1			2
Eczema:									
Simplex	3	3	4		5	4	7	5	31
Capitis								2	2
Pustular						3			3
Chronic					3		1		4
Erythema							1		1
Epidymitis	1								1
Furunculosis			1	1		1			3
Gonorrhœa:									
Acute	2				25				27
Chronic	3				9				12
Hydrocele	2				1				3
Herpes zoster							1		1
Impetigo				1	1				2
Mixed infection					1				1
Orchitis	1				4				5
Puritis, general	1				1				2
Phimosis					2				2
Paraphimosis						1			1
Psoriasis	1						1		2
Prostatitis, chronic	1								1
Paræsthesia	1								1
Phlegmon, syphilitic, finger					1		1		2
Purpura, simplex	1								1
Rhus poisoning		1		1					2
Rosacea	1								1
Scabies	1		1						2
Syphilis:									
Primary	1				11		2		14
Secondary	4				7		5		16
Tertiary					3				3
Hereditary		1				3		2	6
Scrofula							1		1
Tinea:									
Circinata		1		1		1		1	4
Tonsurans	1			2	2	13	1	2	21
Sycosis	2				1				3
Ulcer:									
Varicose, leg	1		2		1		3		7
Specific, leg	2		1				3		6
Urethritis:									
Specific	1						1		2
Benign							1		1
Venereal warts							2		2
Total	49	6	10	6	147	30	41	16	305

Total number of visits for the quarter, 1,037; average daily attendance, 10+; operations, 39.

EAR, NOSE, THROAT, AND CHEST SERVICE.

Asthma	4				3		5		12
Chronic	1				1		1		3
Bronchitis:									
Acute	9		5		11		9		34
Chronic	6		1		7		8		22
Nasal catarrh:									
Acute	5				2		1		8
Chronic		1					1		2

Report of cases treated in the dispensary during the year ending June 30, 1904—Continued.

EAR, NOSE, THROAT, AND CHEST SERVICE—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Coryza		1					1		2
Emphysema	2								2
Hypertrophied tonsils							2		2
Influenza	1		1		2		3		7
Laryngitis catarrhal		1			1				2
Syphilitic			1						1
Mitral stenosis			1						1
Mastoiditis			1						1
Otitis media	3	3			6		7		19
Chronic	1						1		2
Purulent	2	1			1				4
Pharyngitis	1		2		1		4		8
Senile	1								1
Pleurodynia							1		1
Quinsy	1				2				3
Rhinitis:									
Acute	2				4		1		7
Chronic	3				1		1		5
Hypertrophic	1								1
Tuberculosis	1		1		4		3		9
Tonsillitis	7		2		6		12		27
Chronic	1	1			1		2		5
Total	52	8	15		53		63		191

Total number of visits for the year, 397; average daily attendance 4 + operations, 9.

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS.

Arkansas	7	Rhode Island	1
California	29	South Carolina	26
Colorado	2	Tennessee	3
Connecticut	2	Texas	1
District of Columbia	1,734	Virginia	548
Delaware	2	West Virginia	11
Florida	15	Washington	2
Georgia	35		
Illinois	20	FOREIGN.	
Indian Territory	4	Austria	2
Indiana	9	Brazil	1
Iowa	13	Cuba	5
Kansas	2	China	1
Kentucky	23	Canada	2
Louisiana	12	England	22
Maine	1	East Indies	3
Maryland	1,074	France	2
Massachusetts	12	Germany	24
Mississippi	2	Greece	5
Michigan	29	Italy	101
Missouri	7	Ireland	72
New York	82	Porto Rico	3
New Jersey	7	Russia	2
Nebraska	12	Sweden	2
North Carolina	40		
Ohio	28	Total	4,115
Pennsylvania	73		

Donations to Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital for year July 1, 1903 to June 30, 1904.

Article.	Donator.	Value.
Bookcase	National University	\$25.00
Linen closet	do	15.00
Chairs (30)	do	30.00
Drugs	do	25.00
Chemical apparatus	do	10.00
Flowers	Colonel Symons	5.00
Clock	Harris & Schaffer	8.00
Piano	Dr. Wm. B. French .....	.....
Drugs	Arlington Chemical Co	10.00
Sheets	Mrs. W. Hibbs	6.00
Directory	Dr. D. Olin Leech	5.00
Dispensary	Lewis Flemer	10.00
Load of wood	Mr. T. W. Smith	2.50
Cabinet work	do	8.00
Drugs	Kress-Owen Co	6.00
Meat juice	Valentine Co	2.00
Electrical apparatus and repair	Thomas McNamara	2.50
Drugs	Schottebach & Foss	3.00
Flowers	Flower Guild	4.00
Drugs	W. Ashby Frankland	10.00
Do	Doctor Walsh	5.00
Flowers	Flower Guild	5.00
Drugs	Fairchild & Bro	5.00
Do	Malinkrodt & Co	5.00
Do	John Weyth	3.00
Do	Dr. D. Olin Leech	2.00

List of donations given through Board of Lady Managers July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.

Parker & Bridget, men's nightshirts.	Swiss Dairy, milk.
S. Kann Sons & Co., Swiss for curtains.	William Hartranft, milk.
Mrs. Harrington, Swiss for curtains,	D. William Oyster, butter.
Mrs. H. J. Finley, rubber air cushion.	Chapin & Sacks, butter.
Gibson Brothers, printing.	Kenny Tea Company, sugar and tea.
W. F. Roberts, printing.	Lewis Flemer, 2 cans olive oil.
Judd & Detweiler, printing.	S. A. Reeves, ham.
J. H. Small, flowers and plants.	L. F. Palmer, groceries.
Gude Brothers, flowers.	J. Wells, groceries.
Great Bear Spring Water Company, 20 cases water.	C. E. Burns, groceries.
Dulin & Martin, dishes loaned.	L. Cavanaugh, vegetables.
Yale Laundry, laundry.	William F. Hart, gas stove.
J. Steinle, cream.	General Harries, \$10 cash.

In addition to the above, donations of sheets, pillow cases, towels, brooms, flowers, fruit, jelly, etc., (also cash donations to amount of \$29.66) have been made by ladies of the board and their friends. Value of total, \$136.77.

REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S CLINIC.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 20, 1904.*

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your letter of instruction regarding the annual report of the Woman's Clinic I have the honor to state that the executive board consists of the following persons: President, Mrs. Emily Lee Ragan; vice-presidents, Dr. Robert Reyburn and Mrs. Caroline P. Burleigh; secretary, Miss Elizabeth Clark; treasurer, Mrs. Mary F. Case.

Board of directors: Mrs. Emily L. Ragan, Dr. Robert Reyburn, Mrs. W. E. Burleigh, Mrs. M. F. Case, Miss E. Clark, Dr. Julia E. Smith, Dr. Kate E. Lozier, Miss Lucy Barr, Mrs. R. L. Quigley, Dr. I. Haslup Lamb.

Clinical staff: Dr. Ida J. Heiberger, Dr. R. S. Lamb, Dr. Phœbe R. Norris, Dr. A. Frances Foye, Dr. Ada R. Thomas, Dr. M. L. Stroebel, B. Rosalie Slaughter, Dr. Anna Bartsch.

Consulting staff: Dr. J. F. Bryan, Dr. S. M. Burnett, Dr. H. L. E. Johnson, Dr. Mary Parsons, Dr. H. C. Yarrow, Dr. J. F. Scott, Dr. E. A. Balloch, Dr. George N. Perry, Dr. Robert Reyburn.

Honorary consulting staff: Dr. J. E. Brackett, Dr. W. H. Hawkes, Dr. D. S. Lamb, Dr. J. Ford Thompson.

Hospital superintendent: Dr. Ida J. Heiberger.

The inclosed report from the treasurer, Mrs. Case, accounts for all moneys received and disbursed during the past year, by both appropriation and private funds.

The Woman's Clinic is carried on in a small dwelling house (1237 T street NW.) recently purchased through a building association. House and lot on which it stands is valued at between \$5,000 and \$6,000. There is now due on it a little over \$3,000, and being paid off in monthly installments, principal and interest. This institution has no other indebtedness or deficits. It has always been managed on the most economical basis consistent with good work by the clinicians.

No hospital treatments are undertaken at present for lack of adequate accommodations. The executive board is anxiously looking forward to the time when either the adjacent property can be purchased or an addition to the present building can be made, since the frequent applications for hospital treatment indicates the pressing need of such facilities.

The clinicians, of whom there are 7 women and 1 man, Dr. R. S. Lamb (specialist for eye and ear), give their services, and are most faithful in their attendance. The inclosed report by the chairman of finance, who also acts as executive officer for the clinical staff, Mrs. Burleigh, gives a résumé of the dispensary service during the past year.

The work of the clinic is increasing all the time, and we most earnestly pray that you recommend an appropriation of \$1,000 for the fiscal year 1906.

Since settling in our own home last September there has been a noted advance in the number of cases presented for treatment in the clinical classes, and we are thus assured that this institution has a great work to do in the future, as it is based on the idea of extending a "helping hand" rather than dispensing an ordinary charity, and in this respect it fills a unique and advanced position in the district charities, and we trust no obstacles will be put in its way of future usefulness. It is widely humanitarian in its scope, there being no discrimination on account of color or religious beliefs.

All who have been connected in any way during the past year with its work have done so in harmony and with reference to putting it upon a permanent basis. It has been largely under the fostering care of a few faithful women, but back of it have stood some of the leading physicians of the city. The aim has been to put into it some of the highest ideals of modern charity.

Very respectfully submitted.

EMILY LEE RAGAN, *President.*

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

PUBLIC FUNDS.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
From appropriation	\$1,000.00	For rent	\$80.00
		For salaries	164.48
		For medicine, surgical supplies, and instruments	458.69
		For other items of current expense	296.83
Total	1,000.00	Total	1,000.00

PRIVATE FUNDS.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Balance from last year	\$273.69	For medicine, surgical supplies, and instruments	\$14.55
From legacies or endowments	16.00	For current repairs to maintain property	2.80
From all other sources	795.96	For other items of current expense	29.74
		For extraordinary repairs or improvements	465.38
		For purchase of real estate	426.00
		Balance on hand	147.18
Total	1,085.65	Total	1,085.65

MARY F. CASE, *Treasurer.*

Dispensary service.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Cases treated during year	4	144	60	2,267	2,475
New cases treated	3	62	27	1,023	1,115
Persons treated in dispensary	4	96	53	1,678	1,831
Visits made by patients to dispensary	6	178	82	3,425	3,691
Applicants for treatment refused	0	5	0	12	17
Cases treated—					
Medical	4	87	45	1,383	1,519
Gynecological	0	29	0	691	720
Surgical	0	28	15	193	236
Surgical operations	0	4	2	12	18
Prescriptions compounded					5,796

The means employed to determine whether applicants should be given free treatment were as follows: Certificate from Board of Charities; certificate from physician; certificate from clergyman.

Number from whom payment was received, 1,758.

Amount of money received, \$644.58.

CAROLINE P. BURLEIGH,
Chairman Finance Committee.

REPORT OF WOMAN'S DISPENSARY.

Attending physicians for treatment of general, surgical, and gynecological cases.—Dr. George K. Baier, Dr. Anna Israel, Dr. Mary Holmes, Dr. Edward F. Cummiskey.

Physician in charge.—Dr. Louis A. Johnson.

Officers.—Dr. Joseph Taber Johnson, president; Mrs. A. B. Williams, vice-president; Miss Alice W. Stearns, acting secretary; Alexander Muncaster, treasurer. Board of directors: Dr. Joseph Taber Johnson, Mrs. M. J. Stroud, Dr. James Kerr, Dr. Louis A. Johnson, Mrs. A. B. Williams, Mrs. J. C. Hawley, Dr. S. S. Adams, Alexander Muncaster.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 1, 1904.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith the report of the Woman's Dispensary for the year ending June 30, 1904.

Our assets consist of the cash balance of \$144.10, as shown in accompanying financial statement, and dispensary furniture and instruments valued at \$300; our only liabilities are \$50 for rent for months of May and June, 1904.

For about twenty years it has been the custom of the Commissioners, through the Superintendent or Board of Charities, to allot \$500 a year to the Woman's Dispensary, and the same was paid directly to us in quarterly installments of \$125 in advance. This amount was reduced to \$400 in 1901, upon the suggestion of the dispensary.

In December of this fiscal year the Commissioners required the allotment to be expended upon itemized vouchers. As small purchases are made at a time, it would require the expenditure of much time on the part of the proper officers of the dispensary to have those vouchers approved and paid by the disbursing officer of the District. The services of the dispensary officials being entirely gratuitous, it is desired to avoid this additional call upon their time.

We therefore request you to recommend a direct appropriation of \$500 for the maintenance of the Woman's Dispensary, the same to be paid in instalments of \$125 at the beginning of each quarter.

The average annual expenses for the past ten years has been \$751.20, and the average annual donations for the same period has been \$300.15.

Summary of dispensary work.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Cases treated	63	226	406	2,416	3,111
New cases treated	32	82	200	1,162	1,476
Persons treated	35	101	256	1,272	1,664
Visits by patients	36	147	317	2,133	2,633
Applicants refused	2	1	0	18	21
Medical cases treated	30	126	159	1,560	1,875
Surgical cases treated	17	59	138	445	659
Surgical operations	4	8	17	42	71
Vaccinations					69
Prescriptions compounded					2,908
Average cost per treatment including total expenses					\$0.21

Financial statement.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Balance on hand July 1, 1903.....	\$263.18	Rent to May 1, 1904.....	\$400.00
Allotment by Board of Charities of District of Columbia, disbursed by disbursing officer, District of Columbia.....	400.00	Medicines, instruments, and surgical supplies.....	164.05
Donations	251.46	Salary of apothecary	110.00
		Current expenses (gas, washing, etc.) ...	96.49
		Balance on hand June 30, 1904	144.10
Total	914.64	Total	914.64

Very respectfully,

(Miss) ALICE W. STEARNS,
*Acting Secretary.*GEORGE S. WILSON, Esq.,
Secretary Board of Charities of the District of Columbia.

REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON HOME FOR INCURABLES.

Officers and managers.—President, Mrs. Archibald Hopkins; vice-presidents, Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth, Mme. de Meissner; recording secretary, Mrs. C. P. Russell; corresponding secretary, Mrs. M. M. Clark; treasurer, Mr. Bernard P. Mimmack; attorney, Mr. R. Ross Perry, jr.; trustees, Mr. Thomas Hyde, Mr. C. J. Bell; executive committee, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Bayard, Mrs. A. M. Patterson; committee on admissions, Miss Kibbey, Mrs. E. L. Morse, Miss Ernst, Mrs. Symonds; committee on care of grounds, Mrs. George X. McLanahan; life managers, Mrs. C. S. Hill, Mrs. E. Snowden Bell, Miss Kibbey, Mrs. Hodge, Mrs. Matthews. Board of managers.—Term expires 1905, Mrs. A. M. Patterson, Mrs. A. D. Addison, Mrs. W. C. Rives, Mrs. Kendall, Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth, Mrs. Bloomer, Mrs. E. L. Morse, Mrs. George Dunlop, Mrs. Babcock, Mrs. John Y. Taylor, Mrs. Ralph Jenkins; term expires 1906, Mrs. John O. Evans, Miss Ernst, Miss M. A. Riley, Mrs. C. J. Bell, Miss Harlan, Miss Helen N. Henry, Mrs. M. M. Clark, Mrs. George X. McLanahan, Mme. de Meissner, Mrs. Frank Moss, Mrs. C. P. Russell; term expires 1907, Mrs. Anson Mills, Mrs. D. C. Phillips, Mrs. C. A. Spalding, Mrs. Bayard, Mrs. W. E. Noble, Mrs. J. E. McLeran, Miss Munroe, Mrs. R. S. Chew, Mrs. Symonds, Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, Miss Fowler; honorary members, Mrs. John S. Billings, Miss Voorhees, Mrs. Riggs, Mrs. J. E. Wilson, Mrs. George N. Beale, Miss Trescot, Mrs. Harlan, Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. De Caindry, Miss Gena Harding; sustaining members of the board of managers, Mrs. A. L. Rodgers, Mrs. John P. Jackson, Mrs. Horace Gray, Mrs. C. C. Willard, Mrs. Westinghouse, Mrs. George F. Huff, Mrs. W. E. Brownson, Mrs. Clement Brown, Mrs. Thomas Blagden, Mrs. Mayo Hazeltine, Mrs. R. H. Townsend, jr., Miss Waite, Mrs. H. L. Everett, Mrs. John M. Schofield, Miss Strong, Mrs. Van Rennselaer Berry, Mrs. George L. Andrews, Mrs. Mackay-Smith, Mrs. William B. Gurley, Mrs. F. A. Miller, Miss Helen Myer, Mrs. John Cropper, Mrs. G. W. McLanahan, Mrs. De Valin.

Medical staff.—Consulting physicians: Dr. J. R. Wellington, president; Dr. D. Percy Hickling, Dr. George M. Kober, Dr. William Gerry Morgan, Dr. A. R. Shands, Dr. D. K. Shute, Dr. A. L. Stovely. Attending physicians: Dr. Charles H. James, Dr. Thomas S. Lee, Dr. Emory W. Reisinger, Dr. John D. Thomas. Matron, Miss Gardner; resident physician, Dr. Karl Lovelace; housekeeper, Miss Campbell.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the report of the treasurer of the Home for Incurables for 1903 and 1904, in response to your request; also list of the members of the board, and consulting and visiting staff.

The system of experienced pupil nurses which has recently been introduced into the home under a satisfactory arrangement with the Washington Asylum Hospital will add much to the comfort of the patients as well as improve the administration of the institution.

These young women are pupils of the Capital City School of Nursing, and stay about eight months in our institution, while the balance of the time of their three years is spent at the Washington Asylum Hospital and the Emergency Hospital, and upon the completion of their course they are given the diploma of a graduate nurse.

During their time at the home they will receive instruction in massage, special diet cooking, and in the use of static electricity, besides having lectures on different medical topics from the visiting staff.

It has been necessary to make some extensive repairs to porches, to paint the outside of building and porches, besides interior painting and repairs, and renewing of plumbing. So the increased appropriation has been most acceptable.

I take this opportunity to beg your assistance in urging Congress to give us a sum of money which will enable us to extend our quarters and make it possible for us to care for all incurables in the District, who, besides our own long waiting list, are found in every hospital, and the District visiting nurses report incurables all over town under wretched conditions.

The fact that the home cares for cancer and consumption cases, and is the only hospital which takes them, entitles us to more help to enable us to properly care for them.

Thanking you for your courtesy and appreciation of our work, believe me,

Yours, respectfully,

CHARLOTTE EVERETT HOPKINS,
President.

THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Number of admissions, discharges, etc.

	Adults.		Children.	Total.
	Male.	Female.		
Inmates present June 30, 1903.....	7	26	6	39
Admitted during the year	3	12	1	16
Total.....	10	38	7	55
Discharged during the year	1	5		6
Died	3	6		9
Inmates remaining June 30, 1904	6	27	7	40
Total.....	10	38	7	55
Daily average number of inmates	9	26	6	41
Total number days' maintenance furnished inmates.....	3,285	9,490	2,196	14,965
Highest number in institution at any one time during year..	9	27	6	42
Lowest number in institution at any one time during year ..	7	26	6	39
Normal capacity of institution				42
Number of inmates who were residents of the District of Columbia one year before admission	6	27	7	40

Total number of days' maintenance furnished employees, 7,300.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1904.

MADAM: I have the honor to transmit the report of the treasurer for the fiscal year 1904, as required for the annual report of the honorable Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Assets.

Estimated value of real estate	\$60,000.00
Estimated value of personal property, etc	2,100.00
Accumulated fund derived from legacies, etc., not held as endowment, but only drawn upon for permanent or special improvements.....	15,560.58
Endowment fund, cancer ward	510.00
Net assets, no liabilities.....	78,170.58

Receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
Balance from last year.....	\$1,272.17	Salaries, including medical officer....	\$3,848.75
Pay patients.....	2,413.00	Medicines, surgical supplies, etc.....	419.42
All other private sources.....	7,296.02	Repairs to maintain buildings, etc....	1,157.28
Appropriations.....	2,000.00	General maintenance, not included in above.....	6,924.72
		Balance on deposit American Security and Trust Company.....	631.02
Total	12,981.19	Total	\$12,981.19

Estimate for appropriation for 1906, \$4,000.

BERNARD P. MIMMACK,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 12, 1904.

SIRS: The following is the eleventh annual report of the Board of Children's Guardians, being the report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904:

PERSONNEL.

The members, officers, and staff of the Board of Children's Guardians during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, are named in the following table, with a statement of the respective dates of original appointment and close of terms of present appointment of the members, and terms of service of the officers and staff during the year:

MEMBERS.

Name.	Term.
Mrs. John W. Babson	Oct. 5, 1898, to Oct. 5, 1904.
James B. T. Tupper	Do.
Thomas E. Sewell	Oct. 5, 1901, to Oct. 5, 1904.
Mrs. Mary L. D. Macfarland	Sept. 16, 1892, to Oct. 5, 1905.
John F. Cook	Nov. 16, 1892, to Oct. 5, 1905.
William J. Miller	Do.
B. Pickman Mann	Sept. 16, 1892, to Sept. 20, 1906.
Louis Stern	June 2, 1897, to Sept. 20, 1906.
Miss Mary Ella Moore	Mar. 1, 1903, to Sept. 20, 1906.

OFFICERS.

Office.	Name.	Elected.
President	{James B. T. Tupper	Nov. 3, 1900.
	{William J. Miller	Nov. 14, 1903.
Vice-president	John F. Cook	Nov. 3, 1900.
Secretary	{B. Pickman Mann	Feb. 23, 1893.
	{Mrs. J. W. Babson	Feb. 20, 1904.

STAFF.

Station.	Name.	Appointed originally.	Appointed to present position.
Agent and disbursing officer ..	John Wesley Douglass	July 13, 1897	June 8, 1901
Executive clerk	Miss Jennie M. Tustin	Nov. 4, 1893	Dec. 21, 1901
Probation officer	Zed Hetzel Copp	July 16, 1902	Aug. 1, 1902
Clerk	Miss Estelle Foster	July 1, 1901	July 1, 1901
Do	Miss Mary F. Van de Sande	June 11, 1900	Do.
Do	Mrs. Kate B. Barlow	May 1, 1901	Mar. 12, 1904
Assistant agent	George A. Falck	June 1, 1903	Nov. 14, 1903
Physician	Mrs. Julia R. Hall, M. D.	Jan. 6, 1894	Jan. 6, 1894
Messenger	William Robertson	June 8, 1901	June 8, 1901
Do	Attrell A. Richardson	Oct. 10, 1903	Oct. 10, 1903

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Executive.—President, vice-president, and secretary (ex officiis), Miss Ella Moore, and Rev. Louis Stern.

Accounts.—Messrs. Thomas E. Sewell (chairman), William J. Miller, and Rev. Louis Stern.

Agents and rooms.—Mr. B. Pickman Mann (chairman), Mrs. Mary L. D. Macfarland, and Mr. Thomas E. Sewell.

Feeble-minded children.—Mr. J. B. T. Tupper (chairman), Rev. Louis Stern, Mrs. Mary L. D. Macfarland, and Mr. John F. Cook.

Homes and institutions.—Mrs. John W. Babson (chairman), Miss Ella Moore, Mrs. Mary L. D. Macfarland, Rev. Louis Stern, and Mr. John F. Cook.

Legislation.—Mr. J. B. T. Tupper (chairman), Mr. John F. Cook, and Mr. William J. Miller.

MEETINGS.

Twelve regular, two adjourned, and three special meetings of Board and twelve meetings of the executive committee were held during the year.

FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

Fifty-eight feeble-minded children remained under the charge of the Board at the beginning of the year. Six were received and 9 passed out, leaving 55 at the close of the year; 34 males and 21 females. Thirty-eight of these were maintained at Pennsylvania Training School, at Elwyn, Pa., and 17 at the Virginian Home and Training School, at Falls Church, Va.

NUMBER OF DAYS' CARE OF CHILDREN.

The aggregate number of days that wards of the Board were held under guardianship was 385,767, or an average of 1,054 wards for every day of the year. The Board gave, moreover, 4,019 days' temporary care to children not its wards and not feeble-minded, under authority conferred upon it by the law and the courts, and supported feeble-minded children for 19,582 days.

No board was paid for temporary support of 443 children dealt with by the probation officer under act of March 3, 1901. The number of days these children were held under probation was 49,754, an average of 112.3 days' care to each.

The number of days' care of wards increased 39,685; that of children under temporary charge decreased 1,912; that of the support of feeble-minded children increased 1,293.

The increase in average number of wards was 106; that of feeble-minded 3, decrease of average number of temporary 3.

Details of expenditures of the administrative and other funds are given in the agent's report.

PER CAPITA COST OF CARE OF CHILDREN.

The aggregate cost of board and care, clothing and medical attendance of wards, and temporary charges not feeble-minded, including cost of administration and supervision, was \$55,212.29.

On a basis of 389,786 days' care given to these children, excluding care of children held on probation, the administrative expenditures were at the rate of 2.20 cents per diem, or \$8.05 per annum per capita, and the administrative and maintenance expenditures together were at the rate of 14.16 cents per diem, or \$51.82 per annum per capita.

The cost of administration was 89 cents less and the combined cost of administration and maintenance was \$5.38 more per capita per annum than in the preceding year, on the basis above stated.

If, however, the administrative expenditures be reckoned to cover 49,754 days' care given to children under probation, the rate of these expenditures per capita per diem is 2.10 cents and per annum is \$7.68.

The cost of maintaining feeble-minded children was \$211.73 per capita per annum, a decrease in rate of \$2.05 as compared with the preceding year.

As these rates are based upon the number of children in institutions as well as in private homes, and the children in institutions are not subject to the supervision of the agents in the same sense as those in homes, while many of the children in homes are maintained at no expense to the Board, the following table (p. 8) is given to show the financial operations of the Board and the pro rata cost of its work from several other points of view.

Per capita cost.

MAINTENANCE.

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Average number in boarding homes.....	20.64	47.74	70.73	79.7	113.7	144.6	119.6	121.92	132.32	143.91	130.29
Expense of maintenance in boarding homes.....	\$3,203.30	\$6,426.44	\$8,145.98	\$9,019.02	\$12,985.36	\$16,119.16	\$13,406.12	\$12,724.16	\$13,039.53	\$16,011.91	\$14,583.78
Per capita cost.....	\$155.20	\$134.40	\$115.17	\$113.16	\$114.20	\$111.46	\$112.23	\$104.36	\$98.54	\$111.26	\$111.16
Average number of wards in institutions.....	43.35	59.23	51.83	46.89	61.7	88.9	116.01	141.94	158.29	134.41	205.93
Expense of maintenance in institutions.....	\$4,738.00	\$6,173.59	\$5,821.72	\$6,192.09	\$9,229.78	\$12,792.47	\$17,555.52	\$23,261.12	\$26,836.27	\$20,073.88	\$32,028.51
Per capita cost.....	\$109.06	\$104.23	\$112.32	\$132.06	\$149.59	\$143.89	\$151.31	\$163.87	\$169.54	\$149.34	\$155.53
Average number in boarding homes and institutions.....	63.99	107.02	122.56	126.61	175.4	233.5	235.46	263.86	290.61	278.32	336.22
Whole expense of maintenance.....	\$7,941.30	\$12,600.03	\$13,967.70	\$15,211.11	\$22,215.14	\$28,911.63	\$30,961.64	\$35,985.28	\$39,875.80	\$36,085.79	\$46,612.29
Per capita cost, based on whole number on expense.....	\$124.10	\$118.66	\$113.15	\$120.14	\$126.67	\$123.81	\$131.49	\$136.38	\$137.21	\$129.65	\$138.63

ADMINISTRATION AND SUPERVISION.

Average number in free homes.....	46.24	114.38	164.66	200.19	209	252	331.52	400.85	475.64	622.49	671.37
Average number in boarding homes.....	20.64	47.74	70.73	79.7	113.7	144.6	119.45	121.92	132.32	143.91	130.29
Total average number subject to supervision.....	66.88	162.12	235.39	279.89	322.7	396.6	450.97	522.77	607.96	766.40	801.66
Total expense of administration and supervision.....	\$3,933.72	\$3,706.66	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,587.85	\$5,659.51	\$5,966.00	\$6,713.17	\$7,406.67	\$8,594.87	\$8,600.00
Administrative per capita based on number subject to supervision.....	\$58.80	\$22.87	\$16.99	\$14.29	\$14.21	\$14.26	\$13.22	\$12.84	\$12.18	\$11.21	\$10.72
Total average number of wards.....	110.23	221.4	287.22	342.22	423.31	519.2	608.8	664.71	766.25	900.81	1,007.59
Total expenses.....	\$11,875.02	\$16,306.69	\$17,967.70	\$19,211.11	\$26,802.99	\$34,571.14	\$36,927.64	\$42,698.45	\$47,483.43	\$44,680.66	\$55,212.29
General per capita.....	\$107.72	\$73.65	\$62.56	\$56.13	\$63.31	\$66.58	\$60.65	\$64.23	\$61.97	\$49.60	\$54.79

At the meeting of the Board held February 13, 1904, Mr. B: Pickman Mann resigned the office as secretary, which he had held since the first organization of the Board, such resignation to take effect on the 1st day of March. A special meeting of the Board to act upon this resignation was held February 20, at which meeting Mrs. Eliza A. Babson was elected secretary. At the meeting held March 12, the following resolution was adopted by the Board:

Mr. B: Pickman Mann having tendered his resignation as secretary to the Board of Children's Guardians, the Board accepts this resignation with deep regret, and desires to put on record its appreciation of the valuable services which he has rendered during the many years he has held this position and its thanks to him for his faithful and unremitting labors performed without compensation which have contributed so largely to the success of our work and illustrated in a marked degree our best ideals of public service.

The Comptroller of the Treasury having been requested to give an opinion on the question as to whether it was permissible to pay the agent of the Board a salary of \$300 as disbursing officer, the same was furnished as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., May 28, 1904.

SIR: In your communication dated May 23, 1904, you request my decision of a question which you present therein, as follows:

"The Board of Children's Guardians, at a regular meeting held May 21, 1904, established the office of disbursing officer of the Board of Children's Guardians and attached a salary of \$300 per annum. This was ordered to take effect June 1, 1904. The Board further appointed to that office John W. Douglass, already holding office under the Board, as its agent, at a salary of \$1,500 per annum. Is it permissible for the Board to pay, and for that person to receive, the two salaries from June 1, 1904?"

Section 3 of the act of July 26, 1892 (27 Stat., 269), creating the Board of Children's Guardians for the District of Columbia, provides as follows:

"That the Board shall elect from its own members a president, vice-president, and secretary, who shall severally discharge the duties usual to such offices, or such at the by-laws of the Board may prescribe. The Board shall have the power, subjects to the approval of the Commissioners, to employ not more than two agents, at an annual compensation not exceeding two thousand four hundred dollars for the two, and prescribe their duties, and to conclude arrangements with persons or institutions for the care of dependent children at such rates as may be agreed upon."

Section 1 also provides that the Board shall be composed of nine members, who shall serve without compensation.

The act of April 19, 1904 (public No. 187), making appropriations for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1905, contains the following appropriations:

"For the Board of Children's Guardians, created under the act of July twenty-six, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, namely: For administrative expenses, including salaries of agents, not to exceed two thousand four hundred dollars, expenses in placing and visiting children, and all office and sundry expenses, ten thousand dollars."

Under the foregoing provisions the Board is authorized, with the approval of the Commissioners, to employ "not more than two agents," at an annual compensation not to exceed \$2,400 for both of them. You do not state whether or not another agent has been employed, nor, if so, the compensation paid him. But whether another agent has been employed or not, I am of the opinion that you are authorized to employ either one or two agents at an annual compensation not to exceed \$2,400 in all; but that you are not authorized to pay, out of the appropriation indicated supra, any additional compensation to such agent or agents for any service required of him or them as disbursing officer.

Respectfully,

(Signed) R. J. TRACEWELL, *Comptroller*.

The PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS, D. C.

The Board has governed its actions in the matter accordingly.

The District of Columbia appropriation act approved March 3, 1903, contained the following provision:

The Board of Children's Guardians is hereby directed to contract for the care and maintenance of sixty wards of the Board at the Hart Farm School at the rate of two hundred dollars per annum each, and for this purpose the sum of twelve thousand dollars is hereby appropriated.

The Board has complied with the requirements and kept the specified number of children in the Hart Farm School during the year. A balance of 15 cents of the \$12,000 remained unexpended at the close of the year and was returned to the Treasury.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1905, made by the District of Columbia appropriation act approved April 27, 1904, are as follows:

Board of Children's Guardians: For the Board of Children's Guardians, created under the act approved July twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, namely: For administrative expenses, including salaries of agents, not to exceed two thousand four hundred dollars; expenses in placing and visiting children, and all office and sundry expenses, ten thousand dollars;

For maintenance of feeble-minded children, twelve thousand dollars;

For board and care of all children committed to the guardianship of said Board by the courts of the District and for the temporary care of children pending investigation or while being transferred from place to place, with authority to pay not more than one thousand dollars to institutions adjudged to be under sectarian control and not more than three hundred dollars for burial of children dying while under charge of the Board, forty thousand dollars;

In all, for Board of Children's Guardians, sixty-two thousand dollars.

The Board of Children's Guardians is hereby directed to contract for the care and maintenance of sixty wards of the Board at the Hart Farm School at the rate of two hundred dollars per annum each, and for this purpose the sum of twelve thousand dollars is hereby appropriated.

ESTIMATES FOR 1905-6.

The following estimates are made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906:

For administrative expenses, including salaries of one or more agents and of clerks and other employees, expenses in placing and visiting children, travel, transportation, rent, printing, stationery, furniture, telephone and all office and sundry expenses, including purchase of books needed for office use	\$12, 000
For maintenance of feeble-minded children	14, 000
For board, care, and clothing of and medical attendance on all children committed to the guardianship of the Board by the courts of District or held temporarily in charge of the Board in accordance with law, with authority to pay not more than \$2,000 to institutions adjudged to be under sectarian control, and not more than \$300 for burial of children dying while under charge of the Board	52, 000
In all	78, 000

The items upon which these estimates are based are stated in greater detail below, with some explanations thereof.

Salaries.

Agent, acting also as disbursing officer.....	\$1, 800
Employee designated as probation officer	1, 200
Executive clerk.....	1, 200
Clerk designated as placing officer.....	1, 000
One clerk, at \$840; two clerks, at \$720 each; one clerk, at \$600; one clerk, at \$500	3, 380
Messenger	420
Total.....	9, 000

The salaries now being paid are at the following rates:

Agent and disbursing officer	\$1, 800
Probation officer	1, 200
Executive clerk	1, 080
Placing officer.....	900
One clerk, at \$780; one clerk, at \$660; one clerk, at \$600; one clerk, at \$480.	2, 520
Messenger	300
Total.....	7, 800

This estimate contemplates the employment of one more clerk in the next year than the number now employed, which is one more than in the past year, and a slight increase in some of the salaries which it will be seen from the statement given are extraordinarily low in proportion to the responsible character of the services rendered.

The present agent has been in the service of the Board approximately seven years, the executive clerk eleven years—i. e., almost from the inception of its work—one clerk four years, two clerks three years, and the other employees, except an additional clerk appointed July 1, 1904, either one or two years. The executive clerk is an expert stenographer and typewriter and has direction of the whole work of the Board in the absence of the agent. Under the administrative supervision of the agent the probation officer is responsible individually for the guidance of the children committed to his care by the courts; and the placing officer, with the assistance of other clerks, for the finding of homes for placed-out wards and the supervision of such homes. The messenger is also a stenographer and typewriter. His present salary is less than that of an ordinary laborer in other District offices.

The appointment of an additional employee this year will enable the Board to devote to the finding of homes and the visiting of placed-out wards attention which has long been sorely needed both on the score of efficiency of supervision and the reduction of the cost of maintenance. The number of wards of the Board subject to supervision in private homes (leaving out of account institutions) June 30, 1904, was 838, an increase of 53 over the previous year. If a similar increase be made during the present year the number will reach 891. The proposed appointment of an additional employee for the following year will provide but three employees who may be kept with any constancy at this work. The Boston Children's Aid Society employs one visitor for each 60 children placed in homes. This Board should have at least one for each 150 children, and estimates at present only for one for each 300 children.

Miscellaneous office expenditures are estimated as follows:

Rent of office rooms	\$600
Stationery, printing, postage, telephone, and sundries	900
Travel and transportation	1,500
Total	3,000

With increased visitation the expenses for travel may be expected to increase correspondingly.

A per capita cost of \$15 per annum for the care of 900 children under supervision in private homes, leaving out of account other wards and charges of the Board, would amount to \$13,500, and such per capita cost is probably as little as will secure efficiency, but the estimate is made smaller.

The appropriation for care of feeble-minded children for the present year is \$12,000, which is scarcely more than the expenditure for the past year and will not provide for the probable increase in the class of dependents. At a per capita cost of \$225 an increase of ten dependents would more than exhaust the increased estimate.

The estimate for maintenance of other children is the same as the appropriation for maintenance for the present year, leaving the Board free to contract for the placement of its wards where it judges that they can be cared for best. The specific requirement for the expenditure of a part of the appropriation for the past year has resulted in the placing of many wards where it was not thought best for them, as well as in placing them where they cost more for maintenance than would otherwise have been necessary.

Circumstances appear to the Board to justify the placing of a larger number of its wards in "institutions adjudged to be under sectarian control" than can be paid for at regular rates under the present limit of the amount available for that purpose. The cost of such placement is no greater than that of placement in other institutions; hence an enlargement of the limit is solicited.

The estimate for burial expenses is the same as the appropriation for the current year, which it is believed will be sufficient, notwithstanding the expected increase in the number of wards under charge of the Board.

REPORTS OF AGENT AND OTHERS.

The reports of the agent and disbursing officer, the probation officer, and the physician are appended, containing valuable and interesting information and recommendations worthy of attentive consideration.

The services of the employees of the Board have been signally constant and faithful and deserving of special recognition. The relations of the Board to the several public and private organizations with which its work brings it in contact have been harmonious, evidencing a common disposition to promote the objects for which the Board was created.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM J. MILLER,
President.

ELIZA A. BABSON,
Secretary.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

AGENT'S REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

The BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS:

Some facts which a summary of statistics discloses of the year's work accomplished by your administrative force are hereby adduced. The most important work can not be reduced to a mathematical or statistical basis. The close personal touch with hundreds of young lives and hundreds of family homes, the loving sympathy and kindly advice given by trained and tactful officials, the inspiration and uplift which the personal element promotes, can not be given in figures or be brought out in a way the public understands in a brief annual report. In all the branches of your administrative work for the year the lives of nearly 2,000 children and one-half as many families have been touched and thereby benefited. This means tremendous power and influence, as well as tremendous responsibility. The solemnity and magnitude of that responsibility is felt by your official staff with great humility and assumed with a full sense of the limitations of human endeavor.

On July 1, 1903, your permanent wards numbered 993. During the year ending June 30, 1904, 213 were added and 72 dropped, leaving on that date 1,134 wards. The causes for the commitment of the 213 children are divided as follows: Destitute of suitable homes, 74; children of unfit parents, 64; delinquents, 63, and abandoned, 12.

The following is a summary of the cases investigated and of the permanent and temporary wards for each year of the board's existence:

Year.	Cases in- vestigated.	Permanent wards.	Temporary wards.	Probationary wards.
1893-94	290	203	48	.....
1894-95	370	110	62	.....
1895-96	392	93	70	.....
1896-97	502	88	92	.....
1897-98	517	95	100	.....
1898-99	732	135	113	.....
1899-1900	896	126	158	.....
1900-1901	1,065	146	144	95
1901-2	1,338	227	158	281
1902-3	1,228	214	166	355
1903-4	1,252	213	137	286
Total.....	8,582	1,650	1,248	1,017

These 1,134 wards were distributed on June 30, 1904, as follows:

White:	
Industrial Home School	37
Junior Republic	23
St. Joseph's Asylum	5
House of the Good Shepherd	4
St. Vincent's Asylum	1
St. Ann's Asylum	4
St. Agnes' Industrial Home	1
St. Rose's Industrial School	1
Bruen Home	32
Boarding homes	17
Total white on expense	125
Trial with relatives or friends	102
Trial for indenture	31
Trial for adoption	5
Indentured	97
Apprenticed	27
Absconders	9
Hospitals	4
	275
	400
Colored:	
Children's Temporary Home	63
Hart Farm School	60
House of the Good Shepherd, Baltimore	6
Boarding homes	135
Total colored on expense	264

Colored—Continued.

Trial with relatives or friends	176	
Trial for indenture	67	
Trial for adoption	8	
Indentured	145	
Apprenticed	27	
Absconders	44	
Hospitals	3	
	470	
		734
		1,134

Geographical arrangement of children June 30, 1904.

District of Columbia:

Trial for indenture	39	
Trial for adoption	9	
Trial with relatives	239	
Indentured	87	
Apprenticed	34	
	408	

New Jersey: Trial with relatives

6

Maryland:

Trial for indenture	22	
Trial for adoption	1	
Trial with relatives	6	
Indentured	52	
Apprenticed	7	
	88	

Virginia:

Trial for indenture	30	
Trial for adoption	2	
Trial with relatives	14	
Indentured	78	
Apprenticed	9	
	133	

Pennsylvania:

Trial for indenture	3	
Trial with relatives	6	
Indentured	7	
Apprenticed	1	
	17	

Delaware:

Trial for indenture	3	
Indentured	8	
Apprenticed	1	
	12	

New York:

Trial with relatives	2	
Apprenticed	2	
	4	

West Virginia:

Trial for indenture	2	
Indentured	7	
	9	

North Carolina: Trial with relatives

1

Rhode Island: Trial with relatives

1

Michigan: Trial with relatives

1

Colorado: Trial with relatives

1

Tennessee: Trial with relatives

1

Connecticut: Indentured

1

Illinois: Indentured

1

Cuba: Indentured

1

685

Boarding homes:		
In District of Columbia	141	
In Virginia	6	
In Maryland	5	
	—	152
In institutions—		
In District of Columbia	155	
Outside of District	89	
	—	244
Absconders		53
		1, 134

TYPICAL CASES.

One case of two white girls, aged 13 and 10 years, respectively, is particularly pathetic. The parents were both intemperate and the home life was far from happy. One day last July the older girl discovered the lifeless body of her father hanging from a rafter in the stable. He had committed suicide. The mother evidently was not deeply grieved over the occurrence, as the day after the funeral she was arrested for keeping a disorderly house. Several drunken men were found there, and her 15-year-old married daughter was also arrested on a charge of immorality.

The children were almost prostrated from grief and nervousness caused by their dreadful experiences. They were permanently committed to the Board and placed in charge of an aunt, who has a plain but respectable home.

A beautiful, intelligent little white girl of 4 years was taken under permanent care as a protection against an unworthy mother. The woman lived in a disreputable house and boarded the child in a cheap lodging house on Pennsylvania avenue. The father, a respectable young man, willing and able to provide for the child, appealed to the Board for its custody. The mother's character was such that she dared not make a fight in the case. The child is now with the father's family in a pleasant country home and is developing normally.

A bright little colored girl, 13 years old, who had been in care of a highly respectable white family nearly all her life and was receiving fine home and educational advantages, was claimed by an aunt, who took her to an alley home to act as nurse to young children while the woman went out to work. The Board at once took the case into court and secured a permanent commitment, returning the child to her white friends, secure from further interference.

G. T., a handsome manly little boy, aged 6 years, was found in a miserable hovel in a southwest alley in care of a grandmother who is always more or less under the influence of liquor. The mother was under indictment for robbing a drunken white soldier whom she had in the house. She is now serving a term in penitentiary for the offense. The father was in the workhouse. "G." was convalescing from typhoid fever, and the Associated Charity agent and District nurse were giving much time and attention to the case. Through the agency of the District nurse the child was sent to Children's Hospital until able to be brought into juvenile court. The little fellow is now healthy and happy with one of the nurses of the Board and seldom speaks of his former surroundings.

Many cases are reported of women leaving their infants with poor families, making promises of paying for board, and never returning. This is a common practice among nonresident women leaving our hospitals, and many children are thus put upon expense to the District. In several cases the woman has been located and made to take her child; but there is no law to punish the offender, as a child is not considered abandoned unless left in the open street. There should be some way of punishing these heartless, irresponsible mothers, and making it less easy for them to evade the consequence of their wrong-doing and bring odium upon the District. Moreover, as one half of all the expenses of prosecuting the work of the Board is imposed upon the District directly and the other half though borne nominally by the General Government is paid because the Government makes this payment in lieu of taxation the residents of the States are not entitled to avail themselves of specific appropriations to the District.

INFANTS.

There were among all the Board's permanent wards but 9 deaths the past year. Of these, 6 were under 2 years of age. Sixty-three children under 2 years of age were dealt with during the year, all permanent wards, 28 were brought forward from former years and 35 were received during the year. Among the latter were 12 abandoned infants, of which number 5 were foundlings. Not one death occurred among this class.

Six deaths among 63 children under 2 years of age dealt with, many of them received under conditions which make death appear certain, must be regarded as a remarkable record. Your system, with its intelligent administration, is responsible for the results. Clean family homes; a skilled physician always at command; an intelligent inspector constantly visiting, directing, and advising; these are the factors which save the lives of many unfortunate infants. In every police precinct is a nurse whose doors are open at any hour of day or night to receive genuine foundlings from police officials. All such nurses know what to do in emergencies and the Board's physician is promptly summoned. Abandoned infants are promptly administered to, but every effort is made later to discover the criminals who inhumanly desert their offspring. Sometimes they are found, and kindly but firmly made to feel their responsibility. Oftener they are undiscovered and consequently unpunished, save in the pangs of an outraged conscience.

A white female infant, about ten days old, was found in the vestibule of a South Washington house in early April. It was cared for in the usual way. A careful investigation of its clothing revealed a hospital mark. The infant was taken there and identified and names and addresses furnished. The mother, who lived in the country and had gone there, was sent for. She came, literally in fear and trembling. She was married in January, gave birth to her child in April and was ashamed to face her neighbors and friends. Temporarily distracted, she disposed of her infant in the first way that occurred to her. Scarcely had the piteous cries of her offspring ceased resounding in her ears when she repented her course. But she lacked the moral strength to assert her motherhood and went to her country home. She was talked to kindly but plainly. She finally asked if she could see the little infant and was given permission and accompanied to its temporary home. The mother love was awakened at once and she stayed with it all night. She went home the next day, saying she would again try to awaken her husband to a sense of his responsibilities. It took several weeks of hard work, but it was accomplished, and to-day husband, mother, and child form a happy family.

The total number of children under 2 years of age dealt with each year and the percentage of death to number dealt with are shown below:

Year.	Number of infants.	Percent-age.	Year.	Number of infants.	Percent-age.
1894.....	42	21.95	1900.....	75	21.33
1895.....	52	25.00	1901.....	56	19.64
1896.....	52	26.73	1902.....	59	18.64
1897.....	42	28.57	1903.....	55	20.00
1898.....	62	16.12	1904.....	63	9.5
1899.....	79	18.98			

Temporary work.

On temporary rolls July 1, 1903	11
Names added during the year	137

Total to be accounted for 148

Returned to parents	91
Permanently committed	36
Absconded and not recovered	2
Died	4
Sent to institutions	3
Transferred to probation list	1
On temporary rolls July 1, 1904	11

148

Temporary wards.

	Days on expense.	Cost.
In institutions	2,412	\$975.54
In boarding homes	1,607	489.54
For transportation.....		37.33
Total.....	4,019	\$1,502.41

Average daily expense, 37.3 cents.

You are entirely familiar with local conditions which appear to justify work of the character indicated above. The children dealt with in temporary work may be separated into the following classes: (1) Children whose parent or parents, through illness or other misfortunes, can not keep together the home; (2) children before the courts for some form of delinquency whose cases need further investigation; (3) abandoned, neglected, or abused children whose needs are immediate and pressing, and (4) absconders or lost children, to deal adequately with which classes involves some little time and the expenditure of money.

As stated in former reports, the general theory upon which your office acts in reference to these cases is that private charity should relieve temporary distress. This can be and is met very largely with the white children involved. But for the colored childred who need temporary care—and there are many more than white children—public or private provisions, aside from this Board are inadequate to meet the needs. The second class comprises quite a large number of children. When brought before the court for infractions of law, but two channels for commitment are open to the court, viz, Reform School or the Board of Children's Guardians. If the child's record and home history are not fully known, a temporary commitment to the Board of Children's Guardians for full investigation is made. These periods are made as brief as possible, but in a year they aggregate quite a number of days' care. The third class is taken under the provision in the act creating the Board, viz, children received temporarily may not be kept longer than one week, except by order of the police court or the criminal court. It is a wise and humane provision, enabling prompt aid to be given. The fourth class is brought to the Board by the police department or sent by the court for adjudication.

White boys.....	34	
White girls	21	
	—	55
Colored boys.....	48	
Colored girls	34	
	—	82
Total		137

PROBATION WORK.

Details of the probation work may be found in the report of the probation officer, and your attention is especially directed to his recommendations. A less number of juveniles were before the court the past year than the year before, and the percentage of those violating their parole was less. Why should not the system be extended to include adult first offenders?

The physically afflicted—the insane, epileptic, feeble-minded, etc.—are sequestered until cured. What folly it would be to commit an insane person to an asylum for thirty days, then turn him loose upon the community until some overt act was committed, and again commit him for perhaps sixty days, and so on ad infinitum.

It may seem out of place in an annual report of a child-caring agency to advert to matters touching adults, but the so-called probation system, if possessing any merit as applied to children, appeals equally forcibly in behalf of adults.

A few years ago youths of both sexes in this District were committed to jail or workhouse for limited terms or held at station houses with adult prisoners. By the act approved March 3, 1901, this system was abolished and a more humane one substituted, viz, that of committing juvenile delinquents to the Reform School or Board of Children's Guardians during minority—practically the indeterminate sentence or paroling such delinquents, first offenders, or those involving little or no moral turpitude—to the care of a probation officer. The system, with all the drawbacks or insufficient equipment, has worked well for three years. The natural inquiry is: "Why wouldn't it work well for adults?"

The recommendations for the betterment of the probation system in this District made in my last report are reiterated here. The first and foremost need is the creation and establishment by law of a separate and distinct juvenile tribunal, with original and summary jurisdiction. Such a court would occupy a commanding position upon the hilltop, where it could study and observe the entire field of child dependency and delinquency in the District of Columbia. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia in a letter to Congress, published as Senate Document No. 85, second session Fifty-eighth Congress, recommend such a court and indicate in a general way the scope of its functions. A bill was drawn for the creation of such a court, in harmony with the views of the Commissioners as expressed in the above-mentioned communication, and introduced at the last session of Congress.

But it did not receive consideration. It is, however, believed that concerted effort on the part of boards, agencies, and individuals interested, backed by the official support of the Commissioners, can cause its enactment into law at the next session of Congress.

Better supervision, by direct visitation, of probation children has been maintained the past year than during the preceding one, and still better will be this feature the coming year because of an additional employee, a portion of whose time will be devoted to this branch of the work.

A careful study of the statistics—comparative and actual—given in your probation officer's report, will disclose gratifying conditions in this department of your work.

PLACING OUT.

This branch of the work has been prosecuted with intelligent zeal. On June 30, 1903, there were 651 wards in free homes, while on June 30, 1904, there were 748 such wards. No department of your work is of more importance than this. An improper or unwise placement may be ruinous to young lives. A personal knowledge of each child—its physical and mental traits—coupled with an equally thorough knowledge of the home seeking a child, are two fundamental essentials to successful work in this line. Then a sifting, discriminating study, with a view to selecting the proper child for a particular home, will rarely result in failure. A two minutes' talk with many applicants is enough to get at their real motives. "For revenue only" is written all over them. "We expect much but will give little in return," is what they unconsciously tell.

The Board has insisted that its wards in private homes shall have the full advantages which the public schools of the localities afford. In few instances has it consented to the substitution of home instruction, and then only after the applicant signs an agreement as follows: "In consideration of the public school clause being waived in the above indenture contract, the said party of the second part hereby agrees that said child shall be given home instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, and such other branches as are taught in the public schools; that said instruction shall be given — hours each school day and during at least eight months of each year; that the time for such instruction shall be taken from the regular working hours of said child and not from the time which the child should spend in play and recreation; that quarterly reports as to the progress of said child shall be made in writing to the party of the first part, and that all necessary books and material for study and for carrying out the above provisions shall be furnished by the party of the second part."

During the past year there were 300 placements of children in free homes, and, of these, 177 children remained at the close of the year where placed, 95 were returned as unsatisfactory, and 28 absconded. Visitations have been made to nearly all the placed-out children, and many of them have received several visits. Six children were recalled from homes because the terms of the contract had not been kept. Closer union between the foster homes and your office is greatly to be desired. This can be effected only by an additional employee in this department.

A young colored girl of 15 years, accompanied by a matronly woman, came to the office one day recently. She was not at first recognized, but in a little while it was seen that the young miss was none other than little "C.," who, six years ago, was rescued from Willow Tree alley. She was soon placed in a Pennsylvania home, where she became a real member. This fall she enters the high school and proposes to become a teacher. She would be a credit to any color or community. A little white boy, 9 years, called at the office with a young woman. "This is my boy, whom I got from you seven years ago; he is a fine, manly little fellow, and I would not take the world for him."

"My boy" was little "J.," who was legally taken from a gypsy band when he was a mere babe. He was in a terrible physical condition from neglect and exposure. He found his way to this home; soon after he was "made over," and a finer specimen of boyhood does not walk the streets of Washington to-day. Instances similar to the above could be given by the score and should serve to emphasize the Board's usefulness. Not by its failures, after honest efforts, but by its successes should your Board be judged. Your agent has heard the placing-out system adversely criticised by intelligent people as a sort of peonage, semislavery, etc. To criticise is easier than to construct. These same critics do not offer any reasonable substitute. The scheme of a continuous existence through a chain of institutions from childhood practically through the period of youth has now few, if any, advocates. After several years of experience in this line of labor, your agent is more than ever firmly convinced of the wisdom of the plan of placing out dependent children in carefully selected family homes, under close supervision from your office,

ABSCONDERS.

Fifty-three absconders appear on our records June 30, 1904. This seems quite a large number, but in proportion to the number dealt with, and bearing in mind that this number represents the accumulation of eleven years, it is not an abnormal number. Of these but 12 are absconders within two years.

The ages of these absconders are approximately as follows:

20 years.....	3
19 years.....	7
18 years.....	9
17 years.....	9
16 years.....	6
15 years.....	8
14 years.....	3
13 years.....	2
12 years.....	0
11 years.....	1
10 years.....	4
9 years.....	1
Total.....	53

A large majority of these are capable of caring for themselves.

Financial exhibit, year ending June 30, 1904.

PRIMARY APPROPRIATIONS.

For maintenance.....	\$34,700.00
For adminstration.....	8,600.00
For feeble-minded.....	11,000.00
For Hart Farm School.....	12,000.00
For burial of wards.....	300.00
For deficiency appropriation for care of feeble-minded.....	1,000.00
Total.....	67,600.00

EXPENDITURES.

Maintenance:	
Private boarding homes.....	\$13,146.63
Institutions.....	19,461.94
Medical attendance and supplies.....	1,437.15
Clothing.....	566.72

	\$34,612.44
Administration:	
Salaries.....	6,418.74
Travel and transportation.....	873.12
Rent.....	480.00
Stationery and printing.....	328.51
Sundry office expenses.....	284.63
Postage.....	215.00

	8,600.00
Feeble-minded:	
Elwyn, Pennsylvania, Training School.....	7,218.03
Virginian Training School, Falls Church.....	4,111.54

	11,329.57
Hart Farm School.....	11,999.85
Burial of wards.....	75.00

	66,616.86
Balance returned to Treasury.....	983.14

The surplus amount returned to the United States Treasury is divided among the separate funds as follows:

Feeble-minded.....	\$670.43
Burial of wards.....	225.00
Maintenance.....	87.56
Hart Farm School.....	.15

	983.14

A comparison of the expenditures with the preceding year is as follows:

Total expenditures year ending June 30, 1904	\$66,616.86
Total expenditures year ending June 30, 1903	55,530.70

Total increase	11,086.16
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Increases:

To boarding homes	\$614.04
To institutions	1,474.20
To medical attendance and supplies	194.60
To stationery and printing	24.36
To sundry office expenses	301.87
To feeble-minded	605.53
To Hart Farm	8,258.44
	\$11,473.04

Decreases:

To salaries	128.52
To travel and transportation	192.58
To clothing	14.78
To burial of wards	51.00
	386.88

	11,086.16
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As will be seen from the above, the largest item of increase is in the amount paid to the Hart Farm School. Congress ordered the Board to maintain 60 children there at \$200 per annum, which it did, paying said school \$8,258.44 more than it did the preceding year. The next largest item of increase is \$1,474.20 paid to institutions. This was because a larger number of children appeared to need the discipline and training of an institution, and also because the rate of payment to at least one institution, the Children's Temporary Home, was increased from \$150 to \$180 per capita per annum. The other items of increase are all due to the increased number of children cared for and the necessary expenses incident thereto. In the matter of postage, which has never figured in any annual report prior to this, \$215 was expended.

The institutions with which the Board had contracts the past year, the actual amounts paid and the amounts due such institutions, the annual contract rate, the average number of children maintained therein and number of days' board furnished, are here given:

	Amount paid.	Amount due.	Annual rate.	Average number of children.	Days' board.
Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children	\$7,218.03	.....	\$225.00	32.08	12,893
Virginian Home and Training School for Feeble-Minded Children.....	4,111.54	.....	225.00	18.27	6,689
Hart Farm School.....	11,999.65	.....	200.00	59.99	21,962
Children's Temporary Home.....	9,350.86	.....	180.00	51.94	19,176
National Junior Republic	3,270.48	.....	150.00	21.80	8,519
Industrial Home School.....	3,224.63	.....	123.00	26.21	9,671
St. Ann's Infant Asylum	16.94	\$106.87	100.00	1.23	451
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum.....	183.48	187.12	100.00	3.70	1,355
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum.....	58.50	41.49	100.00	.99	366
St. Mary's Industrial School	48.45	16.49	100.00	.64	238
St. Rose's Industrial School .....	.....	28.85	100.00	.28	105
House of the Good Shepherd	110.83	153.32	100.00	2.64	965
House Good of Shepherd for Colored Girls, Baltimore	483.32	296.54	100.00	7.79	3,002
St. Agnes' Industrial School.....	96.00	.....	96.00	1.00	366
Bruen Home	2,616.55	.....	96.00	27.25	10,094
House of Mercy.....	1.90	.....	100.00	.01	7

DEFICIENCY.

Because of the limitations placed upon the Board by Congress in the appropriation bill, as follows: "With authority to pay not more than \$1,000 to institutions adjudged to be under sectarian control," the Board ceased its payments to sectarian institutions for the care of its wards on February 1. Computed on a per capita basis, the amounts due these institutions for services rendered the past fiscal year are as follows:

St. Mary's Industrial School, Baltimore.....	\$16. 49
St. Rose's Industrial School.....	28. 85
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum.....	41. 49
St. Ann's Infant Asylum.....	106. 87
House of the Good Shepherd, Washington.....	153. 32
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum.....	187. 12
House of the Good Shepherd for Colored Girls, Baltimore	296. 54

I respectfully recommend that Congress be asked for a deficiency appropriation of this amount for payments above indicated.

I hereby express to the members of the Board my appreciation of the privilege granted me of attending the National Conference of Charities and Correction at Portland, Me., in June last. The meetings were helpful and inspiring.

To all the members of the Board for considerate helpfulness, and to my fellow-workers in the office for hearty cooperation, I give grateful appreciation.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN WESLEY DOUGLASS,
Agent and Disbursing Officer Board of Children's Guardians.

REPORT OF PROBATION OFFICER.

The number of children received from court was 286. Of these 74 were white (73 male and 1 female) and 212 were colored (181 male and 31 female).

The last annual report indicates 157 children under active supervision at the close of the fiscal year. The number received during the year, 286, plus 157, made a grand total of 443 children dealt with during the year. The totals are tabulated below:

Under active supervision from last report	157
Received during the year	286

Total to be accounted for 443

These are accounted for as follows:

Serving full probation (six months)	248
Committed to a reformatory	20
Permanently committed to Board of Children's Guardians	11
In court and again placed on probation	4
Fines paid	10
Attained the age of 17 years	17
Sent to friends outside district.....	17
Enlisted in the marines.....	1

Under active supervision June 30, 1904	328
	115

Total number accounted for..... 443

The average age of the children received during the year is 13 years. The number at different ages is:

Seven years	3	Twelve years.....	35
Eight years	9	Thirteen years	40
Nine years.....	9	Fourteen years	46
Ten years.....	13	Fifteen years.....	41
Eleven years.....	32	Sixteen years	58

Classification of offenses.

Larceny	106	Carrying concealed weapons.....	2
Disorderly	50	Indecent exposure.....	2
Vagrancy	8	Unlawful assembly	2
Fornication	8	Riding on sidewalk	2
Incorrigibility.....	7	Malicious injury of property.....	1
Fighting	2	Improper care of team	1
Assault	28	Defacing property	1
Throwing missiles	18	Trespass on Government property ..	1
Playing craps	16	Fast driving.....	1
Destroying property	13	Obstructing street	1
Housebreaking.....	2	Unlawful riding steam cars.....	1
Car jumping	4	Riding without a bell.....	2
Fast riding bicycle.....	5	Riding without a light	1
Malicious trespass	3		

Instructive information of minor importance is given in the following miscellaneous table:

First offender	191	Residing in northeast	28
Half orphans.....	95	Attended day school.....	187
Full orphans	11	Attended night school	13
Attended divine services	244	Average age of pupil.....	12.5
Employed	152	Average grade of pupil.....	3.8
Total weekly wage	\$429.00	Never attended school	5
Maximum weekly wage.....	\$9.00	Average age of these.....	13
Minimum weekly wage	\$0.50	Whereabouts of father unknown ..	45
Residing on street	205	Mother in service.....	30
Residing in an alley	81	Born in District of Columbia.....	188
Residing in the northwest.....	151	Born in the States	94
Residing in southwest	61	Foreign born.....	4
Residing in southeast	46		

Number of cases investigated.....	636
Number of visits made to children.....	1,074
Number of reports to office by children.....	2,546

The past year was one of golden opportunity and rich fruition in the work of probation, and, comparing last year's report with this, it will be seen that the future is still roseate with hopefulness. The following table gives some of the differences:

Increased number serving full probation period	37
Decreased number received from court	69
Decreased number committed to Board of Children's Guardians	22
Decreased number committed to a reformatory.....	9
Decreased number of colored boys.....	63
Decreased number of larcenies	17
Decreased number of housebreakings	17
Increased number of whereabouts of father unknown.....	18

It will be seen from the foregoing that there has been an appreciable decrease in both the number of offenders and the seriousness of the offenses. There also has been a reduction in the number of arrests, from an average of 6.34 for each working day in July, 1903, to 2.7 for December, same year. This was not sporadic, but gradual. The average for the last half of the fiscal year would be slightly above that for December. Legislation must be enacted somewhere at some time to prevent offspring from the criminal, the degenerate, and from unfit parents. Unless this is done, civilization will continue to carry on her bosom the misshapen twin of the triple malady—dependency, deficiency, and defectiveness.

During the year valuable aid was rendered officially by Rev. Daniel E. Wiseman, voluntarily by Mrs. Mary C. Rugg, and by the Misses Bradshaw, Griggs, Moore, and Peck, of the National Training School for Deaconesses. While the volunteer work was well and faithfully done, it is, nevertheless, as a class, not the kind of care that produces clear and lasting impressions. It is inexperienced, oversympathetic, and tends to confuse the child as to authority.

The marriage of a 16-year old colored girl, placed on probation for disorderly conduct, is a step in the right direction. She showed signs of pregnancy soon after her commitment and readily gave the name of her paramour. He was hunted up

and they were given the choice between marriage and living together and the Reform School for the girl and the penitentiary for the man. Rev. Daniel E. Wiseman performed the ceremony without fee, witnessed by the probation officer. They are doing well.

That boys appreciate an effort to help them into useful manhood is evidenced by several cases where they asked to have the probation period extended another six months, and are living faithfully to the requirements. In several instances boys who had not, so far as known, committed any offense, came to the office, accompanied by former probation boys, and asked to be placed under the care of the probation officer, so they would not get into trouble. Quite a number came in for consultation and advice, and many parents brought their children to be talked to and in some cases placed on voluntary probation. This latter feature should be enlarged and encouraged and made a regular department of the probation work.

Through the kindness of Prof. B. T. Galloway, of the Agricultural Department, bulbs were given to the children on New Year's Day, 1904. The nature of the flower and its relation to the soil was explained, and it was shown how the beauty and fragrance would develop from the brown and lifeless-looking root. They were told that in each child there was latent manhood, with all its strength of power and usefulness, but, like the plant, it must be cared for and cultivated. Later in the season they were given flower and vegetable seeds from the Department for gardening purposes. Many are passionately fond of gardening and nearly all were successful with both bulbs and seeds.

The child that is morally strong will not burden the State with a criminal life. Knowing how deficient such training is in many of the homes of probation children, it was deemed wise to hold monthly meetings on Sunday, at which some simple object lesson calculated to inspire character could be given. It is the duty of every parent and educator to so inoculate the child against evil by the infusion of righteous precepts as to enable him to subconsciously resist evil. These meetings are held at the Central Union Mission, through the kindness of its board of managers, and are well attended.

Positions were secured for a large number of boys and girls at various places. In some cases these were for boys who had run away from home and whose parents refused to defray return expenses. This suggested the plan for an industrial home to which all vagrants could be sent from a certain district and kept until they earned transportation to their proper destination. This will solve the vexatious tramp problem, reclaim the individual, and save a too often useless expenditure.

The past year has added some weighty reasons why a separate juvenile court is an indispensable need, the omission of which is unfair and unjust to the children, their parents, and the public. It may not be good form to always express one's convictions, yet when it comes to choosing between a sacred duty to the child and its interests and what to some might seem presumptuous criticism of present conditions, one should not hesitate to speak out. What the child needs is justice tempered with mercy. No rigid rule can properly prevail. Each case must be studied, looked into, and decided as if it were the first and only one. A life is forming, and if the illusions of childhood are classed with the cunning of criminal manhood and so punished, it is a case of misfit justice which tends to produce what it obviously aims to correct. The prevailing idea in the juvenile court at present seems to be that there can be no justice without a conviction; consequently, convictions are too easy. When once infamy is stamped upon the record of a child by conviction, he must ever after bear to his hurt and the hurt of the State the mark of criminality.

Some cherished objects hoped, prayed, and labored for, all with a view to decrease delinquency and dependency, seem near to realization. Bills providing for a juvenile court, compulsory education, and a curfew, have been framed. The Industrial Home for Colored Youth is taking shape and the City Gardens Association is conducting a number of profitable gardens.

Respectfully submitted.

ZED H. COPP, *Probation Officer.*

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

The BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS:

I beg to submit herewith my annual report of the medical and surgical work for wards of the Board for the year ending June 30, 1904. I have had 261 wards under my care during the year. The whole number of cases treated was 528, and the number of visits made 1,013. The accompanying tables give the diseases treated,

the deaths, and the cause of death in each case; also a summary of the condition in which infants examined upon their reception by the Board were found.

All calls to sick wards are answered immediately, regardless of the hour of the day or night, and no pains, time, or expense are spared to relieve the child as soon as possible. Each child is dealt with as an individual, and special directions as to diet and care in each case are carefully given and carried out. To illustrate, we take in a little fellow with rachitis, his limbs so bent and otherwise deformed that walking is painful, laborious, and sometimes impossible. Such child given proper food, open air, baths, massage, and braces, fitted and adjusted from time to time as he grows, a little cheer, the atmosphere of home life (a thing he has never known, perhaps), and in a few years we have a very different child, who will be able to go out into the world with a healthy body instead of being a helpless cripple. We have many such cases.

The good work of the Board does not stop here. Every family where there is a ward of the Board is benefited in that they are instructed in hygiene in all its phases, and especially as to diet, ventilation, isolation of the sick, disinfection, the danger of that dread disease, consumption, and the necessity of avoiding the fatal trinity—dampness, darkness, and dirt. The nurses are taught the importance of keeping the children's teeth clean, and every child has its own toothbrush.

The nurses for infants are instructed in sterilizing and preparing the different foods and how to keep bottles and nipples sterile.

The devotion of the nurses in the employ of the Board and the excellent system adopted and carefully carried out in the care of all infants, and especially the provisions for immediate examination of all cases and prompt professional attention whenever required, have brought good results.

Diseases.	Cured.	Im- proved.	Died	Total.
Abscesses	9			2
Acne	2			6
Amenorrhœa		2		2
Anemia	7			7
Astigmatism		2		2
Bronchitis	24			24
Catarrh, nasal		6		6
Chicken pox	10			10
Cholera infantum	1		2	3
Circumcised	2			2
Conjunctivitis	3			3
Convulsions		5		5
Constipation	31			31
Coryza	21			21
Croup	4			4
Cystitis	5			5
Diarrhea	12			12
Dysmenorrhea	3			3
Dysentery	3			3
Eczema	21			21
Enlarged glands:				
Submaxillary		8		8
Cervical		3		3
Epilepsy		1		1
Fracture of humerus	1			1
General debility	12			12
Gonorrhea	2			2
Heat rash	4			4
Heat prostration	1			1
Hernia:				
Inguinal	1			1
Scrotal		1		1
Umbilical	9			9
Incontinence of urine	4			4
Indigestion	19			19
Jaundice	1			1
La grippe	14			14
Laryngismus stridulus			1	1
Malaria	3			3
Marasmus			2	2
Measles	27			27
Mumps	10			10
Mystagmus		1		1
Nephritis	4			4
Night sweats	2			2
Ophthalmia	2			2
Otorrhœa	6			6
Ovaritis		1		1
Phimosis	3			3
Pharyngitis	4			4
Pneumonia	2			2
Polypus, nasal	1			1

Diseases.	Cured.	Im- proved.	Died.	Total
Rachitis		16	2	18
Stomatitis	4			4
Syphilis, hereditary		4		4
Thrush	2			2
Tonsilitis	11			11
Tuberculosis			1	1
Typhoid fever	2			2
Ulcerated gums	4			4
Urticaria	4			4
Vaccinated				28
Whooping cough	5	2		7
Wounds:				
Contused	1			1
Lacerated	1			1
Punctured	1			1
Total	325	53	9	387

Infants examined.

Foundlings	5	Prognosis good	5
Abandoned	7	Prognosis doubtful	20
Destitute and neglected	23	Prognosis bad	10
Total	35	Total	35

Respectfully submitted.

JULIA R. HALL, M. D.

REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

	Term expires.
Mrs. Emily L. Nourse.....	1905
J. B. T. Tupper.....	1905
J. Ormond Wilson.....	1905
Mrs. Huldah W. Blackford.....	1906
Mrs. Lucie E. Blount.....	1906
Walter C. Clephane.....	1906
William B. Gurley.....	1907
Bernard T. Janney.....	1907
James B. Nourse.....	1907

OFFICERS.

President, J. Ormond Wilson, No. 1439 Massachusetts avenue NW.; vice-president, Bernard T. Janney, No. 1671 Thirty-first street NW.; secretary, Mrs. Huldah W. Blackford, No. 3156 P street NW.

COMMITTEES.

Buildings, grounds, expenses, and legislation.—William B. Gurley, chairman; James B. Nourse, J. Ormond Wilson.

Employees, education, and industries.—Bernard T. Janney, chairman; Walter C. Clephane, Mrs. Lucie E. Blount.

Admission, placement, housekeeping, and hygiene.—J. B. T. Tupper, chairman; Mrs. Huldah W. Blackford, Mrs. Emily L. Nourse.

SUPERINTENDENT.

Charles W. Skinner, at the Home, No. 2526 to 2576 Wisconsin avenue NW.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 15, 1904.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit herewith the eighth annual report of the District of Columbia Industrial Home School.

Very respectfully,

J. ORMOND WILSON,
President of the Board of Trustees.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

REPORT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL.

The board of trustees of the District of Columbia Industrial Home School has the honor to submit the annual report of the institution for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

MEETINGS.

Regular meetings of the board of trustees are held at the Home on the second Wednesday of each month, and special meetings when occasion requires.

Extracts from the minutes of the meetings held during the year are given below:

July 8, 1903.—Mr. Tupper reported for the committee on admission and placement that * * * had called on him. Mr. * * * was formerly an inmate of the Home and is now receiving a salary of \$1,300 at a private business established in this city. His career speaks well for the training he received here. He referred especially to the good moral instruction he received, for which he felt indebted to the institution. Such examples are encouraging in our work.

Mrs. Blackford informed the trustees that a picture of C. M. Mathews, former president of this board, has been presented by Mrs. Emily Mathews to the Home.

August 12, 1903.—The superintendent's report notes two entertainments given the children during the month. First, Mr. Huddleston, of Georgetown, D. C., a graphophone. Second, Miss Shuster, of Cincinnati, Ohio, a friend of Mrs. Blount. She recited several popular selections to the delight of the children. All who listened were charmed.

September 9, 1903.—On August 18, 50 officers and children were taken violently ill. Doctor Appleby was immediately summoned, and remained until the worst cases began to get better. Three were critically ill. The doctor called it ptomaine poisoning. On August 25 another outbreak of sickness occurred; this time 30 children.

The food used was referred to the health department, but the cause of the trouble has not been discovered.

August 29.—Through the kindness of the Potomac River Line Company and the Washington Railway Company, over 100 enjoyed a delightful day at River View.

October 14, 1903.—Mr. Nourse moved that the secretary inform Commissioner Macfarland that the trustees have not been able to determine the cause of the sickness at the Home in August, but since receiving Doctor Woodward's report, they have used every effort to comply with his suggestions. Adopted.

November 11, 1903.—A letter from Commissioner Macfarland addressed to the trustees in reference to the milk supply and the sickness at the Home during the month of August, was read.

Mr. Skinner read his reply to the inquiries. Mr. Janney moved that the reply to Mr. Macfarland, prepared by Mr. Skinner, be approved and the secretary forward the same. Adopted.

December 9, 1903.—Superintendent reported on needle baths and shower baths. Some of the committee have considered them. Also the superintendent submitted estimates of expense recommended by all the commissions and the secretary of the Board of Charities. The estimated expense is about \$330. The health office instructed the superintendent to obtain drawings and estimates which were submitted.

On motion the superintendent was authorized to have the needle baths and shower baths introduced into the boys' bathroom according to plan submitted. Adopted.

January 13, 1904.—Mr. Tupper moved that the regulation No. 1 "that no child under 5 years of age or over 12 years of age shall be admitted without a special order of the board" be changed to read:

"That no child under 6 years of age or over 14 years of age be admitted without a special order of the board." Adopted.

February 10, 1904.—A letter from the Commissioners replying to a communication from the secretary in regard to a report by the Navy Department about the receiving field at the Home was read.

The Commissioners state the correspondence with the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory on the subject. The superintendent has been assured that the new pump which has just been installed would, under the direction of the superintendent of the Industrial Home School and in connection with the attention which he would give to the matter, remedy the conditions complained of.

It was moved that the letter be accepted and filed with the superintendent. Adopted.

March 9, 1904.—Mr. Janney moved that the superintendent be authorized to buy sufficient putty to protect the greenhouses. Adopted.

Mr. Tupper moved that the superintendent be authorized to purchase lumber and do the necessary painting and repairs of the greenhouses under the direction of the committee on buildings and grounds. Adopted.

April 13, 1904.—Mr. Nourse moved that the superintendent be authorized to drain the southeast corner of lot, and if he can not get the privilege of using the dump at Thirty-seventh street that a fence to screen the corner be built to cost about \$75. Adopted.

Letters were received from the Commissioners accepting the resignation of Mr. C. B. Rheem as trustee and appointing Mr. Walter C. Clephane in his place, both taking effect March 14, 1904.

The president appointed Mr. Clephane on the employment committee to succeed Mr. Rheem.

May 11, 1904.—Mr. Janney moved that Mr. Tupper and Mr. Skinner be appointed to confer with the Board of Children's Guardians to inform them that after the 1st of July \$12.50 will be required for board of wards instead of \$10.25 as per contract. Adopted.

June 8, 1904.—Mr. Tupper moved that a vote of thanks be extended to Mrs. Gurley for her valuable donation of books; also to Mrs. Miller for two large maps, and that the secretary notify these ladies of this action of the board. Adopted.

Mr. Clephane moved that a committee be appointed to introduce military drill at the Home. Adopted. The chair appointed Mr. Clephane and the superintendent a committee, on this motion.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORTS.

The superintendent makes reports monthly to the board, giving full particulars respecting transactions at the home, with recommendations and requisitions for supplies.

The following extracts are taken from these reports, commencing July 1, 1903, and ending May 30, 1904:

JULY, 1903.—There have been a few cases of throat and stomach trouble and at least one case of mumps during the month. Olga Thornley, a little girl of 7, on the 12th, fell while crossing the drive to her garden and broke her arm. Doctor Appleby attended her and she is doing well.

The farm.—Only a few of the farm products have been marketed, owing to the large demand at the home. The children enjoy the tomatoes, cucumbers, and corn. We have planted a large crop of late potatoes—some of them in August.

The health officer came to inspect the sewage system here and was very much surprised that the pump was not effective. He since told me that he had addressed a letter to the Commissioners regarding it.

AUGUST, 1903.—*The shop.*—The shop has been open since the 20th of August. Mr. Neible began by cleaning and repairing. The boys were taught to use the whitewash brush skillfully. While their lime did not hold out to go over all the walls twice, they improved the interior very much, in addition to making 22 tables. He desires to organize classes for the younger boys in knife work, using the Sloyd system as a basis. It will call for a few more tools, but I am in favor of the classes.

The farm.—The late farm crops are promising, especially the potatoes and beans. If the frost will hold off long enough we shall have enough turnips, cabbage, celery, and potatoes to keep our large family through the winter.

SEPTEMBER, 1903.—The health of the children has been good of late. Occasionally a case of mumps appears to remind us that the disease is still with us. There have been a few cases of bad sore throat.

The shop.—The shop work is progressing with enthusiasm. In addition to making 40 tables for the market the class has painted the fences and shop, remodeled benches, and extended to the ceiling the partition that separates the apartments of the help from the laundry. They have upholstered chairs and put in the usual number of lights of glass.

OCTOBER, 1903.—*The shop.*—Delay in procuring lumber delayed table making for a time, but Mr. Neible has improved the opportunity to make the shop look a little better and to give special instruction to the class in the use of tools. The lumber is now here.

NOVEMBER, 1903.—Thanksgiving dinner was all that could be desired. The children expressed themselves as delighted. We did not allow them to go to their relatives; but their friends were permitted to visit them, and those who did not expect visitors were allowed to go to the Zoo.

The shop.—The shop boys have done good work in repairs that speak for themselves, and in table making as well. Their motto hereafter will be not quantity, but quality, of table. I believe we may expect a higher price for such work. Hereafter we shall charge \$1.15 for 3-foot 6 inches, and \$1.25 for 4-foot tables.

DECEMBER, 1903.—During December Doctor Appleby made seven visits to the school to see Oscar Thorn, who fell from the nursery play-room window. He came twice to see William Railey and Aubry Stevens, who were threatened with pneumonia, and to see Malcolm Harris, who was thrown from the market wagon by a runaway horse. All recovered and are now in good health.

The gas pendants were placed in the school building and the connection with the main was made in time for us to hold our Christmas exercises in that building. The Christmas tree was the gift of our neighbor, Mr. Norton. It was trimmed by officers and children. The presents were in most instances very satisfactory, and what has surprised us most is that some of the toys are still in good condition and are zealously guarded. The singing and recitations would compare favorably with such entertainments in other Sunday schools. All appreciated the recitations by Miss Blount and the remarks by Mr. Nourse and the presence of a number of visitors.

The Christmas dinner was all that could be desired—stuffed turkeys, gravy, mashed potatoes, celery, cranberry sauce, and oranges. After dinner several of the children were allowed to go home, but none for more than a single day. Several children and parents were much grieved that they were not allowed to remain longer.

On New Year's Eve the children recited and sang selections appropriate for the occasion. The officers also contributed to the musical part of the programme. After this, through the kindness of a friend, ice cream was served to all.

By comparing the measurements of the children with that of the measurements taken on the 2d of January, 1903, I am gratified to find that every child has increased in weight and height. And also that these gains surpass the corresponding gains made by the Boston public-school children.

JANUARY, 1904.—The health of the children continues good. Except for falls and colds the hospital would be vacant.

The draining of the maple grove is nearly completed and on the whole is very satisfactory. No water stands there now after rain.

FEBRUARY, 1904.—While there has been much sickness outside the school, it is pleasant to record that we have been so highly favored that we have not felt obliged to call a physician since early in January.

The school reports for some reason have not been quite equal to those of former months.

The observance of Washington's Birthday was the event of the month. After the children had sung and recited selections appropriate to the occasion, Rev. Mr. Coleman, of the Baptist Church in Georgetown, delivered a witty, interesting, and instructive address, which was greatly appreciated.

The Rev. Mr. Bratenahl sent a large package of the Youth's Companion to the home. These were divided between the boys and girls. They enjoy the stories and the pictures.

The shop boys have been busy painting. They have painted the walls of their play room, the ceiling and walls of the sewing room, and the lower hall. It is our plan to continue the work as soon as we get our requisition for paint.

MARCH, 1904.—The health of the children has been so good that we were not obliged to call a physician during March.

Five thousand carnations have been purchased at a cost of \$70 and expressage. They are all potted and looking fine. The sale of lilies was quite satisfactory and all of our plants, including narcissus, azaleas, lilies, and spirea, gave a small profit. The work on greenhouses is progressing finely, and it has all been done by the shop boys.

APRIL, 1904.—The health of the children has been so good that Doctor Appleby has not been called to see a child for more than three months.

There is better self-control among the children, and the graver offenses against discipline are largely committed by those who have been in the school but a short time.

The shop boys have been busy building the fence that was authorized at the last meeting, painting the greenhouses, and building new benches.

MAY, 1904.—The general health of the children has been good; but there have been several cases of sore throat and a few of ringworm. We are preparing individual towels for all the children and hope to compel their use by preparing cabinets similar to those in which we now keep their toothbrushes. These will be placed in the wash rooms, and the keys will be given to an officer, who will unlock them when it is time to wash.

An entertainment was given to the children by the officers on the evening of May 27. It was a play entitled "Doctor Cureall." A few friends were present. All enjoyed the presentation, and at the close the children were served with ice cream.

The Hon. W. J. Welsh, president of the board of trustees of the Susquehanna Valley Home of Binghamton, N. Y., spent Sunday, May 29, with us, and in the afternoon briefly addressed the Sunday school. He expressed himself as highly pleased with the industrial features of the school.

Mr. Jordan, manager of the Washington branch of the Equitable Life Insurance Association of the United States, spoke interestingly to the children on the evening of the 29th and encouraged them in their love of music.

Mr. Fuller, general manager of the Metropolitan Railroad, has granted permission to us to procure soil for the greenhouses from the car-barn lot. Those of you acquainted with the efforts in the past to secure soil will appreciate the value of this privilege. I ought to add that the soil is first class.

The farmer has been greatly annoyed by poor seed, and has been compelled at great expense to replant both corn and potatoes. I have reported this matter to the District authorities.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The following is an extract from Superintendent's report concerning the Portland Conference:

I desire to thank the board of trustees and the District Commissioners for the privilege of attending the National Conference of Charities and Correction, held at Portland, Me.

By all present it was said to be one of the most inspiring conferences held. The papers and discussions upon the subject of dependent, delinquent, and defective children recognized the need of institutional work, and there were many excellent hints regarding the best methods of training boys and girls in such institutions by men and women of experience. One speaker called attention to the special advantages of assembling the children for chapel exercises at the morning or evening hour and the power of music, instrumental and vocal, over the children; another to the advantages of calisthenics in educational development; others to the educational value of manual training; others to the benefits of military maneuvers.

There was a wide range of subjects as the programme indicated.

BOYS' SUPERVISOR.

Mr. Robert L. Haycock is the boys' supervisor. The office of supervisor is unique in its bearing upon the boys as well as in its relation to the institution. Although an overseer in every sense of the word, he must be to the boys an elder brother and playmate. Sharing with them the pleasures of coasting and skating in winter, he also plays with them on the ball field and looks on at the swimming pool in summer. He acts as advisor in their troubles and as referee in their quarrels. It is usually the supervisor who puts them to sleep with story or anecdote, and he is the first to greet them with a "good morning."

The boys play marbles, spin tops, walk on stilts, fly kites, swim in the pond, pick blackberries, trap rabbits, gather wild flowers in the woods, while the more sedate can enjoy a good book. Sometimes they take excursions to the river to fish, or down town to visit the Capitol and other public buildings.

Mr. Haycock says:

Last winter when some of the boys began reading trashy literature and dime novels we tried to stop it by putting into their hands something better. The good prevailed. Our most important task is to ascertain the propensities and capabilities of each individual boy, and then to strive to bring out and develop the best that is in him.

The new boy, coming to us so often with evil habits uncurbed and rudeness so evident, soon becomes inured to our ways of doing things. Regularity in living soon gives him a better complexion and a happier expression, makes his work seem

easier and his play more enjoyable. His disregard for law and order gives way to consideration and respect for companions as well as officers.

Such changes for the better are very encouraging to us, but now and then there comes a ward like an enigma, hard to solve. Such a boy is the object of our deepest concern.

THE SCHOOLS.

Mr. Robert L. Haycock is also principal teacher. The school work moved on smoothly and well throughout the session. A step upward was taken by adding the seventh grade, much to the delight of the advanced pupils.

The first and second grades were taught by Mr. Hendry, the third and fourth grades being under Miss Donovan, while the principal had in charge the other three, the fifth grade in the morning and the sixth and seventh in the afternoon.

Although the pupils were in school only a half day, their averages in the final examinations were not far behind those of other public schools. Their exhibit in drawing was especially creditable.

On Flag Day, Rev. N. H. Miller delivered a patriotic address. The assembly room was bright with flags and bunting.

The boys and girls improved greatly during the session because of the study hour provided for them during the winter evenings.

Mr. Haycock says:

Our school gardens are among the best in the city. We have under cultivation over 200 cannas, 150 geraniums, 75 salvias, 60 nasturtiums, 25 heliotropes, 20 hollyhocks, besides helianthus, sweet alyssum, and mignonette. The schoolhouse lawn has been greatly improved and beautified.

INDUSTRIAL BRANCHES.

MANUAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Frank R. Neible has been in charge of the department of manual training. He has taught the boys the proper use of tools and how to build structures, and has not lost sight of the fact that the most important of all building is character.

While we have been unable to carry out a specific course in bench work as is given in the public schools, the practical work has been made interesting, instructive, and helpful.

The average number in the class has been ten, some recruits being added each month, so that during the year a large number of boys have had the advantage of this branch of work.

The industry of making plain tables for market has been kept up, the largest output for any one month being 42 tables. While not engaged in making tables, the class has built partitions, steps, new floor in the stable, fences, reroofed greenhouse, put in new benches, constructed cabinets, and did all the repairing of doors, windows, screens, glazing, etc., and has painted the play room, basement hall, the halls in main building, clothing room, sewing room, 3 wards in hospital, the paling fences, and 4 entire greenhouses.

Mr. Neibel has resigned to accept another position. His resignation was accepted with regrets.

THE GREENHOUSES.

Since March last 3 of the greenhouses have been practically rebuilt, and all have been repainted.

Two houses have been planted in carnations of the following varieties: 1,365 Queen Louise, 830 Genevieve Lord, 1,295 Mrs. Thomas W. Lawson, and 830 Estelle.

Two other houses are planted in roses: Brides, bridesmaid, and golden gate. Another house is devoted to 100 chrysanthemums, 500 lillies, 200 azaleas, 100 crimson ramblers, 400 spirea, and 100 asparagus springeri.

There are six boys in this class. They have learned how and when to ventilate and how to regulate the temperature.

Each of four boys is responsible for a house. He keeps the weeds out of the benches and looks after the appearance as well as the productiveness of the plants.

A new boiler is to be installed, and thus the greenhouses will have an independent heating plant.

The outlook for the coming season is favorable.

This work is under the charge of Irving Hines.

Receipts and expenditures of greenhouses.

Plants, soil, hose, etc	\$646. 75
Salary of florist	540. 00
Estimated cost of fuel	500. 00
Total expenditures	1, 686. 75
Receipts from sales	856. 02
Deficit	830. 73

THE SEWING CLASS.

Mrs. Annie M. Stidham, sewing teacher, reports a very satisfactory year. The girls have done good work and shown an improvement in every way.

Her class is composed of younger girls than in the two years previous to this.

The fancy-work class was a success, and quite a display of fancy articles was on exhibition Christmas.

Pieces of clothing made	1, 020
Pieces of house furnishing	534
Pieces for hospital use	45
Repairing house linen	30
Total	1, 629

REPORT OF THE BOYS' MATRON.

Miss Jennie M. Roberts, the boys' matron, reports under her care 65 boys. Highest number in any one day 66. She says:

When the boys come and go as is often the case here it is harder to see results of one's work, but we put forth every effort to make the boy see that the child is father of the man, and to teach him to do a few things well, rather than to do many indifferently.

The health of each and all has been, and is, exceptionally good, and it gives me much pleasure to have the honor of reporting in its fullest meaning and broadest sense that "All's well."

THE GIRLS' COTTAGE.

The girls' cottage is under the charge of Mrs. Lacey C. Haycock, cottage matron.

The record was broken in June, with 49 enrolled. The average enrollment has been about 45, which number fills all the dormitories.

Much improvement can be seen in attention to personal cleanliness and self-respect. The larger girls help the smaller ones along these lines. They take much pride in the tidiness of their respective dormitories and in the general appearance of the cottage.

During the winter evenings, when the girls must be indoors most of the time while out of school, their entertainment requires much attention. The young ones utilize the play rooms, the older girls study, read, or do fancy work. By changing the sewing room we were able to give them a bright, comfortable reading room, which they needed very much.

THE NURSERY.

Mrs. E. L. Risdon reports 27 boys in the nursery at the close of the year, the highest number reached during the year being 31.

Some of the boys work in the greenhouses, some in the carpenter shop, others on the farm, while some assist in the general work of the dormitory, cleaning, mending, etc. The dormitory has been moved into the main building, making it much more comfortable than before.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

During the spring the board of trustees decided that the physical and moral welfare of the boys would be materially enhanced by the establishment of military drill as one of the features of the instruction in the school. The officers were fortunate enough to secure the assistance of Mr. G. H. Huddleson, recently the colonel of the High School Cadet Regiment, who has ever since the middle of June been in regular attendance at the school, twice a week, instructing the boys in the elements of military science. The results of the military instruction are now apparent in the bearing and discipline of the boys, and it is confidently believed that the effect of this training will materially conduce to the best interests of the institution. The thanks of the board are due to Mr. Huddleson for his efficient services, which have been extended entirely without charge.

THE LIBRARY.

Several additions have been made to the library during the year by contributions from friends.

Such books as "Esop's Fables," "Boys of '61," "Robinson Crusoe," "Boys of '76," Seton Thompson's Books on Animals," are eagerly read by the children, some of whom are forming a marked reading habit.

This has been noticed in the after life of some of the children who have been placed in homes.

One party writes of one of the boys, "He loves to read."

HEALTH OF THE CHILDREN.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

Dr. J. F. R. Appleby, physician to the Home, reports that during the year ending July 1, 1904, there were no deaths among the children of the school.

Much of the sickness among the children was of a mild and unimportant nature, with two notable exceptions.

August 18, 1903, there was an extensive outbreak of ptomaine poisoning, when 50 of the children and some adults were seized. Again on August 25 we had another, but less extensive attack, when 30 of the children were seized and a few adults. In each of these attacks a few of the children seemed in a dangerous condition and required close attention.

Each outbreak occurred several hours after the morning meal, and nearly all were taken about the same time. The wards of the hospital were rapidly filled.

The symptoms were nausea and vomiting, severe abdominal pains, loss of muscular power, headache, pallor, cold skin and extremities. Some were nearly in a state of collapse, while others were affected lightly.

On each occasion a list of the foods eaten at breakfast by each patient was noted and samples of each and the matter vomited directed to be submitted to the health officer for examination.

There was no single article of food which each of those affected had taken at breakfast. Germ-bearing meats, milk, and cheese are the principal factors in ptomaine poisoning.

It may be thirty-six hours after such food has been eaten before the outset of an attack. In other words, it may be that way before sufficient germs have multiplied in the intestinal tract to give rise to an attack; hence the difficulty in ascertaining which article of food contained the poisonous germs.

All the patients made speedy recovery.

ADMISSION AND PLACEMENT.

Owing to the increased cost of maintenance the contract with the Board of Children's Guardians for next year will provide a payment of \$12.50 per month instead of \$10.50 for each child placed in the institution.

The Board of Children's Guardians has arranged to visit children placed out in homes by the board when their agent or visiting officer is visiting homes in the neighborhood.

Attention is called to the letter in the Appendix in regard to one of our wards placed out about nine years ago.

TRANSFER OF INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL PROPERTY TO THE NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

The transfer of the Industrial Home School property to the Navy Department for the use of the Observatory awaits the necessary legislation.

It would be well in the meanwhile to be considering the question of location and plan of buildings that will be needed when the institution is removed.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

Number of children in the home July 1, 1903	118
Number of admissions during the year	97
Total cared for during the year	215
Discharged during the year	82
In the home July 1, 1904	133

Received from the Board of Children's Guardians	63
Returned to parents or friends	18
Provided with situations or homes	11
Returned to the Board of Children's Guardians	48
Absconded	5
Average number of children cared for during the year	123
Average age of children in the home July 1, 1904:	
Boys	11
Girls	10½
Officers and teachers	22
Total number of days' maintenance furnished inmates	44,966
Highest number of inmates in institution at any one time during the year (boys, 87; girls, 48)	135
Lowest number of inmates in institution at any one time during the year (boys, 77; girls, 35)	112
Normal capacity of institution (boys, 110; girls, 40)	150
Per capita cost of maintenance	\$177.65

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1904.

453 bushels of tomatoes	\$181.20
93 bushels of green tomatoes	7.90
54 bushels of early potatoes	48.60
50 bushels of string beans	30.00
45 bushels of white potatoes	40.50
38 bushels of green peas	30.40
35 bushels of onions	35.00
35 bushels of turnips	8.75
24 bushels of sweet potatoes	36.00
10 bushels of okra	2.50
6 bushels of carrots	3.00
5 bushels of parsnips	5.00
2,200 heads of lettuce	44.00
1,120 heads of early cabbage	78.40
7,750 bunches of spring onions	387.50
2,750 bunches of celery	137.50
161 bunches of beets	8.05
155 bunches of radishes	7.75
9,515 cucumbers	95.15
3,425 squashes	102.75
800 cabbage	56.00
11,875 ears of corn	118.75
15 barrels of kale	6.00
95 quarts of lima beans	9.50
30 quarts of blackberries	8.00
834 dozen of eggs	166.80
Total value of vegetables, fruit, and eggs	1,655.00

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures for the year:
Maintenance account:

Balance of school fund account, July 1, 1903	\$913.79
Appropriation for maintenance	17,000.00
Receipts from greenhouse sales	856.02
Receipts from shop	184.60
Receipts from board of children	730.38
Receipts from farm sales	64.26
Receipts from Board of Children's Guardians	3,234.88
Total	22,983.93

Expenses:

Salaries.....	\$7, 159. 24	
Forage	379. 44	
Gas and electricity	464. 57	
Fuel	2, 193. 85	
Bread	1, 304. 28	
Shoe repairs	362. 31	
Milk	1, 286. 82	
Shoes.....	602. 05	
Material used in industries.....	825. 83	
Medicine and drugs	65. 21	
Clothing, provisions, medical attendance, etc.....	7, 207. 47	
		\$21, 851. 07
Balance.....		1, 132. 76

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The amount appropriated for repairs and improvements of buildings and grounds was \$2, 000. 00

Amounts expended:

Fitting up dormitory and kitchen	\$123. 05	
Gas pendants and gas fitting	186. 60	
Repairing roof	72. 00	
Repairs to boilers and plumbing.....	133. 58	
Papering four rooms.....	44. 60	
Draining grounds.....	56. 00	
Bathroom improvements.....	330. 00	
Paints, lumber, etc	528. 48	
Pennington boiler	253. 00	
Plastering.....	32. 11	
Pipe, putty, etc.....	240. 58	
		2, 000. 00

Received for sewage pumping plant..... \$550. 00

Expended:

For electric current.....	\$56. 50	
For care of electric pump	200. 00	
		256. 50

Balance 293. 50

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1905.

The following appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1905, were made by the District of Columbia appropriation act, approved April 27, 1904:

For the Industrial Home School:

For maintenance	\$17, 000
For repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds	2, 000
For cost of operating pumping plant to dispose of sewage	550

ESTIMATES FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

The following are the estimates submitted for the year ending June 30, 1906:

For the Industrial Home School:

For maintenance	\$18, 000
For repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds.....	3, 000
For cost of operating plant for the disposal of sewage.....	550
For the expense of visiting and inspecting the condition of wards put out in homes.....	500
Total	22, 050

CONCLUSION.

The board of trustees is pleased to recognize the faithful and efficient services rendered by the superintendent and the employees, and to acknowledge the hearty cooperation and valuable assistance received from the District Commissioners, the Board of Children's Guardians, and the Board of Charities.

J. B. T. TUPPER,
WALTER C. CLEPHANE,
HULDAH W. BLACKFORD,
Committee.

APPENDIX.

List of employees and salaries.

[Approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.]

Name and occupation.	Date of appointment.	Salary per annum.
Charles W. Skinner, superintendent	January, 1903	\$1,200
Miss Jennie M. Roberts, matron	July, 1895	480
Mrs. Elizabeth L. Risdon, matron	July, 1899	360
Mrs. Lacey C. Haycock, matron	October, 1903	360
Miss Marilla Bloom, assistant matron	June, 1904	300
Mrs. Sarah E. Jarvis, assistant matron	February, 1898	300
Mrs. Helen G. Bohlmann, supply matron	June, 1904	360
Mrs. Ellen D. McLoughlin, housekeeper	April, 1903	360
Mrs. A. M. Stidham, sewing teacher	October, 1901	360
Mrs. Ida E. Coyle, nurse	August, 1902	300
F. R. Neible, manual training teacher	do	600
Irving Hines, florist	March, 1904	420
Robert L. Haycock, supervisor	October, 1903	.....
Christopher Eckert, engineer	July, 1903	600
Daniel W. Mills, farmer	January, 1903	360
Josephine Gibson, cook	August, 1902	216
Virginia Cross, housemaid	do	144
Clara Price, housemaid	March, 1904	144
Nora T. Skinner, temporary teacher of summer school	June, 1904	a 5
Mrs. Huldah W. Blackford, secretary to the board		100

a Per week.

The regular employees have their board, room, and washing in addition to salary.

DENTIST'S REPORT.

Mr. SKINNER,

Superintendent Industrial Home School.

DEAR SIR: At this time, the close of the first year of systematic treatment and care of the teeth of the children of the institution, permit me to report that there has been an examination made of the mouths of all the children twice during the year. Sixty-one boys and 39 girls received professional treatment at my office, nothing being found necessary to be done for the others at that time. In addition to the professional attention they have received through your systematic method of having them keep their teeth clean, a wonderful improvement has been wrought, and a lasting benefit to the future health and appearance, as well as habits, of the child. Trusting the great good that you are doing for them will be appreciated here, as we know it will be hereafter,

I remain, yours, obediently,

THOS. J. JONES.

LETTER RELATIVE TO ONE OF OUR WARDS.

WASHINGTON, August 8, 1904.

DEAR SIR: About nine years ago John ———, an inmate of the Industrial Home School, was placed in my charge by the officials of that institution, with the understanding that I should care for him until he attained the age of 18.

I beg to inform you that John was 18 years old on the 1st instant, and that I have paid to him the sum of \$50, as originally promised.

Knowing you are interested in "your boys," I take pleasure in saying that, while John was delicate in health and possessed of several undesirable traits of character when he was placed in my charge, he is now a sturdy youth (weighs about 160 pounds) and possesses the desirable characteristics usually found in a country boy. He has decided to work for me on a salary, and, as he is very economical, I believe he will eventually become a well-to-do farmer, unless there is a decided change in his character.

Very truly,

JAMES A. KEMP, *Rockville, Md.*

C. W. SKINNER, Esq.,

Superintendent Industrial Home School, Washington, D. C.

ESTIMATES.

INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL,
Washington, D. C., September 8, 1904.

GENTLEMEN: Herein please find estimates for maintenance, etc., of the District of Columbia Industrial Home School for the year ending June 30, 1906.

For two years, because of the increased price of fuel, the added cost of living generally, and the increase in the number of our wards, we have been compelled to ask for an appropriation of \$4,000 to cover a deficiency, which was kindly given us by Congress, or we should have suffered.

Our board of managers is unanimous in believing that we should ask for a fund to be used in visiting our wards who have been placed out in homes, of whom there are now about 100, which we have been heretofore unable to do because of the absence of money for this purpose.

The appropriation of \$2,000 "for repairs and improvement of buildings and grounds" heretofore made, has been sufficient to do the most needed repairs only, so that many repairs have been left unattended to, making it necessary for a larger appropriation for this purpose in order that we may be put in good condition again.

For the reasons herein set forth we ask for the following appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1906:

For maintenance	\$18,000.00
For repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds	3,000.00
For cost of operating plant for the disposal of sewage	550.00
For the expense of visiting and inspecting the condition of wards put out in homes.....	500.00
Total	22,050.00

Respectfully submitted.

B. T. JANNEY,
Vice-President, District of Columbia Home School.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

PROPOSED ACQUIREMENT BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT OF PART OF THE GROUNDS OF THE INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, September 19, 1904.

DEAR SIR: The Commissioners directed me to send you herewith a copy of their letter to the Secretary of the Navy, under date of August 12, 1904, as their response to your request of the 8th instant to be furnished with a statement regarding the present status of the proposed transfer of the grounds occupied by the Industrial Home School to the United States for the use of the Naval Observatory.

Very respectfully,

W. TINDALL, *Secretary.*

Mr. B. T. JANNEY,

Vice-President Industrial Home School.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, August 12, 1904.

DEAR SIR: In pursuance of an understanding between the Navy Department and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory and the secretary of the Board of Charities were designated to confer in reference to the terms of settlement in the matter of the proposed acquirement by the Navy Department of that part of the Industrial Home School tract lying within the limits of the Naval Observatory circle. The Commissioners are advised by the secretary of the Board of Charities that the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory and himself have reached a final agreement, as follows:

"The Navy Department to acquire, by purchase, legal title from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, (a) the plat of ground that is situated within the Naval Observatory circle, amounting to 6.764 acres, more or less, being parts of land generally known as the Industrial Home School property, for the sum of \$74,404. (b) To secure a lease from the District Commissioners, at a nominal rental, until such time as the land, or the most of it, may be required for street purposes, of that other portion of the said Home School property described as follows:

"Begin on the Observatory circle where it intersects the north boundary of the Industrial Home School grounds; thence south 79 degrees 28 minutes west along said boundary a distance of 285 feet; thence south 275 feet; thence east about 160 feet to said Observatory circle; thence northeasterly along said Observatory circle to place of beginning; about 1.40 acres.

"(c) To acquire by purchase title to all buildings on the aforesaid pieces of property at a cost of \$110,000; a total of \$184,404."

The Commissioners desire to be informed whether this report meets the approval of the Navy Department, and, if so, whether it is the desire of the Department to join with the Commissioners at the ensuing session of Congress, in asking for legislation to carry into effect the recommendations made.

Very respectfully,

HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND,

President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Hon. PAUL MORTON,

Secretary of the Navy.

ORGANIC ACT OF CONGRESS.

[Approved June 11, 1896.]

The board of managers of the Industrial Home School, on or before the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, shall transfer said school to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and said Commissioners shall thereupon appoint a board of trustees of said school, consisting of nine members, whose terms of office shall be, for the first appointment, three members for one year, three members for two years, and three members for three years, and thereafter all appointments shall be for a term of three years, except appointments to fill out unexpired terms. The board of trustees so appointed by the Commissioners shall manage the school under such regulations as now exist or may hereafter be made by said board, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia; all designations for employment in said school, made by said board of trustees, shall be subject to the approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and, in the event of disapproval by said Commissioners of any selection by said board of trustees, the said Commissioners shall make the appointment. All supplies for said school shall be obtained by requisition upon said Commissioners, and all moneys received at said school as income thereof from sales of products and from payments for board and instruction, or otherwise, shall be paid over to the said Commissioners to be expended by them for the support of the school as herein provided.

REPORT OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF DESTITUTE COLORED WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

OFFICERS.

President, Mrs. H. M. Hatch, 1316 S street; vice-president, Mrs. A. M. Edgar, 1325 Q street; treasurer, Mrs. Ida D. Bailey, 1713 T street; secretary, Mrs. Helen A. Cook, 1118 Sixteenth street.

Board of managers.—Mrs. A. P. Shadd, Mrs. M. V. Datcher, Mrs. C. F. Grimke, Mrs. M. L. Meriwether, Mrs. H. R. Tindall, Mrs. E. P. Messer, Mrs. K. J. Johnson, Mrs. R. L. Brooks, Mrs. I. M. Howard.

Trustees.—Mr. John F. Cook, Dr. C. B. Purvis, Rev. F. J. Grimke.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 24, 1904.*

DEAR SIR: In answer to your first requirement, I beg leave to refer you to page 3 of the accompanying report, which contains a list of the trustees and of the executive committee, composed, in obedience to the charter, of the officers and the board of managers.

The financial statement embraces (a) the value of the land on which the home is situated, estimated at \$70,000; the buildings at \$30,000, and personal property—furniture, household linen, clothing, etc.—at \$1,000.

The endowment fund consists of \$21,000, so invested and secured by real estate as to yield an annual income of \$1,015.

There is no indebtedness except for current expenses, which are paid monthly.

(b) The statement of receipts and expenditures for the year ended June, 30, 1904, furnished by the treasurer of the association, accompanies this report.

(c) The National Association respectfully asks of Congress, by and with the approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the Board of Charities, the usual amount of appropriation, viz, \$9,900.

The accompanying table, showing admissions and discharges, has been prepared by the superintendent, who has all the data.

There have been no unusual happenings during the past year; no epidemic of sickness, no extraordinary expenditures, no remarkable events of any kind. But few changes occur among the officers and teachers. They have been chosen not less for their efficiency in the performance of their duties than for their unselfish desire to promote, in every way, the comfort and happiness and the future welfare of the little ones committed to their charge.

The bill for the extension of Eighth street NW. passed both Houses of Congress at its last session, but the objectionable houses, with their untidy occupants, continue to block up Eighth street, as before.

A number of new members, whose names will appear in the next printed report, show that there is no diminution of interest in this department of charitable work.

Good reports continue to come in from children who have been indentured in preceding years. The larger number of applications invariably come from neighborhoods where other children have been placed. The universal testimony is that the boys and girls are well trained before leaving the Home; that they have acquired a degree of helpfulness and self-control which enables them at once to adapt themselves to their new conditions. In many cases they remain as paid employees after their term of apprenticeship has expired.

The managers can but feel encouraged that such good results should follow their efforts, and they earnestly hope that so beneficent an institution may long continue as a blessing to the deeply unfortunate class of children who come under its mild but firm control.

Respectfully submitted.

HELEN A. COOK, *Secretary.*

MR. GEORGE S. WILSON,
Secretary Board of Charities, District of Columbia.

Report of admissions.

	Boys.	Girls.	Women.	Total.
Number of inmates in institution June 30, 1903.....	60	42	8	110
Admitted during year (new)	13	5	2	20
Readmitted.....		1		1
Total.....	73	48	10	131
Returned to relatives or friends	10	11		21
Provided with situations or homes	4	1		5
Otherwise provided for	1	1		2
Died		2		2
Number of inmates remaining in institution June 30, 1904.....	58	33	10	101
Inmates reported above as readmitted who went away since June 30, 1903		1		1
Daily average number of inmates	53.1	35.6	9	97.7
Total number of days' maintenance furnished inmates	19,385	12,272	3,454	35,111
Highest number of inmates in institution at any one time during year.....	60	46	10	110
Lowest number of inmates in institution at any one time during year.....	49	40	8	93
Normal capacity of institution	60	60	10	130

Total number of days' maintenance furnished employees, 6,025.

REBECCA J. COLE, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF TREASURER.

The following is a complete statement of the receipts and disbursements of the National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children for the year ending June 30, 1904:

PUBLIC FUNDS.

RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
From appropriation \$9,900.00	Salaries..... \$3,000.60
	Medicine, surgical supplies, and instruments 55.87
	Current repairs to maintain property .. 423.55
	Other items of current expense 505.71
	Food, etc. ^a 5,840.57
	Balance on hand 73.70
Total 9,900.00	Total 9,900.00

^a Food, clothing, and other expenses, as shown in abstracts.

PRIVATE FUNDS.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Balance from last quarter.....	\$812.01	Salaries.....	\$913.50
From board of inmates, cash	23.33	Water rent	44.28
Interest	1,414.50	Repairs.....	93.84
Donations	20.00	Food	208.15
Membership dues	20.00	Other items of current expense	63.48
Sale of rags	.90	Fuel.....	27.60
		Household goods	44.80
		Clothing.....	27.78
		Box rent	5.00
		To ward	23.38
		Balance in cash	40.85
		Balance on hand (Bank of Washington) ..	798.08
Total	2,290.74	Total	2,290.74

IDA D. BAILEY, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE WORKING BOYS' HOME AND CHILDREN'S AID ASSOCIATION.

Officers.—President, Mrs. William Ker; vice-presidents, Mrs. Henry M. Teller, Mrs. Andrew C. Bradley, Mrs. Charles Parrish; secretary, Mrs. R. H. Atwater; treasurer, Miss F. G. Childs. Officers of junior committee: President, Mrs. Gilbert H. Grosvenor; vice-president, Miss Edith Miller; secretary, Mrs. Charles W. Rae; treasurer, Mrs. John C. Poor.

This institution has been in existence in this city for the past eighteen years. In January, 1886, it was incorporated as the "Newsboys' and Children's Aid Society," and since that time has—thanks to the liberality of those who have been interested in its labors—done necessary and commendable work in the field covered by it.

It has recently broadened the scope of its activities and has been incorporated as the "Working Boys' Home and Children's Aid Association," in order that its name may be more indicative of the actual work which it now proposes to do. It is no longer limited to the aiding of newsboys as such, but its advantages are to be extended to all deserving poor boys who are under the necessity of working for a living and are in need of the assistance which the institution is able to offer. This assistance includes good and wholesome, but inexpensive, board to all boys admitted to its privileges. In addition the institution offers a temporary abiding place for children whose parents can afford to pay for their care, but who, from their occupation and circumstances, are not able to provide supervision of their children during absence at their callings.

The buildings and grounds owned by the institution are situated at the corner of C and Third streets NW., and comprise assembly rooms, dormitories, a gymnasium, reading rooms, and all other necessary appointments for a home for boys. The home is nonsectarian, but the boys are surrounded by influences tending to make them earnest Christian men. An inspection of the workings of the institution and of its buildings is earnestly invited.

While its buildings and grounds are free from debt, there is urgent need for means to carry on the work of the institution.

The dues of members are \$1 per annum, sustaining members \$5. Life membership is acquired by the payment of \$50 at one time.

Yearly subscriptions, and donations in sums however small, will be most thankfully received.

Report of admissions, discharges, etc.

Number of inmates in institution June 30, 1903.....	20
Admitted during year (new)	81
Readmitted.....	11
Total.....	112

Returned to relatives or friends (on vacation at close of school).....	27
Provided with situations (16) or homes (1).....	17
Transferred to other institutions.....	1
Otherwise dismissed or left.....	26
Died.....	0
Number of inmates remaining in institution June 30, 1904.....	41
Total.....	112

Inmates reported above as readmitted who went away since June 30, 1903.....	1
Daily average number inmates.....	36
Total number days' maintenance furnished inmates.....	13,140
Highest number of inmates at any one time during year.....	41
Lowest number of inmates at any one time during year.....	20
Normal capacity of institution.....	50
Total number of days' maintenance furnished employees.....	2,190

(N. B.—The board of managers decided in June, 1904, to have the school children remain in care of the Home, and not sent elsewhere for the summer, as was done the previous year.)

REPORT OF DISBURSING OFFICER.

PUBLIC FUNDS.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
From appropriation.....	\$1,000.00	For salaries.....	\$485.00
		For other items of current expense.....	515.00
Total.....	1,000.00	Total.....	1,000.00

PRIVATE FUNDS.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Balance from last year.....	\$5.06	For salaries.....	\$644.00
From board of inmates.....	840.50	For medicine, surgical supplies, and in-	
From all other sources.....	3,422.53	struments.....	25.95
		For current repairs to maintain property.....	268.35
		For other items of current expense.....	2,487.16
		Balance on hand.....	842.63
Total.....	4,268.09	Total.....	4,268.09

(Miss) F. G. CHILDS,
Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON HOSPITAL FOR FOUNDLINGS.

Directors.—Z. T. Sowers, W. F. Mattingly, M. M. Parker, J. B. Larner, A. B. Browne, Mrs. H. M. Hutchinson, Mrs. L. M. Smithe, Mrs. J. B. Kendall, Mrs. M. C. Stone, Mrs. W. H. Bayly.

Officials.—Z. T. Sowers, president; Mrs. H. M. Hutchinson, vice-president; Mrs. L. M. Smithe, secretary; W. F. Mattingly, treasurer.

Medical staff.—Z. T. Sowers, M. D., chief; D. K. Shute, M. D., ophthalmologist; C. W. Richardson, M. D., laryngologist; M. F. Cuthbert, M. D., S. S. Adams, M. D., J. R. Wellington, M. D., H. A. Robbins, M. D., specific diseases; V. B. Jackson, M. D.; R. B. Carmichael, M. D., dermatologist.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9, 1904.

GENTLEMEN: The board of directors of the Washington Hospital for Foundlings have the honor to transmit to you the annual report of that institution for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

Number remaining in hospital June 30, 1903.	46	DEATHS.	
Number received during the year.....	48	1903—July	12
Readmitted	3	August	5
Total	97	November	3
Adoptions during the year	18	December	2
Deaths	36	1904—January	1
Total	54	February	2
Number remaining June 30, 1904.....	43	March	4
Daily average during the year	40+	May	1
		June.....	6
		Total	36

Of this number, 29 were under 6 months of age, 5 were under 9 months, 1 under 1 year, and 1 over 1 year.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

Diagnosis.	Cured.	Improved.	Died.	Total.	Diagnosis.	Cured.	Improved.	Died.	Total.
Abscess.....	1	.....	.....	1	Indigestion, acute intestinal....	11	12	.....	23
Athrepsia .....	.....	.....	2	2	Influenza	1	.....	1	2
Birth, premature.....	.....	.....	1	1	Intussusception.....	.....	.....	1	1
Bronchitis.....	5	.....	.....	5	Malnutrition .....	.....	.....	6	6
Colitis, entero-.....	.....	.....	2	2	Marasmus.....	.....	.....	8	8
Dermatitis.....	5	.....	.....	5	Ophthalmia.....	2	.....	.....	2
Eczema.....	.....	11	3	14	Parotitis	4	.....	.....	4
Enteritis, gastro-.....	.....	2	1	3	Phimosis	12	.....	.....	12
Fever, thermic.....	.....	.....	1	1	Pneumonia, broncho-.....	1	.....	2	3
Furunculosis	2	4	.....	6	Pneumonia, croupous.....	.....	.....	2	2
Gastritis.....	2	.....	.....	2	Rhus toxicodendrom	1	.....	.....	1
Heart, congenital malformation	.....	.....	.....	.....	Total	47	29	36	112
of.....	.....	.....	2	2					
Inanition.....	.....	.....	4	4					

Report of admissions, discharges, etc., for year ending June 30, 1904.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number of inmates in institution June 30, 1903	17	29	46
Number of inmates received during the year	24	27	51
Admitted (new)	22	26	48
Readmitted	2	1	3
Provided with homes	4	14	18
Died	15	21	36
Number of inmates remaining in institution June 30, 1904	24	19	43
Inmates reported above as returned or readmitted who went away since June 30, 1903		1	1
Daily average number of inmates			40+
Total number of days maintenance furnished inmates			14,768
Highest number of inmates in institution at any one time during year			49
Lowest number of inmates in institution at any one time during year			33
Normal capacity of institution			50
Total number of days maintenance furnished employees			6,303

Financial statement.

[William F. Mattingly, treasurer.]

Assets:

Estimated value of real estate	\$140,000.00
Estimated value of personal property (consisting of furniture, equipment, and supplies on hand)	1,000.00
Total assets	141,000.00

Liabilities None.

GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATION.

Receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1904.

Receipts:

Appropriation	\$6,000.00
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Expenditures:

Salaries and wages	3,214.92
Medicine, surgical supplies, and instruments	75.86
Current repairs to maintain property	244.06
General maintenance not included above	2,465.16

Total expenditures 6,000.00

PRIVATE FUNDS.

Receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1904.

Receipts:

Balance June 30, 1903	\$306.18
Donation, Hon. Wm. Connell, Scranton, Pa. (in memoriam)	3,000.00
Interest	8.33
All other sources	1,779.00
Total receipts	5,093.51

Expenditures:

Interest	112.50
Current repairs to maintain property	226.38
Payments on debts	3,000.00
General maintenance not included above	1,394.74

Total expenditures 4,733.62

Total expenditures from Government and private funds 10,733.62

Balance in bank June 30, 1904 359.89

Total balance 359.89

Estimate for appropriation for 1906 6,000.00

The board of directors respectfully and earnestly request your highly valued cooperation in obtaining the continuance of the annual appropriation of \$6,000 for the coming year.

The cost of maintaining so many children is, of course, heavy.

We have no endowment fund.

The Congressional appropriation is used solely for maintenance, and upon dues of the members of the different boards and upon donations from friends of the charity we are entirely dependent for means to meet our other expenses.

The great work of the charity, and the most satisfactory, is the number of adoptions, which have provided, since 1887, happy homes for 229 little waifs.

Respectfully submitted by the board of directors.

Z. T. SOWERS, *President.*

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

REPORT OF ST. ANN'S INFANT ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request I most respectfully submit the following:

St. Ann's Infant Asylum was incorporated August, 1863. This corporate body consists of seven members (Sisters of Charity), president, treasurer, and secretary, and four other members. There is no change in the members this year, all being reelected to fulfill their offices another year. Sister E. Relihan, president; Sister Mary Teresa, treasurer; Sister Vincentia Waltzing, secretary.

Annual meetings of the board, at which all the members are present, are held regularly, and when necessary extra meetings are held.

The workings of the asylum are always the same—the constant care of the helpless little ones confided us. We have no suggestions to make regarding the work of the asylum, as we have not the means of extending in any way the work, which we would be most happy to do were it in our power to do so.

Our quarterly reports and vouchers faithfully rendered show that we can not possibly practice economy any more than we do. We are grateful to Congress for the help which they so cheerfully give us, and most earnestly request that they will grant us our usual appropriation for the year 1906.

We also tender our sincere thanks to the gentlemen of the Board of Charities, also to Mr. George S. Wilson, secretary of the board, who is always ready and obliging, etc.

We have been fortunate in receiving legacies this year, and hope soon to obliterate all standing indebtedness for additional buildings of past years.

Estimated value of property	\$100,000
Personal property	950

Debt of 1903, \$500.

I remain, very respectfully,

Sister E. RELIHAN, *President.*

Report of admissions, discharges, etc.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Number of inmates in institution June 30, 1903	60	55	.....	.....	115
Admitted during year (new)	40	41	.....	.....	81
Total	100	96	.....	.....	196
Returned to relatives or friends	11	11	.....	.....	22
Transferred to other institutions	7	10	.....	.....	17
Died	12	9	.....	.....	21
Number of inmates remaining June 30, 1904	72	64	.....	.....	136
Total	102	94	.....	.....	196
Daily average number of inmates .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126
Total number days' maintenance furnished inmates .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,780
Highest number inmates at any one time during year .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	136
Lowest number inmates at any one time during year .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120
Normal capacity of institution .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140

Total number days' maintenance furnished employees and officers, 10,951.

REPORT OF DISBURSING OFFICER.

PUBLIC FUNDS.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
From appropriation	\$5,400.00	For salaries.....	\$1,115.00
		For other items of current expense.....	4,285.00
Total	5,400.00	Total	5,400.00

PRIVATE FUNDS.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Balance from last year	\$122.00	For salaries.....	\$208.00
From board of inmates.....	1,326.20	For medicine.....	122.69
From labor of inmates	140.00	For other items of current expense.....	3,469.10
From legacies	2,201.63	For extraordinary repairs.....	858.00
From all other sources	1,005.56	Balance on hand	137.60
Total	4,795.39	Total	4,795.39

Sister ELIZABETH RELIHAN.

REPORT OF THE GERMAN ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Officers.—President, Fred. Imhof; vice-president, Wm. Kettler; secretary, Wm. F. Meyers; treasurer, Chas. G. Rogier.

Board of directors.—Jac. J. Appich, Geo. J. Bessler, C. A. Didden, Chas. Graff, John A. Griesbauer, A. Gude, Fred. Imhof, Jacob Jose, Louis Kettler, Wm. Kettler, Werner Koch, Theo. Plitt, Chas. G. Rogier, Andrew Löffler, John F. Schneider, Wm. H. Veerhoff, John Walter, M. D., W. F. Kahlert (Simon Wolf, Chr. Heurich, Geo. J. Seufferle, and Wm. Kettler, honorary); Jacob Gerstenberg, superintendent; Mrs. Margaretha Gerstenberg, matron.

Delegates.—Ladies' Aid Society, Mrs. R. Botsch; Ladies' Sewing Society, Mrs. Louise Muehleisen; Arminius Lodge, No. 25, F. A. A. M., H. Rothschild; Germania Maennerchor, Leon Pohlmann; Washington Saengerbund, John Waldmann.

Ladies' Aid Society.—President, Mrs. R. Botsch; first vice-president, Mrs. J. G. Barthel; second vice-president, Mrs. Pauline Walther; recording secretary, Mrs. R. Kettler; financial secretary, Mrs. M. Boettcher; treasurer, Mrs. C. Schaefer.

Ladies' Sewing Society.—Honorary president, Mrs. Emma Poesche; president, Mrs. Louise Muehleisen; first vice-president, Mrs. Kathrin Löffler; second vice-president, Mrs. Clara Marx; recording secretary, Mrs. R. Sanders; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Emma Thomfordt; treasurer, Mrs. Emma Klakring.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 15, 1904.*

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request of the 16th ultimo, I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions of the German Orphan Asylum for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, together with a financial statement covering the same period.

We are again able to report a most satisfactory result of our year's work. The members of the board, as well as the two ladies' societies, have worked harmoniously under the able direction of the presiding officer, Mr. Fred. Imhof.

The attendance at the board meetings has been very good. The home has been kept in good repair. A stone step has been built from the front entrance to the road, and the buildings have been painted inside and outside, the cost of which has not been paid and is not included in this year's financial statement.

The number of the inmates at the beginning of the fiscal year was 45—26 boys and 19 girls.

The number at the end of the fiscal year is 47—27 boys and 20 girls. Seven children were admitted and 5 discharged during the year. Of the 5 discharged 4 were returned to guardians, 1 was placed to learn a trade.

All the children of school age (37) attended the school at Good Hope, D. C., and their progress has, in general, been very satisfactory.

The health of the orphans has been exceptionally good; no serious illness occurred in the institution.

The following legacies were received during the year: Mrs. Kathrine Ardeeser, \$25; John Wagner, \$700.

I also submit a list of officers, directors, and delegates, and in the name and by direction of the board of directors respectfully solicit continuance of your recommendation of an appropriation of \$1,800 for maintenance and support of our institution.

Very respectfully,

WM. F. MEYERS, *Secretary.*

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Report of admissions, discharges, etc.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number of inmates in institution June 30, 1903	26	19	45
Admitted during year	4	3	7
Total	30	22	52
Returned to relatives or friends	2	2	4
Provided with situations or homes	1	.....	1
Number of inmates remaining June 30, 1904	27	20	47
Total	30	22	52
Daily average number of inmates	27	20	47
Total number days' maintenance furnished inmates	9,882	7,320	17,202
Highest number inmates at any one time during year	27	21	48
Lowest number inmates at any one time during year	26	18	44
Normal capacity of institution	30	30	60

Total number days' maintenance furnished employees, 1,830.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FUNDS.

RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
Balance from last year	For rent
From board of inmates	For salaries
From legacies or endowments	For material to be used in industries
From interest	For medicine, surgical supplies, and instruments
From sale of products	For current repairs to maintain property
From all other sources	For other items of current expense
From appropriation	For extraordinary repairs or improvements
From return of loan	Added to endowment or sinking fund ..
Total	Balance on hand
	Total

WM. F. MEYERS, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE.

JULY 15, 1904.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the eleventh annual report of the Municipal Lodging House, for the year ending June 30, 1904.

I was appointed as superintendent, my appointment going into effect August 1 of last year, during which time I have given careful thought and earnest effort for the betterment of this institution; have held on to such rules and methods as were good, which I found in vogue at my coming to the lodging house, and have tried in various ways to make improvement.

During the year 1903 the Municipal Lodging House fell heir to \$1,000 through the goodness of the late William M. Galt. Mr. Charles J. Bell and Mr. James E. Fitch, who were named trustees, expended the money improving the house, valuable improvements being made. Two splendid porcelain-lined bath tubs were installed. One new dormitory which made room for 12 cots was added. A new kitchen was formed in the building, where an abundance of light and air are obtained. The capacity of the dining room for the men who come to us has been more than doubled. New skylights and windows were put in, improving the ventilation and light in a great degree, thus saving 50 per cent of gaslight. A storeroom was also constructed where our stores are kept under lock and key, an essential requisite.

The heating and ventilation of the entire building were completely transformed, and we now have most comfortable quarters for 50 men. Various other improvements were made with the thousand dollars, which we tried to make go as far as possible, but we are still badly in need of new closets and plumbing, and also of one more bath tub, and cement floors, which would add greatly to the health and comfort of those who take shelter under our roof.

There was a great increase of men over the previous year. The number of men cared for during the fiscal year 1904 was 5,611, an increase of 3,199 over the year before. This was largely due to the great amount of public work under contemplation, which attracted a great many workingmen to the city. The number given below of men securing employment from the lodging house includes only those who reported, but fully as many more were sent to fill positions, and it is gratifying to see many of those who have obtained work through us not only holding their jobs, but being promoted.

I would recommend that in the winter season, when we have large numbers of men coming to us (and that is the time of year when few improvements are going on), arrangements be made with the authorities, allowing the superintendent of the Municipal Lodging House to furnish a gang of men daily to sweep the streets and clean off snow, under the supervision of the street-cleaning department, the men to receive half pay, or even less, from the District government, and at

the same time be allowed to board and lodge at the lodging house. Many a man who has been allured to our city through reported prospects of work would, by this plan, be enabled to earn money to return to his home, and not be dependent upon the District for transportation, or be tempted to beat his way on the freights. I believe, however, that there would not be a very large percentage of the men who would accept such an opportunity to earn money, but it would be a great help to worthy men and at the same time would in a measure prevent "bums" from coming to town.

We have a very limited wood-yard space, and if we could use a few of the men on the streets, it would greatly relieve the congested condition of the wood yard in the winter season.

During the year our cooperation with police authorities, Board of Charities, and Associated Charities has been more extensive than heretofore.

The total number of persons cared for during the year was 5,611; 14,665 meals were served, and 6,335 lodgings furnished.

Appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.....	\$4,400.00
Expenses:	
Provisions	\$879.08
Supplies	917.38
Salaries.....	2,584.55
	<u>4,381.01</u>
Balance unexpended.....	<u>18.99</u>
Different persons cared for	5,611
Total increase over last year.....	3,199
Married	211
Single	5,400
Refused accommodations for cause.....	15
Secured employment	96
Sent to hospital	14

Tabulated statement of persons furnished meals and lodgings for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Nationality.	Out of work.	Tramp.	Sickness.	Total.	Nationality.	Out of work.	Tramp.	Sickness.	Total.
American born:					Foreign born—Continued.				
White	4,928	1	18	4,947	Italy	6			6
Colored.....	316		2	318	India	5			5
Foreign born:					Norway.....	4			4
China	1			1	Denmark	2			2
France	8			8	Servia.....	1			1
Ireland.....	98			98	New Zealand	1			1
Germany.....	54			54	Russia.....	7			7
England.....	56			56	Holland.....	1			1
Sweden.....	16			16	West Indies.....	1			1
Scotland.....	37			37	Wales.....	1			1
Switzerland.....	10			10	Nova Scotia.....	1			1
Australia.....	2			2	Poland.....	2			2
Canada.....	19			19	Finland.....	1			1
Austria.....	10			10					
Hungary.....	2			2	Total.....	5,590	1	20	5,611

A. H. TYSON, Superintendent.

REPORT OF TEMPORARY HOME FOR UNION EX-SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 8, 1904.*

GENTLEMEN: In obedience to your request, you are advised that the following is the condition of this home for the year ending June 30, 1904, together with the names of the board of management:

B. F. Chase, president; J. Tyler Powell, vice-president; Israel W. Stone, secretary; Rev. J. H. Bradford, chaplain; Newton Ferree, A. J. Gunning, Richard Bennett, Thomas D. Yeager, D. P. Craig, James E. McCabe, Calvin Farnsworth, Thomas S. Hopkins, J. E. Clifford, E. R. Campbell, E. H. Grant, Alexander Campbell, H. M. Allen, H. W. Burns; F. S. Hodgson and I. N. Dolph representing the Spanish war soldiers.

This home owns no real estate, has no endowment funds and no indebtedness. It owns personal property consisting of the furniture and fixtures of the home, estimated at \$1,200 and is insured for \$700. The work of the home is shown by the accompanying reports.

The amount appropriated for the past year was \$5,500, which barely carried us through the year. A like amount has been appropriated for the current year, and it is recommended that the same amount, \$5,500, be appropriated for the year 1906.

The new quarters at 106 Third street, although larger than the old ones on Missouri avenue, have proven inadequate to properly care for those who seek the shelter of the home, and were it not for the admirable discipline and good management of the superintendent, Capt. A. A. Maxim, the capacity of the home would not be equal to the demands upon it.

With the experiences of the past year before us, it is evident that larger and better quarters must be provided if the Board of Charities expect to care for these ex-soldiers of the civil war, whose infirmities increase year by year, with the additional care of Spanish war soldiers, who are now entitled to our care.

Respectfully submitted.

B. F. CHASE, *President.*

The BOARD OF CHARITIES,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

Public funds.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
From appropriation	\$5,500.00	For rent	\$600.00
		For salaries	1,920.00
		For medicine, etc	39.05
		For other items of current expense	2,940.95
Total	5,500.00	Total	5,500.00

Report of admissions, discharges, etc.

Inmates present June 30, 1903.....	26
Admitted during year	528
Discharged during year	532
Inmates remaining June 30, 1904	22
Daily average number of inmates.....	43
Total days' maintenance furnished inmates.....	15,057
Total days' maintenance furnished employees	1,098
Positions secured for inmates.....	36
Highest number in institution at any one time during year.....	57
Lowest number in institution at any one time during year.....	13
Normal capacity of institution.....	44
Number of inmates who were residents of the District of Columbia one year before admission	36

ISRAEL W. STONE, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE YOUNG WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN HOME.

Officers and board of trustees.—President, Mrs. R. E. Nelson; vice-presidents, Mrs. Richard E. Pairo, Mrs. E. Dent, Mrs. Charles Nichols, Mrs. McLeod Matheson; treasurer, Mr. George W. White; recording secretary, Miss Godding; corresponding secretary, Mrs. John Eaton; trustees, Mrs. William B. Gurley, Mrs. Richard E. Pairo, Mrs. R. E. Nelson, Mrs. Elbert Dent, Mrs. Charles Nichols, Mrs. McLeod Matheson, Mrs. A. E. Acker, Mrs. W. W. Herron, Mrs. John Eaton, Mrs. S. D. Yeomans, Mrs. Philip J. Ryan, Mrs. G. C. Hazelton, Mrs. Wurdeman, Mrs. J. L. Davenport, Mrs. J. J. Hooper, Mrs. Howard Nyman, Miss May Godding, Mrs. John Newbold, Mrs. C. W. McFee, Mrs. George W. White, Miss F. T. Scott; superintendent, Miss E. Smith; advisory board, Dr. Randolph McKim, General Eaton, Mr. J. B. Larner. Auditor, Mr. J. D. McChesney; executive committee, Mrs. William B. Gurley, Mrs. Eaton, Mrs. P. Ryan, Mrs. McFee, Mrs. R. E. Pairo, Mrs. W. W. Herron; committee on admission, Mrs. Gurley, Mrs. Herron, Mrs. Pairo; committee on expenditures, Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Ryan, Miss Stone, Miss Godding; committee on purchases, Mrs. W. W. Herron; committee on legislation, Mrs. Herron, Mrs. Gurley, Mrs. Pairo; committee on entertainment, Mrs. R. E. Nelson, Mrs. Newbold, Mrs. McFee, Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. Ryan, Miss Godding; committee on printing and publication, Mrs. Herron, Mrs. Davenport, Mrs. Matheson.

VICE-PRESIDENT'S REPORT.*The Trustees of the Young Woman's Christian Home:*

Owing to the absence of our president in Europe, it has devolved upon the vice-president to submit the report for the year ending June 30, 1904, on the affairs of the Young Woman's Christian Home.

This institution was incorporated February 22, 1886, for the purpose of "providing temporary home for young women coming to and being in the District of Columbia who shall, from any cause, be in want of and willing to accept temporary home, care, and assistance in the said District." It is absolutely nonsectarian, and no woman is ever refused a night's shelter except for lack of accommodation. While those inmates who may have employment are required to contribute toward their support, in no instance is a charge for the average girl more than 35 cents a day made for room and three meals, while those who are without employment or whose earning power is very limited are excused from payment by the admission committee, though they are expected to assist in the light housework about the home. The underlying principle in all our work is to help women to help themselves.

The possibilities of the home's usefulness were, as is well known, greatly multiplied by the acquisition of the present building, the gift of Miss Elizabeth Kibby. Notwithstanding, however, this increase in accommodations, they are still insufficient to meet the demands of the work, and during each month of the past year we have been compelled, owing to such lack of accommodation, to deny admission to some twenty-five to thirty worthy young women. Some of the cases have been most pitiful. It has been most hard to say "No," when some

friendless orphan from the "pine forests of Maine," or some gentlewoman from the sunny South, has asked our protection and aid. The scope of our work is well known by the municipal police and the officials of the railroads entering the District, and they have actively assisted in the good work by keeping watch for unprotected young women entering the city and directing them to the home. Scores of instances could be cited where young women have been saved from misery and harm by this direction and aid.

Washington, by reason of it being the capital of the nation, is the Mecca of the unemployed of nearly every State in the Union, and the home at one time or another has had under its care representatives from each. Our work, therefore, should appeal most warmly to Congress, from which aid of a more substantial character than has heretofore been given should be received. It is probable, however, that just what the home has done and desires to do has never been clearly laid before that body. I am justified in saying this from a remark made to me by the late Senator McMillan toward the end of the last session of Congress he attended, after the appropriation bills had been made up for the year—"Had I known sooner, as I do now, of the work the Young Woman's Christian Home is doing, I should have made it my duty to see that liberal aid was given it from the public Treasury." The appropriation now made us by Congress is \$1,000 a year, which has been most helpful to us; but, in view of the expression of Senator McMillan, I believe that an increased sum would be appropriated for our use by Congress were it more fully advised of the work we are doing. I therefore recommend that during the coming session of Congress the trustees individually exert themselves to see that such information is furnished.

The work during the year has been successful. The following exhibits the details:

Number of inmates June 30, 1903.....	54
Number admitted during the year.....	198
Total.....	252
Daily average number of inmates.....	47
Number of days' maintenance furnished inmates.....	14, 358
Number of days' maintenance furnished employees.....	2, 370
Largest number of inmates at any one time.....	54
Smallest number of inmates at any one time.....	35
Normal capacity of home.....	35
Positions secured for inmates.....	6

Prior to April 1, 1904, no record was kept of days' maintenance or odd meals furnished those not inmates or employees. Since that time our records show 133 days' maintenance and 33 meals provided. For about 10 days support was also given a family of five persons.

The home was closed June 30, 1904, for repairs and additions, and the inmates at that time required to make other arrangements. During the year there was expended on the maintenance of the property and its extraordinary repairs and improvements the sum of \$1,589.31, and for salaries and current expenses the sum of \$4,313.27. The money receipts during the year from all sources, including the \$1,930.71 realized from the sale of part of the realty coming from the Rhodes bequest, was \$7,871.64. The balance in the hands of the treasurer on July 1, 1904, was \$11,436.12. The money value of the gifts and supplies in kind, which have been many and valuable, have been kept. The

home has no liabilities, all the bills for maintenance being paid monthly. The additions and repairs to the home which have been authorized by the board will cost about \$5,500, by which sum the balance now in the treasury will be reduced. The home building and grounds with contents are valued at \$30,000. For fuller details as to the work accomplished by the home during the year reference is made to the secretary's report, and for those of the assets and finances to the treasurer's.

INFIRMARY WORK.

Another branch of the work of the home, which is under the direct management of the auxiliary, is the care of the inmates when sick, who are furnished medicines and delicacies, and when necessary a trained nurse. The infirmary is also open for the care of girls who have been discharged from hospitals as convalescents, but who require rest and nourishment before they are able to return to their employment. It is hoped in the future this branch of our work may be added to, so as to enable us to meet the ever increasing demands.

SUMMER OUTINGS.

For several years a greater or less number of young women whose physical conditions were at a low ebb have been sent by the auxiliary to the mountains or the seashore for a period of rest and recuperation. The result was most beneficial.

REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS.

The home was closed on June 30, 1904, to permit of enlargement and repairs. It is proposed to build a new dining room and kitchen, to add a number of bedrooms, and a large dormitory. The heating apparatus and plumbing will also be thoroughly overhauled and adapted to our requirements. In the autumn when we reopen we will be able to provide for about 80 inmates, more than double our present normal capacity.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Many gifts of food, fuel, household goods, and money have been made by the friends of the home, to whom our thanks are here expressed, as also to the press of the city for the space given for the announcements of our work. To other benefactors, who have given to the home their time, sympathy, and latent aid, mere formal thanks are inadequate to express our appreciation of the same.

ENDOWMENT FUND.

The constantly increasing demands upon the home and the uncertainties of Government aid and private contributions accentuate the need of efforts to establish an endowment fund, the income from which can be relied upon with greater certainty than our present revenues.

OBITUARY.

The history of the past year can not be completed without mention of the death of our former colleague, Mrs. C. L. Marlatt, who gave her thought and strength with unselfish devotion to the furtherance of the

interests of the home till increasing illness compelled her to relinquish the work so dear to her heart. Those whose privilege it was to know Mrs. Marlatt will ever remember her thoughtfulness of others and the influence of her noble ideals.

HELEN WEBERSTRANDT PAIRO,
Vice-President.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The report of our vice-president covers the whole field so completely that it hardly seems necessary to add a word to it, but mention might be made of one interesting feature of the work of the home—the Tuesday evening devotional meetings. These meetings, held every week, are conducted by various clergymen of the city, elders, and retired missionaries, and occasionally are varied by short talks on work in mission fields at home and abroad. Members of our board often are present, showing their interest in this part of the work. Many of the girls give evidence of their appreciation and enjoyment of the meetings, and we hope seed has been sown that may some day bear fruit.

Our board is composed of able efficient workers, who look well to the interests of the home, and recently we have had a number of younger members added to the board who have brought with them fresh enthusiasm and added strength.

We have a competent superintendent, who is diligent in attending to her duties, and we hope under her management to have a successful winter in making a home for young girls seeking a temporary shelter.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

PUBLIC FUNDS.

Received from United States Government appropriation	\$1, 000. 00
Disbursements for year ending June 30, 1904:	
Salaries.....	228. 00
Current repairs to maintain property	3. 20
Other items of current expense	768. 80
Total	1, 000. 00

PRIVATE FUNDS.

Balance from last year	10, 645. 50
Received from board of inmates	3, 805. 80
Received from legacies or endowments.....	587. 08
Received from interest	230. 86
Received from rent	93. 47
Received from sale of property.....	1, 930. 71
Received from all other sources.....	223. 72
Total	17, 517. 14
Disbursements for the year ending June 30, 1904:	
Salaries.....	1, 124. 90
Current repairs to maintain property	233. 29
Other items of current expense	3, 188. 37
Extraordinary repairs or improvements.....	1, 356. 02
Commissioners' legal services—insurance	178. 44
Balance on hand	11, 436. 12
Total	17, 517. 14

GEO. W. WHITE, *Treasurer.*

DONERS OF MONEY.

Mrs. Creswold Heald, Mrs. Nichols, Mr. Arms, Mr. Pairo, Mr. Charles Newbold, Mr. Clark, Mrs. Brown, a friend, Mrs. Olliphant, Mrs. Aspinwall, Mrs. Raney, Mr. Harrison, Miss Julia Blair, Mrs. John S. Blair, Mr. Z. Moses, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. J. Peale, Mrs. Fox.

WOOD AND COAL.

William King & Son.

DONERS OF GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Miss Litchfield, Mrs. Nichols, D. M. Galt & Co., Mr. C. A. James, Miss E. F. James, Mrs. E. W. Cresson, Mrs. F. D. Farnum, Mrs. Newbold, Mrs. C. C. Bryan, Mrs. Yeomans, Mrs. Willard Warner, Mrs. McKim, Mrs. J. C. Boyd, Javins & Sons, James F. Oyster, Mrs. Gilbert, Hagerstown Needlework Guild, Riggs Market, Mrs. Gurley, Mrs. White, Mrs. Pairo, Mrs. Nyman, Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Ryan, Mrs. Herron, Mr. Ross Perry, J. H. Hogan, Mrs. Eaton, Mr. Walter Brown, Mrs. Sproston, Mrs. Matthewson.

REPORT OF THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Board of managers.—President, Mrs. John M. Harlan; vice-presidents, Mrs. Melville W. Fuller, Mrs. David J. Brewer, Mrs. Thomas Wilson, Mrs. E. Whittlesey, Mrs. G. O. Little; secretary, Mrs. Walter L. Clift; treasurer, Mrs. Delia A. Freeman; register, Mrs. N. A. Robbins; finance committee, Mrs. William J. Flather, Mrs. N. A. Robbins; reception committee, Mrs. James Robbins; home committee, Mrs. E. Whittlesey, Mrs. R. H. T. Leipold, Mrs. S. P. French, Mrs. G. O. Little, Mrs. James Robbins, Mrs. Abram Salmon, Mrs. William J. Flather, Mrs. H. D. Mirick; devotional committee, Mrs. Abram Salmon, Mrs. Frank Thurston, Mrs. B. R. Catlin, Mrs. A. A. Aspinwall, Mrs. R. H. T. Leipold, Miss E. S. Huntington, Mrs. Charles H. Dickson, Miss Frances E. Chickering, Mrs. T. P. Keene, Mrs. W. H. Norton, Mrs. W. J. Rhees, Miss M. E. Pancoast; committee on new work, Miss Frances E. Chickering, Mrs. Frank Thurston, Mrs. A. A. Aspinwall, Mrs. W. J. Flather, Mrs. M. B. Macomber, Mrs. R. H. T. Leipold, Mrs. Theodore Cole, Mrs. C. S. Clark, Mrs. H. E. Day, Mrs. W. G. Robinson, Mrs. Frederick Handy; purchasing committee, Mrs. J. J. Barnes, Mrs. W. J. Rhees; committee on repairs, Mrs. James Robbins, Mrs. Delia A. Freeman; medical advisers, Dr. Martha Burritt, Dr. Julia M. Green; consulting, Dr. Mary A. Parsons, Dr. Charles L. Bliss, Dr. Anton Coe; superintendent, Miss Catharine R. Bent; advisory committee, Mr. Justice Harlan, Prof. J. W. Chickering, Mr. James Robbins, Mr. William J. Flather; executive committee, Mrs. W. L. Clift, Mrs. Frank Thurston, Mrs. B. R. Catlin, Mrs. Charles Clark, Mrs. D. J. Brewer, Mrs. James Robbins, Mrs. D. A. Freeman, Miss F. E. Chickering.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request I respectfully submit the following report of the Women's Christian Association for the year ending June 30, 1904:

A review of the work of the past year will show much the same as has been done in previous years—providing a home, without regard to creed or denomination, for the friendless, helping women to obtain employment, and caring for women discharged from hospitals, too feeble to earn their living.

Number admitted during the year, 280. These women come from all parts of the United States; the majority come from the District of Columbia and adjacent States. The average number of inmates including boarders, was 54. Thirty-five were assisted in obtaining employment. There are 6 old ladies in the home, who are life inmates. With this exception, the family is constantly changing.

The young ladies' auxiliary has fitted up a reading room during the year, which is greatly appreciated by the inmates of the home. Liberal donations were made of magazines and other periodicals by the members of the board of managers and auxiliary. Two daily papers were subscribed for, so that the room is well equipped with good reading matter.

The Monday evening prayer meeting has been maintained, many of our city pastors giving their services for at least one evening during the winter.

We earnestly and respectfully ask you to recommend that Congress continue the appropriation of \$4,000 for the next year, that this beneficent work be not crippled.

We would also suggest that, if possible, we might have a sufficient appropriation to enlarge our building, and thus relieve the placing of beds in the corridors to accommodate the women who desire a home.

We might also be able to carry on educational or industrial work if we had more room. Classes in millinery and dressmaking might be formed for both white and colored women.

Respectfully submitted.

ABBIE B. CLIFT, *Secretary.*

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Admissions, discharges, etc.

Number of inmates present June 30, 1903	50
Number admitted during year	280
Total	330
Discharged during the year	282
Died	3
Number of inmates remaining June 30, 1904	45
Total	330
Daily average number of inmates	41
Total number of days' maintenance furnished inmates	15,864
Total number of days' maintenance furnished employees	2,897
Total number of days' maintenance furnished those working for board	995
Total number of days' maintenance furnished those not employees or inmates	1,659
Positions secured for inmates	35
Highest number of inmates at any one time during year	50
Lowest number of inmates at any one time during year	38
Normal capacity of institution	41
Number of inmates who were residents of the District of Columbia one year before admission	60

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

Assets.

Estimated value of real estate	\$55,000.00
Estimated value of personal property, consisting of furniture and equipment	3,000.00
Accumulated endowment, consisting of Government bonds (\$2,800) and bonds of Capital Traction Company (\$2,500)	5,300.00
Total	63,300.00

Liabilities.

Unpaid bills for current expenses of maintenance	490.97
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Receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

RECEIPTS.

Amount of private funds on hand July 1, 1903		\$1, 403. 37
Received from boarders.....	\$5, 775. 70	
Received from register.....	65. 90	
Received from interest on bonds and deposits	132. 04	
Received from church collections at Thanksgiving services:		
Assembly's Presbyterian.....	\$8. 10	
First Congregational.....	22. 95	
Memorial Lutheran.....	8. 59	
	39. 64	
Received from anniversary tea, net receipts	14. 10	
Received from sale of old material.....	27. 40	
Received from balance on fire loss of 1903.....	32. 00	
Miscellaneous receipts	4. 08	
		6, 090. 86
Received from Government appropriation		4, 000. 00
Received from reimbursement by Government of amount deposited by treasurer Women's Christian Association in settlement of account under her bond of November 1, 1899		. 33
Total		11, 494. 56

DISBURSEMENTS.

Table expenses.....	\$4, 576. 11
Superintendent's contingent expenses.....	113. 42
Salaries.....	745. 00
Wages, including \$168.83 for cost of laundry outside of the home	1, 316. 63
Gas	199. 70
Fuel.....	744. 99
Ice	55. 38
House furnishings	351. 76
House repair.....	395. 74
Druggists' supplies.....	32. 03
Printing	28. 90
Outdoor relief.....	58. 00
Expenses in connection with lunacy case.....	25. 50
Exposition traveler's aid committee.....	10. 00
Insurance on home and furniture (three years).....	80. 00
Clothing.....	6. 80
Removal of ashes.....	17. 32
Miscellaneous	20. 81
	8, 778. 09
Added to endowment-fund bonds of Capital Traction Company to amount of \$1,000 at 107½.....	1, 075. 00
Total disbursements	9, 853. 09
Balance on hand June 30, 1904	1, 641. 47
Total	11, 494. 56

The following brief statement of the receipts and disbursements of the association, separately stated as to public and private funds, during the year ending June 30, 1904, is also submitted:

PUBLIC FUNDS.

RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
From appropriation.....	Salaries.....
From reimbursement by Government of amount deposited by treasurer Wo- men's Christian Association in settle- ment of account under her bond of November 1, 1899.....	Wages
	Other items of current expense
Total	Total

PRIVATE FUNDS.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Balance on hand June 30, 1903	\$1,403.37	Salaries.....	\$245.00
From board of inmates.....	5,775.70	Wages, including \$168.83 for laundry	
From interest on bonds and deposits...	132.04	outside of the home	992.63
From sale of old stoves.....	27.40	Drugs and medicines.....	32.03
From all other sources	155.72	Current repairs	395.74
		Other items of current expense	3,112.36
		Added to endowment-fund bonds of	
		Capital Traction Company to amount	
		of \$1.000 at 107½.....	1,075.00
		Balance on hand June 30, 1904.....	1,641.47
Total	7,494.23	Total	7,494.23

Respectfully submitted.

DELIA A. FREEMAN, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE FLORENCE CRITTENTON HOPE AND HELP MISSION.

National officers.—Charles N. Crittenton, president; Kate Waller Barrett, general superintendent; Emma L. Robertson, secretary; Franklin B. Waterman, treasurer.

Local officers.—James T. Petty, president; Thomas E. Robertson, treasurer; Alfred Wood, secretary.

Auxiliary committee.—Mrs. Mary E. Simpson, chairman; Mrs. Mamie Dorsey, vice-chairman; Mrs. Emma S. Ellis, secretary; Mrs. J. H. Doney, Mrs. M. P. Snell, Mrs. William Marr, Mrs. Alfred Wood, Mrs. G. W. Gresham, Mrs. R. B. Meacham, Mrs. Leroy Welsh, Miss Van Doran, Mrs. M. W. Cate, Mrs. C. Herfurth, Mrs. C. R. Burr, Mrs. Le Roy, Mrs. Hildebrand, Mrs. E. A. Weeks, Mrs. Shattock, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Emma Littlejohn, Mrs. John Gallagher, Mrs. Isabelle Warrell Ball, Mrs. F. M. Ousterhout, Mrs. Chas. Robinson, Mrs. A. T. Williams, Mrs. Barse, Mrs. Jane McLean, Mrs. M. B. Hamlin, Mrs. M. C. Merchant, Mrs. J. H. Hary, Mrs. Jessie Bruner, Mrs. L. B. Bates, Miss M. R. Sammons, Miss Mary Jebb, Mrs. E. P. Clayton, Mrs. Brashears, Mrs. Maxwell, Mrs. Laura F. Olney, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Lane, Mrs. Frisbie, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. A. H. Kersting, Mrs. K. E. Kemmon, Mrs. C. M. James, Mrs. John F. Shadle.

ST. LOUIS, MO., *October 4, 1904.*

GENTLEMEN: It is with pleasure that I present the following report of the work of the Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission for the fiscal year.

We respectfully ask that your board recommend for our mission for the ensuing year the appropriation of \$2,000, which we have received from the Government annually for the past five years.

Our efforts have followed the lines laid down in former reports, except that with the year's added experience we have been enabled to adjust our forces to more economic and efficient work.

Our home has been taxed to its utmost capacity during the past year, and we have been hoping to add to the present equipment a building in the neighborhood that would enhance materially the value of the whole, but thus far we have not been able to accomplish this end for lack of funds. If we could have in hearing distance one man or woman of means when we refuse admittance to some unfortunate, seeking the light and an opportunity to earn an honest living, because we have not room for her, I am sure our problem of inadequate quarters would be solved in a satisfactory manner.

During the past year we have given particular attention to technical training in the domestic branches. Our equipment in this line has been materially added to, and we have been enabled to show great advance. Many persons visited this department of our work during our twenty-first annual conference, held in Washington in April, 1904. The capacity and ability shown by those who demonstrated in the different departments was remarked upon favorably by many and commended itself to all. Through this department many of those who have hitherto been consumers only have been advanced to the ranks of producers.

The pronounced increase in the wage-earning capacity of those who have gone from us is also worthy of note. Their improvement is due to the unfailing faithfulness of our superintendent, Miss Gordon.

While speaking of the advance in the economic and moral attitude of those who have been under our care as permanent charges, and who have been willing to remain long enough to get the advantage of the special training which we have to offer, it is not amiss to refer to the great injustice that is done by classing them with those who want only our shelter or temporary aid. From the very nature of our work we must admit many temporary cases—women who are brought to us for one or more nights to find shelter or employment.

If they were suitable cases for our permanent family they would not be willing to remain, but even under the most adverse circumstances we must do the best we can for them. Domestic servants at moderate wages have been so scarce for the past few years that we are literally besieged with applications from those desiring to employ help. Many times a lady will call to engage a servant, and when we tell her that we have no one that we can recommend, she will say, "Well, I will take anybody; I don't care whether they are suitable or not. Isn't there some one here that will go, even if you will not recommend her?" Then we may tell her of one of these newcomers who is seeking employment. Often, against our judgment, she will employ one of these, and when, afterwards, as is frequently the case, she finds out that our judgment is correct, she blames the home for sending out incompetent help. As one of the important branches of our work is finding employment, many apparently respectable women coming to Washington and learning of our home come to us for a few days while seeking employment. Hearing of a position, they make application for it and are accepted. When they are asked for city references, they will say that they are from the Florence Crittenton Home. We invariably state for what length of time we have known them, and tell the exact truth in regard to their conduct since they have been with us, but often the employer overlooks the short time we have known them and accepts them on account of their apparent suitability rather than because of our recommendation. In case they are not acceptable our home is made to bear the blame of their shortcomings.

A case of this kind has caused much comment in the public press during the past year, and as the victim was a prominent Government official it will not be amiss to mention the matter here. It is the case of Agnes French, now serving a term in the penitentiary for robbing the home of Postmaster-General Payne.

Our acquaintance with Mrs. French began in January, 1903, when she applied to our home in New York for employment as a nurse. She had with her credentials showing that she had been employed in one of the best children's homes in New York City as matron for seven years previously, giving as her reason for leaving that she wanted to return to her profession of nursing which she had given up for a time because of ill health. We were very much in need of a nurse in one of our homes, not in Washington, however, and being much pleased with Mrs. French's appearance and manner, we at once employed her. She stated that she could not remain with us longer than six months, as she desired to get into a regular hospital. She discharged her duties, while with us, with marked ability and faithfulness, and it was the consensus of opinion among those in touch with her that she was a treasure.

When she made application to enter a hospital in Washington we parted with her with unfeigned regret. Thinking she would stand a better opportunity of getting the position she sought if she were on

the ground to look after her own interest, she determined to find a place in Washington for the time she might be kept in waiting. From some one, accidentally met, she learned that there was an opening in the family of the Postmaster-General. Without my knowledge she applied for the position and, I believe, was accepted on trial. The first I knew of the matter was when she presented herself to me one day and asked for a recommendation, stating that her position was to be that of an assistant to the housekeeper. Knowing how well qualified she was for that work, I wrote a recommendation, stating, however, that I had only employed her for six months, but that she had given the greatest satisfaction, and that from letters she had in her possession I believed she had given satisfaction in previous positions. She was permanently employed and gave such complete satisfaction that she was rapidly advanced to a position of trust. From that time on I saw her frequently. She always seemed well and happy, and I have in my possession a letter that she wrote a few days before committing her crime, telling me how happy she was and how glad to have such a lovely home.

My surprise was great when a few days afterwards I was visited by a private detective who told me of the robbery by her of a large amount of jewels and money, and of other acts equally as reprehensible. I could scarcely believe it possible. She had been trusted with everything in the position she held with us and had shown herself scrupulously honest. The problem was solved, however, when I visited her at the city jail after her conviction, when she told me that she had been drinking and that drink always made her crazy. Be this the truth or not we are sure of one thing—that the story of Doctor Jekyll and Mr. Hyde was not a figment of the imagination, but that we see examples of it every day. Happy are the men or women who do not find a counterpart of it in some measure in their own lives.

Right here I want to pay a deserved tribute to the forbearing and beautiful spirit shown by Postmaster-General Payne and his noble wife in the manner in which they acted under most trying and exasperating circumstances.

While it is true that Miss French was never either an inmate or an employee of the home in Washington, her association with it being confined to two days when she slept there while looking for employment, the home had to bear the blame in the minds of many for the disgrace of having recommended a thief and a drunkard into a family, and the way to rehabilitation was thus made more difficult for other poor unfortunate girls who labor so hard for an opportunity to redeem the past. Whatever faults fallen girls may have, and surely they have enough, dishonesty certainly is not one of their characteristics. They belong rather to the class that gives everything and gets nothing.

Ah, truly, those who have taken upon themselves to fight the battles of lost womanhood have no easy road to travel, with public sentiment and selfishness and sin arrayed against them. But we are deeply grateful for the fact that we have been fortunate enough to have the sympathy and aid of many of the best citizens of the District. Among them we are happy to name your honorable body and your representatives, who from time to time have visited and encouraged us by ready understanding and appreciation of the needs of the situation.

Thanks to the faithful services of our physicians we have had unusually good health in our children's annex, where, with a family of over 30 children, we have not had a single death during the past year.

Of the deaths reported, 4 were stillborn, and 2 were diseased from birth so that there was no chance of their living. The deaths of 2 adults are also reported. One of these, an old woman, was admitted for a few nights' lodging. She was placed in our emergency room alone, and when an attendant went to call her for breakfast next morning she was found dead, with the gas turned on. Whether it was a case of suicide or accident was not determined. Her friends, whom we found in the city, took charge of the body. The other adult death was the second that had occurred in our home in ten years.

The twenty-first annual conference of the National Florence Crittenton Mission was held in this city during the past year, and it was gratifying to notice the interest which was shown in this meeting. Twenty-two of the most prominent churches in the city opened their pulpits to our representatives. President Roosevelt graciously received the delegates at a reception in their honor and was most kind in expressing himself as interested in the work accomplished by our national association. During the time that he was police commissioner in New York City he had ample opportunity for knowing the needs of this class, and also for examining into the character of the work done by our mother mission in that city.

Our work is entirely undenominational. During the past year all religious denominations have held services in our home and have ministered to the needs of the members of their respective churches who have been among our charges. In our religious instruction we confine ourselves entirely to the field of ethics, believing it is far better to build up character upon the basis of right living than to attempt to make proselytes to any creed or belief.

We desire to again express our admiration of the splendid organization of the police force in Washington, and our appreciation of the hearty cooperation which we have received from them, as well as from the authorities in charge of the city workhouse and jail.

Respectfully submitted.

KATE WALLER BARRETT,
General Superintendent.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

General statement.

	Adults.	Children.
Remaining June 30, 1903.....	48	68
Admitted during year.....	243	101
Born in institution.....		33
Total.....	291	202
Returned to families.....	20	30
Homes found for or transferred.....	115	89
Otherwise provided for (temporary).....	89	14
Died.....	2	12
Remaining June 30, 1904.....	65	57
Total.....	291	202
Daily average.....	68	56
In Washington more than one year.....	110	
Total number days' maintenance furnished inmates.....	43,260	
Highest number of inmates at any one time.....	74	62
Lowest number of inmates at any one time.....	48	31

Total number days' maintenance furnished employees, 4,280.

Total number days' maintenance furnished persons not inmates or employees, 1,420.

710 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Financial report for fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

[From treasurer's report.]

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Balance from 1903	\$124. 23	Rent	\$750. 00
Appropriation from United States Gov- ernment	2, 000. 00	Salaries	955. 50
Donations	4, 068. 89	Medicines	267. 68
		Repairs	326. 44
		Other expenses	3, 840. 21
		Balance	53. 29
Total	6, 193. 12	Total	6, 193. 12

Financial report, auxiliary committee, fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

RECEIPTS.

Donations in cash, not shown on treasurer's report, from the National Florence Crittenton Mission	\$855. 48
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DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries for additional workers	342. 58
Clothing and expenses for inmates	120. 00
Expenses, maternity department	95. 50
Traveling expenses	74. 20
Repairs	223. 20
Total	855. 48

CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND.

Provisions—meat, fruit, vegetables, fish, etc	1, 450. 87
Groceries, ice, milk, and bread	175. 25
Miscellaneous	701. 75
Total	2, 327. 87

TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES.

Cash contributions	7, 048. 60
Contributions in kind	2, 327. 87
Total	9, 376. 47

EMMA L. ROBERTSON,
Chairman House Committee.

Financial report of the Florence Annex for Children for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Total receipts	\$2, 346. 52	Salaries	\$411. 10
		Drugs	82. 46
		Other current expenses	1, 838. 60
		Balance	14. 36
Total	2, 346. 52	Total	2, 346. 52

RICHARD M. GREEN, Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE AID ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request I have the honor to submit on behalf of The Aid Association for the Blind of the District of Columbia the following report for the year ending June 30, 1904:

The Aid Association for the Blind was organized December, 1897, and incorporated April 13, 1899, its object being—

To establish a nonsectarian home for the blind of the District of Columbia in said District.

To promote the education and industrial training of the blind, aid the needy dependent blind, and help them to become self-supporting.

The home for the blind is located at 915 E Street NW., and is a commodious, four-story brick building, containing eighteen rooms, with a workshop in the rear, and is still subject to a mortgage of \$12,000—\$4,000 of this amount was due on October 13, 1903, but through the efforts of the advisory committee, Mr. Stilson Hutchins, to whom the mortgage is due, kindly consented to extend the time of payment for one year. The income of the association is derived from entertainments, voluntary contributions from individuals and philanthropic societies, and membership fees (50 cents annually making one a member of the association), from which the interest, insurance, and general expenses of the home are promptly paid when due. We receive no appropriation from Congress, but gratefully acknowledge the cooperation and assistance which we still receive from the Board of Charities, they paying a per capita each month for five inmates who are subject to the investigation and approval of the said Board of Charities.

During the year one male inmate was requested to find another home; one woman inmate was, on account of severe illness, removed to a hospital; two new inmates have been admitted to the home and three applications are in the hands of the admission committee for consideration. One blind woman was cared for temporarily by the association, she paying a small sum toward her support.

The matron, Mrs. E. C. Gittings, in March, 1904, entered upon her fifth year of gratuitous service to the association. The work accomplished by the matron during her years of service have been of untold benefit to the association, and it is owing in large part to Mrs. Gittings that the home to-day is in its excellent condition. Through her efforts this year she has secured and donated to the association a hall carpet, refrigerator, and china closet.

As stated in the last report, six rooms in the home have been furnished by the following: The Legion of Loyal Women; the Twentieth Century Club; the Ladies of Charity, of St. Patrick's Church; the Methodist Protestant Church, of Georgetown; the Mothers' Meeting of St. John's Church, of Georgetown, and Miss Eliza Bowie. During the past year, through the efforts of Mrs. Julia E. Pond and her friends of Georgetown, the fourth-story back room was completely renovated and furnished, and the Legion of Loyal Women and the

Twentieth Century Club have both added necessary furnishings to their rooms. The home is still in need of partial furnishings for several rooms and the walls of the fourth-floor halls are badly in need of papering.

The health of the inmates has been unusually good, there being only one case of severe illness, and upon the advice of the physician for the home the patient was removed to a hospital. Other cases of sickness have been successfully treated by Dr. Thomas Dowling, who has been appointed "Physician to the Home for the Blind."

For the amusement and instruction of the inmates daily readings are given by volunteers, and on Sunday afternoons religious services are held in the parlors of the home by the different clergy of the city. While the attendance at these services is not compulsory the inmates show their appreciation by their constant attendance, and were it not for these services every Sabbath the inmates would be many times deprived of any religious services, especially during stormy weather. Many donations have been received each month at the home of groceries, clothing, furniture, and money; notably \$350 from Mrs. V. L. W. Fox. Three hundred dollars of this amount is to be added to the endowment fund and \$50 to go toward the general expenses. We wish again to express our gratitude to these donors for their generous interest in the association, which gives hope of continued success in the future.

The industries of the home are as follows: Broom making, chair caning, renovating and making mattresses by the men, braiding of belts and bags from shoe strings and fancy braids, making aprons, wash and dust cloths, and other plain sewing by the women. A new piece of machinery for the mattress department, viz, a Champion hair picker, was bought and paid for by donations raised by the members of the industrial committee. The committee also secured a contract from the Treasury Department to recane the chairs of that Department for the ensuing year, and from the Post-Office Department to supply all the brooms to be used in that Department.

In the shop are employed several blind men other than inmates of the home. These men, besides receiving wages for the work they do, are given a hot dinner at noon without charge. This committee, in endeavoring to bring the work before the public, have an advertisement for work appearing in the city papers once a week. Even with the work derived from this source the men are not kept constantly employed, and it is the hope of the committee that the friends and members of the association will generously respond with work for the association.

The ways and means committee in November gave a donation pound party, which was largely contributed to, and the home was made richer by many packages of staple and fancy groceries, 1 ton of coal, and a number of articles of clothing. In December was issued the Christmas annual "Once a Year," and collection of the Christmas subscriptions. These, and the proceeds from three euchre parties, constituted the work of the committee for the year.

The two auxiliaries to the association are still actively engaged in their efforts and work for the home, and through these auxiliaries many people are made to become interested in the blind who otherwise might not know of the work.

At the annual election of officers held in April, 1904, Mrs. John Russell Young and Mrs. Albert G. Brackett were elected honorary presidents of the association.

In closing my report allow me on behalf of the Aid Association to thank you for your generous cooperation, and hoping that the future will bring greater success for all, I remain,

Very respectfully,

JOSEPHINE L. JACOBS,
Recording and Corresponding Secretary.

Aid association for the blind.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Number of inmates present June 30, 1903	5	4	.....	1	10
Number admitted during the year	1	1	.....	.....	2
Total	6	5	.....	1	12
Discharged during the year	1	1	.....	.....	2
Number of inmates remaining June 30, 1904	5	4	.....	1	10
Total	6	5	.....	1	10
Total number of days' maintenance furnished inmates					3,780
Daily average number of inmates	5	4	.....	1	10
Highest number in institution at any one time during year					11
Lowest number in institution at any one time during year					10
Normal capacity of institution					20
Number of inmates who were residents of the District of Columbia one year before admission					10
Total number days' maintenance furnished employees					1,673
Total number days' maintenance furnished persons not inmates or employees					None.

Report of treasurer to the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia.

The following is a complete statement of the receipts and disbursements of The Aid Association for the Blind for the year ending June 30, 1904:

PRIVATE FUNDS.

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
Balance from last year	\$909.18	For office expenses and printing	\$64.20
From board of inmates	700.78	For salaries, cook and house boy	252.00
From labor of inmates (home industries)	254.30	For material to be used in industries	200.38
From endowment, Virginia Fox	300.00	For household supplies	966.02
From dues of members	73.50	For interest	575.00
From rent	308.75	For current repairs to maintain property	86.62
From donations	275.90	For fuel	255.95
From donations, piano fund	2.00	For insurance on property	29.85
From annual publication and Christmas subscription	730.20	For purchase of piano	10.00
From entertainments	57.40	For miscellaneous items	36.78
		Added to endowment fund	300.00
		Deposit to accompany bid on contract for brooms, Post-Office Department	38.00
		Balance on hand	797.21
Total	3,612.01	Total	3,612.01
Endowment fund:			
Total at end of last year			\$700.00
Added during this year			300.00
Total			1,000.00

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